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MISCELLANY.

YES AND NO.

How many fortunes have been lost and won, how many men have been made rich and ruined, by the use of the one or the other of these monosyllables. We know it is hard work to say so to an importuning friend. Like Macbeth's amen, it "sticks in the throat." An artful, smooth-faced acquaintance, comes to you, and says, lend me a few hundred or a few thousand dollars. You reply, "Yes, with pleasure." The money is lent. The time for payment comes round, and you expect to be repaid. The friendly borrower comes and tells you that he has enlarged his business—that he has become concerned in an extensive and very profitable establishment, which always must yield a great profit—that he cannot repay you now, being obliged to invest a large sum, and requires you to loan him a few thousand dollars more, to enable him to carry out his plans. Of course, your friend is rapidly making his fortune, and you feel desirous to aid him all in your power, say "yes" to his application, and accommodate him with an extra loan, at the very time when you were expecting the repayment of what you had previously lent him.

Time jogs on, and a second period for payment comes round. Your friend cannot refund to you now, as he has a large amount to raise just at that time to meet a heavy obligation, and it must be raised, or he must stop payment. He therefore wishes you to endorse his note for a few thousand, and your name will enable him to get it discounted at a bank, and when this payment has been met, all will be right—you will be held harmless at the bank, and will receive your money in full, all in due time.

Matters being in this state, you wish to say "no" to this new appeal to your kindness, but the fear of losing what you have lent, induces you, though with much reluctance, and many misgivings of heart, to say "yes." You put your name to the fatal paper. Things go on from bad to worse. The note has to be renewed. New ones must be given, and you must endorse them, till at last the bubble bursts, then "castles in the air" evaporate, and you find yourself involved in inextricable difficulties, yourself ruined, and your family reduced to beggary, by accommodating a friend to enable him to carry on his wild schemes, and all from making use of the word "yes," instead of the still shorter monosyllable, "no," in the outset, or at farthest, on the second application.

Again, a man with whom you have a passing acquaintance, and of whom you know nothing bad, or disreputable, or dishonest, is appointed to a responsible office. Heavy bonds are required of him for the faithful discharge of his duty. He applies to you to become his bondsman, as it is a mere matter of form, and no responsibility is incurred thereby. You therefore say "yes," and sign your name to the bond. Next thing, perhaps, you know, this acquaintance you have thus accommodated, has proved to be a defaulter to a great extent, and has squandered with a large amount of funds, and left his bondsman, of whom you are one, to make up the balance to the Government or Corporation, as the case may be, and you are thus stripped of your property, and all because you said "yes" when you ought to have said "no."

A wild scheme is got up and a company formed for "malleable iron," or "India rubber" purposes, or for making a "Florida," or "Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad." You are induced by the splendid prospect held out of immense profits to be realized, to purchase stock at a high premium, and think yourself a lucky dog to get it at any price. After a time, when you expect to begin to receive fat dividends, you find that the stock is worth little or nothing, and you are thus cheated out of the money you invested, without receiving any remuneration whatever, and all because you had not learned, when first asked to take stock, to say "no," instead of "yes."

But there are cases which occur when "no" is uttered, although "yes," would have been much better. A lady receives the attentions of an excellent young man; he finally "pops the question." She says "no," thinking to get a better offer. Time rolls on. Her chances are

becoming fewer, and she at last receives an offer to which she says "yes," and it is just such a one, perhaps, as she should have responded to in the negative, and she is thus made unhappy for the remainder of her life.

If people would consider carefully the consequences likely to result from the using of these little monosyllables "yes," and "no," many cases of misfortune, distress, and ruin, would be avoided. Particularly should young men, who are enterprising and industrious, learn to say "no," when applied to engage in any hazardous speculation, or to accommodate a doubtful friend, or to endorse for a neighbor, or to become bondsman for any one holding a responsible office, unless they thoroughly know and understand the individual to whom they lend the use of their names.

HONESTY OF PURPOSE.

Often it is that a man is censured for expressing what he honestly believes. If he after careful consideration makes up his opinions on a subject and candidly expresses them, and they do not tally with those of some of his neighbors, he is at once condemned as an artful, deceptive being, one who wishes to lead others astray. He gets no credit for honesty or sincerity of purpose, but meets with every kind of opprobrium, merely because he had the honesty and candor to express his sincere belief in this or that doctrine, in this or that creed. If he truly believes certain doctrines, is he to be condemned for expressing that belief? He cannot help that current of thought which leads him to certain conclusions, and if he pretends to believe otherwise, when he does not, and cannot, what else is he but a hypocrite and a false pretender? He utters what to the best of his knowledge is the truth, and it is the truth, so far as he is concerned, but if on further investigation he finds he is wrong, then, when he owns himself to be in error, he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was.

We regret to see a disposition in some of the clerical profession to condemn a brother for expressing candidly opinions and conclusions at which he has arrived after long and laborious search for the truth, because his sentiments do not exactly agree with the conclusions which they have formed. Is this charity? Is this pure orthodoxy? Who art thou that judgest another? A man that does the best he can, does all that he should do. As long as there are some hundred or more different sects, has any one of them a right to set itself up as the only true one? As infallible, and utter denunciations against every other for differing from them? Such is not honesty of purpose. It is a dogmatical usurpation of the claim to infallibility. Bigots of that kind are ever forward to parade their names in print before the public, to show the world that they are holier and purer than others. In that they only show their own littleness and narrow-mindedness, and in doing it they are prone to distort facts and pervert meanings to aid their one-sided views; and if a single individual of a certain denomination utters a sentiment at variance with the commonly received doctrines of that sect, the whole are at once charged with the error, and held up to condemnation.

We would condemn no man for opinion's sake, if that opinion is honestly entertained and as honestly expressed, and it would be quite as creditable to some of our "unco guid" and "rigidly righteous" if they would take a little more care to ascertain whether they are infallibly right before they deal out denunciations by wholesale against others who are quite as wise, quite as sensible, quite as learned, quite as capable of reasoning and of arriving at correct conclusions, as themselves.

THE NEW MINISTER.

What kind of a sermon did the new minister give you this morning? asked Ellen May for her sister Mary, as the latter came in from Church on a bright Sabbath morning in the pleasant month of June.

"O, it was delightful!" replied Mary, with animation. "He's a splendid looking man with an eye as bright as a diamond. And such a voice! It was the finest for an orator I ever heard."

"What was the text, Mary?" said Mrs. May, with a grave countenance.

"Why, it was—it was," responded Mary, taken by surprise. "It was in the—I declare, mother, I cannot recall it at this moment; but it's on my tongue's end. It was in the—it was there where it speaks about—about—"

"You paid more attention, I see, to Mr. Elbertson's eyes and voice, than to his sermon," said Mrs. May, seriously. "I'm afraid I shall not like our new minister if his person is to make a deeper impression than his words."

"Indeed, mother, it was an elegant sermon," urged Mary, "and now I remember the subject. It was on the 'beauty of holiness,' and the text was, 'Be ye holy, for I am holy.' Mary's voice sunk into a lower and more serious tone, as she repeated this brief portion of the holy word. I never felt so like being religious in my life, as I did while he was a preaching. The life of holiness was so beautifully pictured. If I were to hear such a sermon every Sunday, I am sure I should be much better than I am."

"You were pleased, then, with the new minister, Mary," said her father, who came in, time to hear her closing remark. He had paused at the door a few moments to have a parting word with a neighbor.

"Indeed I was," replied Mary, warmly.

"And how did you like him, father?" asked Mrs. May, looking into her husband's face

with an expression that indicated no small degree of concern. She was a woman whose thoughts were much occupied on religious subjects, and she, therefore, felt a good deal of anxiety about the new minister who was to take the place of good old Mr. Morrison, recently removed, by death, from his labors.

The husband smiled, and remarked, in a quiet tone.

"He certainly preached an excellent sermon, as Mary says."

"But is he at all like dear good old Mr. Morrison?" said Mrs. May, the rising moisture dimming her eyes as she thought of the gray-headed old minister who had preached to them for the last thirty years.

"No, he is not like Mr. Morrison. No two men are alike. And there are few of the same class of men as Mr. Morrison, left. Every new generation differs in some degree from the preceding one, and the ministers differ as much as the people."

"Then I shall not like Mr. Elbertson," said Mrs. May despondingly. "I don't think I can ever hear him preach."

"Yes, mother, you will like him, I am sure you will!" spoke up Mary, with warmth and animation. "Don't you think she will, father?" she added.

"Indeed, Mary, I cannot tell. Your mother was very much attached to the excellent minister who has been taken away from us, and I should not be at all surprised if she would be a long time in getting reconciled to the loss. Mr. Elbertson is a very young man. But, notwithstanding his fine talents, and, I trust, sincere piety, he is a very different person from old Mr. Morrison. He may be a better minister, and a better man, but—"

"Never! never!" said Mrs. May, with warmth, interrupting her husband.

"I did not say that he was," replied Mr. May, smiling pleasantly at his wife's warmth of expression. "I was only going to suppose a case."

"But it is wrong to suppose what is not true," said Mrs. May. "Mr. Elbertson never was and never will be as good a man or as good a minister as Mr. Morrison."

"But you have neither seen him or heard him preach, mother," said Mary.

"No, nor never wish to," resumed Mrs. May, evidently losing command of her feelings.

"Well, never mind, mother," said Mary, soothingly. "It is not right, you know, to form an unfavorable opinion of any man, before having a fair opportunity to become acquainted with his true character. You must go to hear Mr. Elbertson, and then, I have no doubt but you will think well of him."

That evening Mr. Ellis and his wife came in to sit an hour or two.

"You were not at church this morning, Mrs. May," said Mrs. Ellis, after her bonnet and shawl were taken off and handed into the next room by Ellen.

"No, I couldn't well leave home," replied Mrs. May.

"Of course you didn't hear our new minister," said Mrs. Ellis, in rather an equivocal tone. "He doesn't preach like good old Mr. Morrison. I can tell you that I, for one, shall never be reconciled to the change."

"I am sure I shall not," responded Mrs. May. "I don't think I can ever hear him preach. I am told that he is a young, foppish fellow; one of your preachers that try to create a sensation;" and Mrs. May shook her head, while an expression almost to sadness flitted across her countenance.

"There was something of the dandy about him, I must confess," said Mrs. Ellis. "And as to his preaching, it was nothing at all like Mr. Morrison's."

"Ah me!" sighed Mrs. May. "I wish the dear good man had only lived a little longer."

The new minister was also the burden of conversation between Mr. Ellis and Mrs. May.

"How were you pleased with Mr. Elbertson," asked the former.

"Why, I must confess that I am predisposed in his favor," said Mrs. May. "His manner and style of sermonizing are so different from that of our late pastor, that it is not easy at once to be reconciled to so great a change. Any change, for the better shocks the feelings and hinders the judgment from estimating it truly."

"But it isn't possible that you mean to intimate that Mr. Elbertson is a better minister than Mr. Morrison?" said Mr. Ellis in surprise. "Why my dear sir, he won't bear comparison with him; I am surprised at the vestry for making so unsuitable a choice!"

"But you judge him prematurely," replied Mr. May, in a calm but earnest tone of voice. "He is a young man, and was evidently ill at ease this morning in his new position. He seemed to me to feel that in the minds of the congregation there must, all the while, be an involuntary process of comparison going on, between him and the venerable and much beloved man, who had so long stood at the desk where he was standing. He has some mannerisms about him, but every minister has these, and they are only unpleasant when first observed. Mr. Morrison had some peculiar to himself, but we were so used to him, and liked the man so well, that we did not see them."

"I am sure I never could see any," responded Mr. Ellis, catching in the true spirit of controversy, at the last remark. "His like I never expect to see again. And as for this Mr. Elbertson, the more I think about him, the more do I feel dissatisfied. It is a shame to place such a man over the sainted Mr. Morrison's congregation!"

tion! I almost wonder that the old man can sleep quietly in his grave."

Mr. Ellis was evidently warming, and, as he allowed his feelings to become excited, the more blind did he become in his expectations of the character of the new minister. Perceiving this, Mr. May made an effort to change the conversation, but could not succeed; and was forced, for nearly the whole evening to oppose a mild remonstrance to the severe things that were said about the new minister. In these strictures all joined but Mary, and she was on the side taken by her father.

While these animadversions are going on, let us look in upon the unconscious subject of them. We will find him seated at a table in his chamber, with his head resting upon his hand. His new position has agitated him, in spite of every effort he can make to keep his feelings calm. He is a young man of fine talents, well educated, and deeply conscious of the responsibilities attached to his sacred office.

Thus seated, the thoughts that passed through his mind, troubled him. His reception by the people, over whom he had been called as a minister, it seemed to him was not cordial.

"Surely," he said mentally, "they are disappointed in me. It was not well for one so young to take the place of that long tried, faithful and aged servant."

Just at that moment there was a loud knock at the door, and Mr. Bisbee, one of the vestrymen entered.

"Good evening, good evening, Mr. Elbertson! How do you do to-night?" he said bustling in, and taking a chair on the opposite side of the table.

"Quite well," responded the minister, endeavoring to smile cheerfully, but in vain. But so much occupied was Mr. Bisbee with his own thoughts, that he did not perceive the feebleness of the smile, nor the almost sad expression that followed it.

"I dropped in this evening, Mr. Elbertson," began his visitor, "to have a little talk with you, in a friendly way. I am a free spoken man, you must know; but I always mean well. Every thing with me is honest and above board. And so I will just say to you, that, as I know the people here a great deal better than you do, a few hints, such as I can give, may be of great use to you."

"I shall certainly be indebted to you for any such kind offices," replied Mr. Elbertson, endeavoring to rouse himself up to that state of indifference which is often assumed as a protection to the feelings.

"I mean all well, you may be assured, sir," said Mr. Bisbee; "and so I will come at once to the point. In the first place, your sermon was too long to-day, by a quarter of an hour. Mr. Morrison never preached over thirty minutes, and the people can't endure to sit any longer. And then you reasoned too much; Mr. Morrison always brought a subject right home to the feelings of the congregation, in the most simple, touching way imaginable. I am not alone in this opinion, for I have talked with twenty since this morning about it, and they all agree that such kind of preaching won't suit here. And then, no one ever heard the strange hymns you gave out. It was in the book it was true; but Mr. Morrison always stuck to the old familiar hymns that we have known and sung ever since we were children. And I must say, that you had too much action; Mr. Morrison used to lay his hand upon the Bible so impressively, and never lift it or wave it about more than once or twice during the whole sermon. I have heard this particularly objected to you. I am thus far from Mr. Elbertson, because I know you are desirous of pleasing the people; and unless you know what they like, how can you please them?"

"I am certainly indebted to you, Mr. Bisbee," said the young minister, quietly, "and shall endeavor to profit by your hints."

"That is right,—that is right, Mr. Elbertson," responded his visitor, warming with pleasure at the idea of the good office to the church and minister both, that he was performing. "It is some satisfaction to advise a man when he is willing to profit by what you say. But another thing: I have heard some object to your dress. They don't think it as plain as becomes a minister."

"I really don't see how I can dress plainer," replied Mr. Elbertson, glancing down at himself. "My clothes are new and fit me well. You certainly would not have me go with soiled or shabby clothing."

"O no,—no indeed, sir. But then," said Mr. Bisbee, "there is something in the way your clothes are made and put on, that kind of looks foppish. It would be well if you could remedy this in some way. Mr. Morrison always dressed very plain."

"He was an old man, you must remember, Mr. Bisbee," said Mr. Elbertson, "and dressed as becomes his age. I am a young man, and must dress as becomes my age."

In all things there should be fitness and propriety. And you should remember, that it is the kind and quality of the garments which clothe the mind, that are of most importance. My external clothing I have made after the fashion in which all men around me wear it. Beyond that, it costs me but few thoughts."

"But if the way you dress offends your brethren, are you not bound to change for their sakes?"

"If they are offended without any real cause existing in me, then the cause is in them, and it is certainly more important that they should remove the real cause from themselves, than the imaginary one from me. Unkind and cen-

sorious feelings involve a greater wrong, certainly, than a simple suit of well fitting clothes, made in the way that other men wear them."

To this Mr. Bisbee was at a loss to reply. It was to him altogether a new form of argument.

"I trust I have not offended you, Mr. Elbertson," he said, "by the freedom of my remarks. I assure you I spoke in the utmost sincerity."

"I do not doubt that, Mr. Bisbee; and it would ill become me, as a minister, to be offended at the sincere admonition of one of my people. Still, I may be able to perceive errors in them as readily as they can perceive them in me. The fault found with me, as far as you have brought it to my notice, is altogether in mere forms and externals. Nothing has been said in reference to the purity of the doctrines which I taught nor of their power, through divine aid, to change the heart."

"O, no, sir, no," responded Mr. Bisbee quickly. "The doctrine was sound enough, it was only the manner."

"Then, don't you perceive, said the minister, mildly, but with impressive earnestness, 'that you have stopped to criticise the conformation of the shell while the kernel, in which all the substance resides, has been suffered to fall to the ground?'"

Mr. Bisbee was silent, and the minister proceeded.

"There are duties, reciprocal, between a minister and the congregation. And especially is there a duty, of charity and forbearance, due from a congregation towards a new minister, whom they have invited to take charge of them. A moment's reflection will tell them that if he is sincere in his calling as a minister, he will endeavor to preach for their good. For a time, at least until the embarrassments of his new position have worn off, and until he shall begin to feel at home among his people, should they treat him with great consideration. Instead of expecting and exacting every thing from him, they should yield something of their own for the sake of the stranger. By and by they will know each other better, and charity, like a tender vine, in its spontaneous growth, will spring up and unite them in the bonds of Christian fellowship."

When Mr. Bisbee went away that evening, it was with very different feelings from those which moved him to call upon the new minister. He found him to be a man of a different stamp of character altogether than he had supposed him. He was mortified at his meddling and weak interference, but not by any means sated in his feelings towards Mr. Elbertson, for the mild, earnest manner of that individual had disarmed him.

On the next Sabbath morning the minister entered the pulpit with subdued feelings. He had experienced during the week various trials from the unguarded expressions of many of the members, who too freely objected, one to his peculiarity, and another to that. At times he had almost given way to despondency; but remembering in whose cause he was laboring, and in whom he put his trust, he looked upwards and received strength to sustain him. After going through the regular service, he announced the text in a voice that slightly trembled. The words were—

"Bear ye one another's burdens."

The impressive and somewhat subdued tone of his voice, and the devout and elevated expression of his countenance, had the effect to throw the minds of such of his congregation as had before been disposed to find fault, off the minister, and to fix them upon his subject. And in this, before he was done, they found enough suited to their peculiar conditions. Perhaps of all who were present, Mr. Bisbee best understood the whole bearing of the sermon. He never once thought of the strange hymn, the excess of action, nor did he observe that Mr. Elbertson's dress was at all unbecoming. And certainly he did not think the sermon long, although it extended to just one hour.

Among those present were Mrs. May, whose husband, backed by the persuasions of Mary, had induced her to go. A great many allegations had been made in her presence against the new minister, by sundry neighbors, during the week, and instead of finding her estimation of him at all increased, it was at a lower ebb than ever. Of course, she was in no way to hear with an unprejudiced mind.

"I never heard a sermon like that before in my life," said Mary, as the family entered the house together, after the conclusion of the service.

Mrs. May was silent.

"Did you, mother?" said the prepossessed daughter, not at all satisfied to have her mother remain uncommitted in the minister's favor.

"Of course I have, many times," replied Mrs. May, in a tone indicating a slight degree of irritation.

"Well, I'm sure I never did," responded Mary. "Wasn't it a most excellent sermon, father?"

"It was certainly a good sermon, Mary, and I hope as you admire it so much, you will endeavor to practice some of its precepts," replied Mr. May.

"I can at least try," said Mary, in a tone more serious.

On that evening Mr. Bisbee called in to see Mr. May.

"Well, I think our new minister improves," he said, after he was seated. "I took the liberty of talking to him a little on last Sunday evening, and I am pleased to find that he has

taken some of my hints. Didn't you like him much better this morning, Mr. May?

'Yes, I think I did; though I was well pleased with his sermon on the last Sabbath,' replied Mr. May.

'Well, I'm sure, I didn't see any thing extra in his discourse,' said Mrs. May. 'There was too much finery about it for me. It made me almost cry to think that good old Mr. Morrison's place should be filled by such a young foppish looking fellow with his fine motions, and milk and water doctrines. He was afraid to say "hell," I suppose, and talked as tenderly about sinners going away into eternal banishment as if he were afraid of offending them. Mr. Morrison wouldn't have mouthed the matter in that way. He'd a' given them sound doctrine in the words of Scripture. Such kind of preaching won't do, Mr. Bisbee. This young fellow will no doubt turn the heads of all the girls in the village, as he has already turned our Mary's; but no good'll see if it does, of your vestrymen having selected a young fellow instead of some good, old time minister.'

Mrs. May spoke with warmth, for she felt a good deal excited. She had not before spoken so freely; but once in the way of speaking her sentiments on the matter, she found that her ideas flowed more freely than she expected they would, and that in reality, she had a good deal more to say on the subject than she thought she had. A tap at the door interrupted further remarks, and much to the surprise, and some little to the confusion of Mrs. May, the individual of whom she was so freely speaking, entered in company with a neighbor.

The smile that played upon his handsome features, and the respectful manner with which he took Mrs. May's extended hand, on being introduced to her, changed wonderfully in a moment, the hue of her feelings. Mary's heart fluttered, and Ellen endeavored to assume a more graceful position. We will not detail the conversation that ensued. When Mr. Elbertson went away, he left few serious objections behind him; though still Mrs. May could not help contrasting him in some things, with the late lamented Mr. Morrison.

On the next evening, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis dropped in again, and it was not long before the subject of the new minister was introduced. Indeed, little else had been talked about in the village since Mr. Elbertson's arrival.

'So, you were at church, yesterday, Mrs. May,' said her friend.

'Yes, I did venture out,' replied Mrs. May, smiling.

'Well, how did you like Mr. Elbertson?' continued Mrs. Ellis.

'Why, he preached a pretty fair sermon,' said Mrs. May, very deliberately.

Mrs. Ellis shook her head.

'It wasn't any thing like good old Mr. Morrison's sermons, Mrs. May. Ah, me! We shall never look upon his like again.'

'No, it was not at all like Mr. Morrison's sermons. But, then, Mrs. Ellis, no two men are alike. Different ministers have different gifts, and we should judge them according to their gifts. I should never have tired of Mr. Morrison, but now that he has been taken away from us, it seems to me right that I should endeavor to be reconciled, and look upon the one who has been called to fill his place with unprejudiced eyes.'

A single evening's contact with Mr. Elbertson, in his social character, had done much to dispel Mrs. May's hastily formed prejudices; and the moment her better impressions were opposed, they were roused into activity, and from feeling more kindly towards him, she was prompted to speak in his favor. Thus, she confirmed, by bringing them out into words, her gradually forming good opinions.

As Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were walking home that evening, the latter said, with a peculiar emphasis upon her words,

'Mr. Elbertson has become a great favorite of Mrs. May's.'

'Ah, indeed,' responded her husband, 'how has that happened?'

'Q, she's got a couple of grown up daughters, you know,' said Mrs. Ellis, giving her head a toss; although this peculiar and expressive motion couldn't be perceived by her husband, as they were walking in darkness.

'True, I never thought of that. It is strange how a little self interest will warp persons' opinions and change their views. But Mr. Elbertson is not going to fancy one of her girls.'

'No, indeed,' responded his wife, 'not he. Humph! How weak some people are! A pretty minister's wife one of them would make. Why, I've known them both since they were so high! reaching down her outspread hands, to indicate the distance of which these young ladies' heads once stood from the ground, and to enforce this strong argument against them.'

It so happened, that when Mrs. Ellis awoke the next morning from sleep, she found herself shaking with an ague fit. This was soon succeeded by a raging fever, and for more than a week she remained extremely ill; at the end of that time her life was despaired of. But, at the crisis of the disease, the turning point was in her favor, and she began slowly to recover. The principal remembrance that she had when her thoughts were calmed by returning health, and the wanderings of her imaginations fixed, was the fact that Mr. Elbertson had frequently been to see her, and as often talked to her and prayed with her in the most earnest and affectionate manner. Every day he still continued to call in, and his manner was so tender towards her, and his conversation so tempered with mild encouragement, and gentle admonition, that every former prejudice was dispelled.

'How mistaken we have been in Mr. Elbertson,' she said, one day to her husband, after she could sit up a little. 'I shall never again judge any one hastily.'

'We have erred, it is true,' he replied. 'And I hope we shall never forget the excellent les-

son for future conduct that you have drawn from it.'

The church members that we have introduced were not the only ones who were dissatisfied with new minister; nor were the prejudices of all so easily dispelled. Mr. Elbertson had to go through many hard trials from this cause, and he was often much discouraged. But he was a consistent Christian, and the power of consistency will overcome prejudice. One by one those who were disposed to find fault, were thrown by some unlooked for circumstance into contact with him, in such a way as to be gratified by his ever kind manner. Thus he gradually acquired a power and influence in his new position, not exceeded by that which even good old Mr. Morrison possessed.

It was something like a year from the time when the new minister came into the village, that nearly one third of its young folks, and a good proportion of the old men and matrons, were assembled at Mr. May's pleasant cottage. Something unusual, of course, was going on; and, whatever it was, every one seemed pleased about it.

Presently, there was a movement in the house, and all the gay young people in the garden and on the green before the door hastily pressed in to witness the—what?—Why, the marriage ceremony; for there was to be a wedding, and Mary May was to be the bride. A venerable minister from a neighboring town, was already in the centre of the floor with the prayer-book in his hand, and before him with flushed cheeks and eyes cast down to the floor, stood Mary May, and by her side—who?—Why, the new minister.

No one kissed the young bride's cheek with more earnest fervor than did Mrs. Ellis, and no one was more officious in his efforts to prove himself pleased than Mr. Bisbee. Mrs. May soon forgot the excellent qualities of good old Mr. Morrison, in the more attractive ones of the young minister, whose voice never seemed so eloquent nor his manners so winning, as when he addressed her by the tender name of 'mother.'

THE RED MAN'S STRATAGEM.

The early settlers of Cochecho were exposed at all times, to the relentless hostility of the Indians. No precautions could circumvent their stratagems. They came at all times, and in all seasons, with the tomahawk in one hand, and the torch in the other, to massacre and destroy. The traveller was cut down on his journey; the husbandman was butchered in his field; the women and children were assailed at the fire-side, and consigned to an ignominious death, or a captivity worse than death.

In the summer of 1666, a band of savages made a decent upon the infant settlement. Their approach having, on this occasion, been observed, time was afforded for such of the inhabitants as could not do good service at bush-fighting, to retreat to the block-houses, or garrisons. The women and children were hurriedly gathered within the palisades of their defences, while the rifle of the husband and father for a moment checked the advances of the enemy. There were, at this time, some half a dozen of these block houses at Cochecho, all of which, with one exception, were successfully defended against this assault of the savages. The manner in which this one was captured, shows at once the wily character of the enemy against which our fathers had to guard their possessions and their lives, and the perseverance with which that enemy labored to effect their machinations.

The Indians having been repulsed in their first onset upon the settlement, retired, carrying with them the bodies of several of their warriors who had been shot down in the fight. Two or three of the white men had also been killed. Their bodies were also dragged off, and having been scalped, and otherwise, horribly mutilated, were left as a prey to the beasts of the field; while the remains of the Indian braves who had fallen, were interred with all the forms and ceremonies of their race. The inhabitants of Cochecho were congratulating themselves upon their successful escape from the enemy. Some of their little band, it was true, had fallen—some, too, whom they could but ill spare. Their voices, hereafter, would be missed in the council, and their arms in the fight. But such things were of common occurrence; and the cares of a precarious existence left little time for mourning to the living.

The Indians, though repulsed, had not abandoned their designs upon Cochecho. They retired only to devise new, and, as they hoped, more successful stratagems, for surprising the white man. For several days, the watchfulness of the inhabitants circumvented all their machinations, during which, they did not deem it prudent to show their copper-colored visages within the range or reach of a rifle-shot from the block houses.

On the fourth day after the first attack, they discovered that one of the block houses, which was built on the margin of the river, could be entered on the water side, provided any means could be devised to reach it unobserved. To proceed to it openly in their canoes and make the attempt, either by day or night, was out of the question, as the inhabitants kept a strict look out, and would have bored a bullet hole through the head of the first Indian that came within their reach. In this block house were four men, with their families, in all about twenty. The Indians having discovered an opening to the garrison, were not long in devising a way to enter it.

About half a mile above the settlement, was a mowing field, the grass of which had been cut, and made into cocks, by some of the Cochecho men, the day before the descent of the Indians upon them. It was ready for the barn, and as soon as the Indians should retire, it was the intention of the owners to cart it in. Early in the morning of the fourth day, however, they discovered that the enemy, having exhaust-

ed every other means of annoying them, were about to commence an assault with, and under cover of the hay. Having procured a cart belonging to the settlement, which they had found within their reach, they placed a large quantity of the hay upon it, and having dragged it within a short distance of the garrison, set it on fire, and under cover of the burning mass, attempted to back it up to, and burn with it, the garrison. Previous to this, however, they had, as it seemed in mere wantonness, set some fifteen or twenty cocks of the hay a-drift in the river, which were floating slowly down towards the garrison. The besieged had observed this movement, but suspecting nothing, directed their attention exclusively to the danger which was pressing upon them from the other side of the garrison. The cart, with its contents in a mass of flames, was coming down upon them. The men of the garrison stationed themselves at the loop-holes, with their guns, to pick off as many of the enemy, as they approached, as they could reach; while the women and children brought up water from the river, which they obtained through the door which the Indians had previously discovered, to extinguish the flames.

The burning hay had reached the garrison, and was sending its lurid flames far above the walls; yet, as the house was built of unhewn logs, massive, and strong, the fire made but little impression upon it. More than one Indian who had assisted in pushing down the cart, had paid for his temerity with his life; the muskets of the besieged kept them at bay, or cut them down as they exposed themselves; and the fire from the bay would have been extinguished, and the garrison successfully defended, had it not been carried in another quarter.

While the inmates of the garrison were thus defending themselves from the attack on the land side, the hay in the river had floated down opposite the garrison, having gradually drawn towards the shore as it approached; and as the besieged, having driven the Indians from the cover of the burning hay, were employed in extinguishing it, a dozen savages sprang upon them, as it were from the bosom of the river—entering the garrison from the water side. Each hay cock had concealed the head of an Indian, as he swam down the river beneath it!

The inmates of the garrison who escaped the tomahawk, with the exception of some half a dozen who succeeded in reaching one of the neighboring houses, were carried off as captives into Canada. Some of the more feeble died on the journey, and were left by the way side; others lived to return after years of hardship and suffering, to their friends.

UPS AND DOWNS.

Fifteen years ago, during the session of the New Hampshire Legislature, there might be seen near the State House the son of a poor man, working with his plane and saw, as an apprentice to a cabinet maker. He earned his bread by the sweat of his brow. In striking contrast to the young struggler with poverty, was one, at that time rapidly rising to that influence which afterwards controlled the destinies of the State—a proud disdainful man. As he walked the street he would as soon have heeded the worm in his path, as the apprentice boy, as he passed him on his way to the work shop. But time works strange revolutions. Years flew on apace and touched the heads of both the humble and the proud, working as they flew strange reverses in their respective fortunes. Both took different paths to reach the summit of fame, and finally fell into the same road, though at different points of the eminence. Their story need not be told in detail. Nearly a score of years have passed since the session of the legislature which saw these two individuals in the positions described. But the opening of a new session of the same body fifteen days since, presented an equally strange contrast. The once humble apprentice boy sits in the Speaker's chair, and the once proud dictator sits at his feet, the humble reporter of his decisions and the acts of the body over which he presides. Reader—that apprentice boy is John S. Wells—that reporter is Isaac Hill.

For the Quincy Patriot.

AN ENIGMA.

I am composed of 11 letters; my 11th, 7th, 10th and 5th is a luminary; my 7th, 2d, 4th, 9th, 1st and 5th is a prayer; my 9th, 7th, and 5th is a male child; my 4th, 3d, 10th and 5th is a hard metal; my 4th, 2d, 4th and 9th is a rainbow; my 10th, 5th, 4th, 1st and 5th is a plant; my 11th, 7th, 2d and 5th is the first part of the day; my 3d, 4th and 11th is a border; my 4th, 5th, 6th, 4th, 2d and 11th means to be weak; my 4th, 5th, 6th, 1st, 3d and 10th means to instruct; my 9th, 4th and 5th is a sting to all mankind; my 1st, 5th, 4th and 7th is a mixture; my 5th and 10 is an interjection; my 1st and 6th is a preposition; my 9th, 7th, 5th and 10th is a tune played on a single instrument; my 3d, 1st, 9th, 4th and 5th is made of turpentine; my 11th, 4th, 5th, 4th and 11th is a small being; my 11th, 4th, 5th, 4th, 1st and 5th is a favorite. My whole is the author of this Enigma.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION. A practical joker in New Orleans, lately invited several of his friends to visit his house for the purpose of inspecting a method of extinguishing fire. He said that he did not know that he had made any new discovery, but it was possible that he had done so, and his object was to obtain the opinion of his friends with regard to the propriety of his making application for a patent right. His singular modesty induced his friends to believe that he had made a discovery of very great merit. Their surprise may be easily conceived when their entertainer proceeded to empty a pail of Mississippi water upon the fire, extinguishing every spark.

MONEY DIGGING. A farmer in the vicinity of Castine, in Maine, the present season, excavating his land for tillage, had occasion to excavate the top of a ledge, and on removing the earth, found laying loose, on the top of the rock a quantity of ancient coin of pure silver. Many of these coins are a curiosity, being of all possible shapes and forms. It would seem they were cut down to an exact weight. They all have upon them a coinage, but most of them very uncouth and without date, and clearly shew, the great improvements made since the days of our fathers in the coinage of money. The man who found these coins, being poor, sent them to Boston for sale. A single glance will satisfy any one that they are genuine, and well worthy the attention of the curious.

TRIFLES ARE NOT TO BE DESPISED. The nerve of a tooth, not as large as the finest canonic needle, will sometimes drive a strong man to distraction. A mosquito can make an elephant absolutely mad. The coral rock which causes a navy to founder, is the work of worms. The warrior that withstood death in a thousand forms may be killed by an insect. Small pleasures make up the sum of happiness. The deepest wretchedness often results from a perpetual continuance of petty pains. A chance look from those we love, often produces exquisite pain, or unalloyed pleasure.

STAMMERING. Stammering is occasioned by an over effort to articulate; for when the mind of the speaker is so occupied with his subject as not to allow him time to reflect upon his subject he will talk without difficulty. All stammerers can sing, owing to the continuous sound, and the slight manner in which the consonants are touched in singing: so a drunken man can run, though he cannot walk or stand still.—Gardner's Music of Nature.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1841.

FOURTH OF JULY. The Rev. John Gregory will deliver a discourse in the Universalist Meeting-house, to-morrow afternoon, upon our National and Spiritual Independence. Other services appropriate to the occasion may be expected.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

INDEPENDENCE.

It is just at hand; but what is it? We obtained our independence from Great Britain, but what then; we are far from being independent. In the first and legitimate sense of the word, there is no such thing as independence in our world. Man is dependent upon his fellow-man. He is born in a state of dependence, and at no period of life is he independent till he comes to its close.

He is a social being—was made for society. He links his affections, interests and fortunes with another.

"God never made an independent man, 'T would jar the concord of his general plan."

He may isolate himself. He may be a recluse and

"Flee society, and name his house a cell, but he will find

"Despair and sorrow must together dwell."

There are some such eccentric creatures; but as characterized by Franklin, they are like the odd half of a pair of scissors, useless, or fit only to scratch with. Instead of being independent, they are miserably dependent, and not unfrequently they feel it to be so, when the man is awake and reason at the helm. But quantum sufficit for bachelors.

Independence of thought is rarely to be found. One half of christendom is dependent upon their priests and religious teachers for all the thoughts they have upon religion. What he says they believe. Where he leads the way, they follow, and you might as well attempt to break through the heathen caste, as establish freedom of thought—independence of intellect among a priest ridden community: and, generally, those sects or denominations are the most duped who think themselves the most independent, and raise the loudest cry about priest craft.

"The most shandoned, own that Others, if abandoned, are undone."

Many are dependent upon their editors, and think as they think and say as they say. Now, if a man takes the right kind of a paper, this is as it should be, but when the contrary happens, it is superlatively bad. Multitudes are led captive by their favorite paper. It may be, they have taken it for years. It was their politics, or religion, or philosophy; and, consequently, it is so now. They do not consider that the politics and religion of the press are subject to change, and, hence, they are, for years, the dupes of partizan politicians or bigoted priests. Much is often said, too, about public opinion, and when right, it is a fine thing, but when wrong its effects are to be deprecated. Public opinion has generally been the mother of abominations. At its shrine have fallen victims many of the most independent intellects that the world has ever witnessed. The Inquisition, though it might have originated in the diabolical bosom of a few, was sustained by public opinion. The fires of Smithfield were kindled and kept burning for a considerable length of time, by public opinion. Salem witchcraft was upheld by public opinion. General Jackson and General Harrison were both made Presidents of the United States by an excited public opinion. Individual independence of thought had little to do in either case in their promulgation, and in our opinion, there is far less independence of thought and speech in our land and the world, than is generally believed to exist. The man, who having determined upon what is duty, pursues it without wavering and hesitating, is the man for us. He is

the same at all places and in all companies, and we know where to find him.

We hope ere long to see our Independence manifested by every American citizen in entire freedom of thought and action.

TEMPERANCE.

A very full meeting of the friends of temperance was held last Sabbath evening, in the Evangelical Congregational Meeting house of this town. The meeting was called to order by Caleb Gill, Jr. of this town, who addressed the assembly in a very appropriate speech upon taking the chair.

He was followed by Rev. Mr. Burrell, Messrs. Cummings, Pasco, George Newcomb, Sullivan, sen., Sullivan, Jr., and Cornell.

The addresses were highly appropriate, and the audience very attentive.

We think there has never been a time when so much interest was taken in this good cause as the present. Every public meeting that has been held has been thronged.

People, generally, of all professions, employments, orders, circumstances and conditions of all religious sects and all political parties, have assembled and many of them seemed willing to work shoulder to shoulder in this good cause. There seem to be nothing of a spirit of denunciation or of condemnation as it respects the inebriate himself, or the vender of alcohol. People, generally, seem to feel that times are changed very much, and that what was once customary and honorable is now the reverse. It is not now as it formerly was. Once it was customary to drink, it is not so now. Once it was customary for every merchant to sell, now it is not. Those who deal in the article are, comparatively few, while the great mass of the population are against it.

Now, while we espouse the cause of temperance and hope soon to see all our friends and acquaintance come up to this good work, we would not denounce, as with fire and faggots, those who still drink a little, or even, who vend the thing. We have no doubt that gentle means, if any—moral suasion—will lead them to see and do what is right. Let there be no force, no angry word, but let the watchword of the temperance community be light and love—kindness and forbearance, and we shall see temperance flourish.

It seems, indeed, that a happy one has already dawned upon many who have long been lost to sanity and to their own best interests. If this thing be managed judiciously, as we trust it will be, it must and will progress. How desirable the approach of that auspicious day.

We refer our readers to the notice of the meeting in another column, to-morrow evening, near the west school house. It is to be in the open air, under the broad canopy of heaven, and we hope the collection will be large.

We would, also, suggest the importance of as many of our citizens visiting Boston on the glorious fourth, or rather fifth, as it will be this year. There will be a glorious time, indeed. Go and see.

DARING ESCAPE FROM JAIL. William Ferguson, against whom three indictments for breaking, entering, and stealing from shops in the night time, are now pending in the Municipal Court, Boston, effected his escape from the jail, in Leverett street, on Monday night last, in a manner which proves him to have possessed much ingenuity and the greatest personal courage. He had been removed from his cell in the other jail, on account of some things which were necessary to be done to it, and was placed in a cell in the western building. This room communicated with another, in which was a fire-place, by a door which locked on the outside. He had by some means or other procured a piece of stout wire, which he put in the key-hole and shot the bolt; having thus obtained access to the adjoining apartment, he collected the blankets from two beds and crawled up the chimney, whence he jumped upon the roof. Then tying his blankets together, he fastened them to a projecting iron just under the eaves, and descended to within about twelve feet of the ground, jumped down, and got clear.

DEATH OF GEN. MACOMB. Major Gen. Alexander Macomb, the General in Chief of the United States Army, died at Washington, on Friday afternoon of last week. "General Macomb," says the Madisonian, "entered the service as a cornet of dragoons in 1799, and was in the military family of Gen. Alexander Hamilton; he commanded at the successful battle of Plattsburgh during the war of 1812; received a gold medal from Congress for his gallantry, and was appointed, by President J. Q. Adams, Commanding General of the army of the United States, in place of Gen. Brown, immediately after his decease, which took place in February, 1828. Since that period, Gen. Macomb has discharged the duties of his office in Washington, excepting occasional absences to the frontiers of the Union in obedience to the calls of the service."

THE CROPS. Accounts from the western part of New York and Michigan in regard to the crops of grass, wheat and other grains are very unfavorable. The long and severe drought has injuriously affected the Fall and Spring grains, as well as grass. In some sections there has been no rain since the last of April. It is thought the crops will yield fifty per cent less than usual. The prairie lands of Michigan present the appearance of a fire having passed over them. It is stated that the crops of Ohio present as unfavorable a prospect as those of New York and Michigan.

PIRACY. A story has been going the rounds of the papers of a piracy near New Orleans, which proves to be without foundation. The vessel, which was supposed to have been the scene of the horrible affair, was deserted by the Captain and crew on account of its leaky condition, which rendered it unsafe for them to remain longer on board. The Captain, crew, and passengers were taken off by a schooner, and landed in Charleston, (S. C.) where they have since been exonerated from all blame.

ACQUITTED. The Rev. Daniel D. Smith, of Gloucester, was tried at Ipswich, last week, for an assault on Miss Sophia Jones, with an intent to commit a rape, and acquitted. The Salem Advertiser says—"Thirty witnesses were brought upon the stand, who testified to the good character of Mr. Smith, and the bad character of Miss Jones, and a paper was also read in by the court, signed by ninety-six ladies, against her character."

CELEBRATION AT MILTON. We hear friends, of Milton, have made arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of our National Independence on Monday next, in good style.

As this is a union celebration, we heartily join and swell the number to the party. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Holbrook has consented to become the Day.

We learn, too, that the Vice President of the State has been invited to attend from the oldest inhabitants.

We are informed that many from the State are joining this celebration, for further particulars see advertisement.

The oration will be pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Grace Church, Boston, at the Quinzen's Meeting house.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Protestant Clergy, in Baltimore, commenced preaching in the streets and markets of that city, after the manner of primitive times, and has been made in different portions with singular good success. The numbers are numerous and attentive.

The Universalists of New York recently held a Convention to establish a University as they can. They have in the United States, 513 Churches, and 380 Preachers.

The State of Yucatan has formally declared independence of Mexico, and despatched Washington and the government of Europe recognition.

A writer in the New York Express is present, in that city, with a population of inhabitants, there are five grog shops to one which has a population of 2,000,000 souls.

Colonel R. M. Johnson has been elected President of Pennsylvania to accept a nomination next Presidency. He says that he shall himself forward in pursuit of the office, if tendered to him.

S. V. S. Wilder, of New York, an individual known as being connected in the cotton of the United States Bank, and also Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. of Paris have liabilities are estimated at \$2,000,000.

The amount of the suit instituted by the United States against Nicholas G. President, is \$1,015,000, paid out during the war, for which no vouchers can be found more than four hundred thousand dollars, were paid to him for purposes of the checks of the cashier.

A fellow in Philadelphia, the other day, stealing a violin, scorned the base in claiming the benefit of an alibi. He produced by the records of the Court, that when the fiddle was stolen, he was sentenced for stealing something else.

An inquest has been held at Philadelphia, man, who became angry with some of his neighbors, and fell into so violent hysterics that he convulsed.

At a late town meeting in Newport, resolved to let the common burial ground pasture.

In the House, the bill from the Senate Independent Treasury Law, was taken up. Upon this question, Mr. Adams properly enough go to the Currency, come out in company with that strange creature belonging to earth, air or water, he is the fiscal agent."

The Mutual Safety Insurance Company have paid the sum insured on the cargo ship President by them—\$15,000.

The Committee in the House of Representatives have reported the same requisites to meet of the Extra Session, which amount, is to \$405,666.60.

The Pennsylvania intimates that N. is not the only officer of the late Union whose conduct is likely to undergo a re-gation.

The Legislature of Arkansas have been offering a quarter section of land, as a settler coming into the State. Some of the State is offered for their selection.

The New York Herald says: Look out counterfeit half and quarter dollar thousands of them in the city of New York.

All the Temperance Societies throughout the States, have been requested to send grand National Temperance Conventions at Saratoga Springs, on the 27th of July.

There is an editor in Hartford who lofts that he is obliged to chase them, and then they often the scuttle.

NOTICES.

WEST DISTRICT AW. A Delegation of Reformed Drunkards Addresses in the field, near the Store, Spore, TO-MORROW, July 4th, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Seats will be provided for the ladies. The public are invited to attend.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society a Quarterly meeting, at Weymouth, in King's Meeting house, on THURSDAY, July. Mr. Garrison and other friends will be present. The friends of the slave are invited then and there to assemble in from all parts of the county, and elsewhere advance this cause.

JOSIAH V. MARSH.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, that they will be in session at the T. SATURDAY in each month, until from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, some traveling business with the Town, present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXT, LYSAENDER RILEY, Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

MARRIED.

In Milton, on Sunday evening last, Banfield, Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., to H. Fenno. In Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Lyon, pensioner, aged 83, to Miss Sarah Clap

the same at all places and in all companies, and we know where to find him.

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The State of Yucatan has formerly declared its independence of Mexico, and despatched messengers to Washington and the government of Europe, to ask its recognition.

A writer in the New York Express states, that at present, in that city, with a population of 325,000 inhabitants, there are five grog shops to one in London, which has a population of 2,000,000 souls.

Colonel R. M. Johnson has been pressed by his friends in Pennsylvania to accept a nomination for the next Presidency. He says that he shall neither thrust himself forward in pursuit of the office, nor decline it if tendered to him.

S. V. S. Wilder, of New York, an individual well known as being connected in the cotton transactions of the United States Bank, and also as agent for Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. of Paris has failed. His liabilities are estimated at \$2,000,000.

The amount of the suit instituted by the Bank of the United States against Nicholas Biddle, its late President, is \$1,018,000, paid out during his administration, for which no vouchers can be found, of which sum more than four hundred thousand dollars it is asserted, were paid to him for purposes unknown, upon the checks of the cashier.

A fellow in Philadelphia, the other day, accused of stealing a violin, scorned the base insinuation, and claimed the benefit of an alibi. He proved his innocence by the records of the Court, showing thereby, that when the fiddle was stolen, he was serving out a sentence for stealing something else.

An inquest has been held at Philadelphia, on a woman, who became angry with some of her children and fell into so violent hysterics that she expired in convulsions.

At a late town meeting in Newport, (R. I.) it was resolved to let the common burial ground for a sheep pasture.

In the House, the bill from the Senate to repeal the Independent Treasury Law, was taken up for reference. Upon this question, Mr. Adams said, "it might properly enough go to the Currency Committee, and come out in company with that strange animal—whether belonging to earth, air or water, he could not tell—the fiscal agent."

The Mutual Safety Insurance Company, of Boston, have paid the sum insured on the cargo of the steamship President by them—\$15,000.

The Committee in the House of Representatives have reported the sums requisite to meet the expenses of the Extra Session, which amount, in the aggregate, to \$405,666.60.

The Pennsylvania intimates that Nicholas Biddle is not the only officer of the late United States Bank whose conduct is likely to undergo a judicial investigation.

The Legislature of Arkansas have passed a law offering a quarter section of land, as a bounty to each settler coming into the State. Some of the best land in the State is offered for their selection.

The New York Herald says: Lookout for numerous counterfeit half and quarter dollars. There are thousands of them in the city of New York.

All the Temperance Societies throughout the United States, have been requested to send delegates to a grand National Temperance Convention, to be held at Saratoga Springs, on the 27th of July.

There is an editor in Hartford whose ideas are so lofty that he is obliged to chase them up garret in order to catch them; and then they often escape through the scuttle.

NOTICES.

WEST DISTRICT AWAKE.

A Delegation of Reformed Drunkards will deliver Addresses in the field, near the Store of Mr. Justin Spear, TO-MORROW, July 4th, at half past five o'clock in the afternoon.

Seats will be provided for the ladies.

The public are invited to attend.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly meeting, at Weymouth, in Rev. Mr. Perkin's Meeting house, on THURSDAY, the 21st of July. Mr. Garrison and other friends are expected to be present. The friends of the slave are earnestly invited then and there to assemble in large numbers, from all parts of the county, and elsewhere, to help to advance this cause.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER, LYMAN RICHARDS, Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

MARRIED.

In Milton, on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Banfield, Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., to Miss Margaret H. Fenno.

In Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Lyon, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 83, to Miss Sarah Clapp, aged 47.

DIED.

In Cohasset, Miss Salome, daughter of Capt. Daniel Bates, aged 40.

In Hingham, Capt. Elijah Whitton, aged 61.

In Abington, Mrs. Lydia, widow of the late Capt. Cornelius Durham, aged 88.

Mary Spear's Estate. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, June 19th, A. D. 1841.

An Instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

MARY SPEAR, late of Quincy, in said County, widow, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Elijah Baxter, the person therein named as Executor.

Ordered—That the said Elijah Baxter notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1841, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

List of Letters

Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, July 1, 1841.

B. John Bates, Samuel B. Loud, P. John Phillips, John Poppe, Mark M. Blanchard, Isaac V. Pratt, Andrew Pratt, Hannah Pratt, Josiah Richards, S. Miss Charlotte A. Smith 2, George Swasey, Joseph C. Hammett, Holbrook & Burrell, Capt. Sylvanus Holden, Miss Almira Holmes, Miss Susan Holmes, Ebenezer Horne, Gen. Appleton Howe, Miss Orient T. Humphrey, FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Postmaster. Weymouth, July 3. 3w

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, July 1, 1841.

B. John F. Banister, Walter P. Haskell, J. Miss Sarah S. Jenkins, Cyrus Johnson, Josiah A. Bennett, Thomas K. Blanchard, Thomas Brackett, Gilbert Blaisdell, Benjamin Brannhall, M. John Mulford 8, Nathaniel B. Maxwell, Leonard Moore, Willard Markay, N. Alvin Newton, Jonathan Newcomb, Q. Jeremiah Quincy, Esq., James J. Randall, Abraham Rich, John Rand, S. E. A. Seymour, Henry Spaulding, Noah H. Smith, Nathaniel S. Spear, T. H. Seymour, Miss Catherine Shaw, Mrs. Hannah Stamm, Thomas O. Sylvester, Mahalia L. Simpson, M. James W. Vose, Cloa Underwood, W. Jacob Wagner, Elizabeth N. Whitecher, Charles E. Williams, Lyman Williams, Zenas Whiting, George Willett, N. H. Woodman, DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster. Quincy, July 3. 3w

Commissioner's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

LEWIS HAYDEN, Jr., late of Weymouth, in said County, Bootmaker, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the nineteenth day of June last are allowed, by said Judge to the creditors, to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend to that service at the house of Lemuel Humphrey, in said Weymouth, on the first Monday of August, October and December next, from three to five o'clock in the afternoon.

LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Commissioners. Weymouth, July 3. 6w

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods. The subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz—

SUPERIOR MOLASSES at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OIL at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAVANA SUGAR at 7, 8 and 8 1/2 cents per pound; COFFEE at 10, 11 1/2 and 12 cents per pound; RAISINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 58 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSOON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.

Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash. E. BENT & Co. Quincy, June 26. 1f

Fire! Fire!! THE Proprietor's of the Niagara Engine are reminded that an adjourned meeting will be held at the Town Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, July 6th, at seven o'clock.

A personal attendance is requested as business of importance must be transacted. GEORGE H. FRENCH, Clerk. Quincy June 26. 2w

For Sale. A pair of Blacksmith's Bellows and an Anvil; also, a Jack used in the Stone business. Apply to JOHN BRIESLER. Quincy, June 26. 1f

Wines! Wines! JUST received by the subscriber, of superior quality, Sicily Madeira, Malaga and Old Port Wines. Also—Refined Cider and Vinegar. WYMAN ABERCROMBIE. Quincy, May 15. 3w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

A. S. Jordan, SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB, NO 2 MILK TWO DOORS FROM WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. MANUFACTURER OF COMBS AND POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTEUR AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the TORTOISE SHELL WORK, at the Fairs, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description. Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs. Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets. Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils; Balm of America.

COMBS MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED. Boston, June 12. 3m

To Travellers and the Public. DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

Forty thousand dollars worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

Dr. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Sanitarian labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

Dr. Louis GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the City. Charges moderate.

Dr. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR ANTI-MERCURIAL PAINKILLER, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 18 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

Mr. G. graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services at Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors. Boston, April 15. 1y

Parasols. JUST received, three cases superior quality Gro de Naples Parasols, assorted colors, at E. PACKARD & Co.'s. Quincy, June 5. 1f

Fourth of July. The inhabitants of Milton will celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, on MONDAY, July 5th, by a Cavalcade, Oration and Dinner. Rev. T. M. Clark of Boston, will deliver the Address. The inhabitants of the neighboring towns are invited to participate. The Cavalcade will form in front of the Town House, at eight o'clock in the morning, precisely.

Tickets for the dinner for sale at T. Dudley's, at Milton Railway, and R. M. Todd's, Milton Village. All who intend to join are requested to procure their tickets before the 30th inst.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements. Milton, June 19. 2w

Notice. To John M. Gourgass, Jr., Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Norfolk: WE, the subscribers, desire to organize as a Corporation, by virtue of the provisions of the 14th chapter of the Statutes of 1841, with such persons as may join us, for the purpose of procuring, establishing and preparing a Cemetery or burial place for the dead, in Quincy, in said County, and request you to issue a warrant calling a meeting, on TUESDAY, the sixth day of July, next, at six of the clock in the afternoon, at the office of Solomon Willard, Esquire, in said Quincy, to act on the following articles, to wit—

First—To choose a Clerk.
Second—To choose a Moderator.
Third—To choose all other necessary Officers.
Fourth—To choose a Committee to draft all necessary By-laws and Regulations, and to report the same at such time as the meeting shall direct.
Fifth—To determine the manner of calling meetings.
Sixth—To determine the number of members that shall constitute a quorum.
Seventh—To take and assume a corporate name.
Eighth—To choose a Committee to take all necessary measures for procuring a suitable lot of Land for a Cemetery, and to report the result at such time as the meeting shall direct.

Dated at said Quincy, the eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty one. Justin Spear, Joseph French, Samuel Ela, Solomon Willard, William D. Gray, Asa S. Johnson, Asa J. Trask, George H. Locke, John Long, Matthew Carroll, Michael McKendrick.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. [L. S.] NORFOLK SS.

To Justin Spear, one of the subscribers to the foregoing application:—

YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify all persons, mentioned in said application, to meet at the time, and place, and for the purposes therein expressed, by causing an attested copy of the same and of this warrant to be published in the Quincy Patriot, a newspaper printed in said Quincy, at least seven days before the said sixth day of July next.

Given under my hand and seal, at said Quincy, this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty one.

JOHN M. GOURGASS Jr., Justice of the Peace. A true copy. Attest: JUSTIN SPEAR.

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edging and Insertings; Lace Thread, wire ground, and bobbinet do.; wide Figured Laces for Caps, etc.; black and white Silk Blond do.; double ground plain Silk Laces for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Crapes; black Italian Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Laces, Bishop Laces, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select, with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Straws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—Prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, she will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleaned and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MORNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Caps, Collars and Caps always on hand. Quincy, April 3. 1f

A Card. The subscriber embraces this opportunity of tendering to his friends and patrons his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received the past year; and feeling duly encouraged by the same, would also respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy and vicinity, that he is every week receiving fresh additions to his former stock, making in all a very general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash or short approved credit.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE. Quincy, April 17. 1f

William S. Morton, ATTORNEY AT LAW. [Office over Mr. Brierley's Store.] Quincy, Jan. 2. 6m

New Goods. The subscribers, having recently enlarged their stock of DRY GOODS, respectfully invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment before purchasing. They have recently received from England, New York—and auction and elsewhere—the following articles:

Blue, black, green and mixed BROADCLOTHS; Black, fancy and mixed CASSIMERES; Blue, mixed and lavender SATINETTES; Satin, Valencia and Marcelline Vestings; Gambroons—light, dark, plain and corded—a superior article for summer wear; Linen Drillings, a great variety; Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Black and blue-black Bombazines and Alpines; Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, Lawns, etc.; Linens, Cotton and Linen Table Covers; English and American Prints; Copperplates and Parches; Pickings, Burpees, Dorets; Stripes, Jeans, etc., etc; Russia Diapers and Crash; Scotch Diapers—a superior article for family use; Edinboro', Hernani, Brocade and Merino Shawls; Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Suspender, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, etc.; Tailors' Trimmings of every variety; Oilcloths and Couch Canvases; Umbrellas—all sizes and prices; Parasols—a beautiful article, assorted colors; Together with many articles which cannot be specified in a single newspaper, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL. No. 24 Dock Square, Boston. Boston, May 15. 1f

Mouselin de Laines. E. PACKARD & Co. have received a few more of those plain Mouselin de Laines, of superior quality. Quincy, May 22. 1f

Umbrellas. UMBRELLAS, of all sizes and various qualities, constantly for sale by the Subscribers at their DRY GOODS STORE, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, by the Hundred, Dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at prices which cannot fail to suit.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL. Boston, May 29. 1f

Cheap Goods. PRINTED FRENCH LAWNs for 20 cents per yard; ready made Brown Linen Frock Coats and Gambroon Pants, light colored; Kid Gloves, assorted colors; men's large sized Kid Gloves; together with a large assortment of Buttons and Collars, just received at E. PACKARD & Co.'s. Quincy, June 19. 1f

Strayed. ON Wednesday last, a white Sow Pig, weighing about seventy-five pounds, from the premises of the subscriber. Whoever will return said Pig shall be well rewarded. GEORGE W. KENISON. Quincy, June 19. 3w

Dry Wood and Potatoes. FOR sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, forty cords dry Eastern Wood, twenty cords dry Hemlock and Spruce Wood. Also—150 bushels of prime Eastern Chenango Potatoes. GEORGE NEWCOMB. Quincy Point, June 12. 1f

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT. The subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Joseph Brigham & Co. during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co. and Frederic Handwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Jeffrey R. Brackett, Importer—Wholesale and Retail Dealer IN Fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials, Tools and RICH MANTEL CLOCKS. Manufacturer of Rich Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles and Pencil Cases. Watches repaired by experienced workmen. Cash paid for gold and silver at No. 69 Washington Street, Boston. May 1. 1f

Tooth Powders. POTTER'S Celebrated Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and purifying the Breath. Also—Potter's Tooth Ache Drops, a cure for the Tooth Ache. For sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE. Quincy, Dec. 19. 1f

Notice. THE subscriber having determined to close his business, in Quincy, hereby respectfully calls on all those indebted to him, either by Note or Account, to make payment immediately. NATHAN FISK. Quincy, Jan. 23. 1f

White Lead. THE subscriber is agent for the Glenville White Lead, which, for whiteness and ease in using, is pronounced by some of the best painters to be superior to any kind in the market.

The undersigned is under the necessity to caution the public where they purchase the Glenville Lead, as some unprincipled fellows are purchasing old kags and filling the same with a compound of Lead and Whiting (or Barvies), and selling for the Glenville. E. F. PRATT, 107 State St. Boston.

N. B. Painters colors and Linseed Oil.

Also—The following persons sell the genuine—JOHN BARNES, Ann Street, EDWARD ADAMS, Wharf Street. Painters are requested to call and get a sample at 107, State Street. Boston, May 1. 6m

Removal. E. PACKARD & Co. have removed from School Street to the corner of Granite and Sea Streets, where they have to offer an extensive and fashionable assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, to which they are constantly adding, on the most reasonable terms.

Just received, a few rich patterns of Plain MOUS- LAINE DELAINES. Quincy, May 1. 1f

New Goods. J. BRIGHAM & Co. have received a splendid assortment of spring and summer goods,

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CUNNING CRAFTINESS.

When quadrupeds and birds could talk,
The fox went out to take a walk,
With no intention to deceive,
As he would make his friends believe,
Though, doubtless, in his wily heart,
Fraud, treachery, deception, art,
Were lurking: when his way he wended
Over to see his dear intended.

A cock, whom Reynard, every morning
Had heard to crow, when day was dawning,
In a contiguous neighborhood,
He knew would make delicious food.
So, coming near to Chanticleer,
He bade the gentleman good cheer—
Who, to this courteous compliment,
Raised up his head and bowed assent:
Then placed himself above his reach,
And stopped to hear the stranger preach;
Don't be afraid, said Reynard then,
I did not come to catch a hen,
My object, if you will believe,
Is not your honor to deceive;
I come to open, sir, a source
To hold commercial intercourse;

I deal with men and dogs, you've heard,
Now can't I trade with you, my bird.
That, said the cock, is something strange,
Sure there has been a wondrous change!
For men and dogs have eager been
To kill and strip you of your skin!
True, said the fox, that was the case,
But they have given up the chase;
And now, believe me, modest friend,
We buy, we borrow, or we lend;
At present I have corn enough,
And quantities of other stuff,
Which you would like exceeding well—
Which I should also like to sell.

Ah! says the cock, that would be good;
Though money's scarce I'll buy your food—
When you come over here again
Bring me a portion of your grain.
My loving friend, rejoined the brag,
"Don't buy a pig that's in a bag";
I would not for my eyes and ears,
Take an advantage of your fears;
To-morrow, should it rain or shine,
I must be off, from six till nine,
Adjusting business with a hound
Who claims a portion of my ground.
And as you seem to be suspicious
That I am rather avaricious,
Call, at my burrow when I'm gone,
To see before you buy my corn.

Although I can subsist without it,
Said Chanticleer, I'll think about it.
This last remark the fox commended,
And so their conversation ended.
Then Chanticleer flew off the block,
And called around him all his flock
To get advice, and hear their views
About this interesting news.
All thought the project very good,
Because they wanted better food,
Especially his younger brother,
Who seemed more pleased than any other.

He played so brisk among the fowl
It made his elder brother scowl:
But Chanticleer's aged mother,
Her feelings would no longer smother,
As with authority invested,
Against the movement she protested.
A vote, by yeas and nays, was taken
And madam partlet was forsaken.
Night came and all retired it seems;
Next morning early told their dreams.
Then, from his roost on terra-firma,
The cock alighted where 'twas wormy
Scratched up his breakfast from a furrow,
Then took his leave for Reynard's burrow;
Nothing occurred, upon the road,
Except, a snake who'd caught a toad,
To fright our traveller that morning,
And that he thought, might be a warning:
But then, again, thought he, 'tis said
"Nothing ventured, nothing had";
So on he trudged, charmed withal,
Reached and entered Reynard's hall,
Truly, said he, the fox is gone,
But he has lied about the corn.
The fox, in ambush, lay awake
A breakfast of his guest to make,
Who, seeing Chanticleer's tail feather
Stick out, he smacked his chops together;
Went in, the cock held up his claw
In order to shake Reynard's paw,
The fox, unnoticing the beck,
Seized Chanticleer by the neck—
A groan was heard, and flutter, flutter,
But not a word did Reynard utter.

I DO NOT LOVE HIM.

'Tis strange my silly head should beat
When I behold—I wot say who;
I don't know why, when'er we meet,
My foolish cheek is crimson, too.

I watch him coming with delight,
With pain I see him rise to go;
But though I dream of him all night,
I do not love him—O dear, no!

I do not love him—no—no—no!
He tells me I am young and fair,
That such a girl his wife should be,
He begged a lock of my hair
That he might always think of me.

I don't know what I ought to say,
For men deceive and flatter so;
But though I think of him all day,
I do not love him—O, dear, no!

I do not love him—no—no—no!

An Irishman said, "the only way to stop suicide is to make it a capital offence, punishable with death."

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss.

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber would call attention to the following Certificates, selected from among many, in favor of Dr. M. R. Fletcher's Trusses, which are manufactured under his direction. The qualities, which render this Instrument superior to others for the same object, are its lightness, neatness, and facility of adaptation and alteration; qualities which those who have been compelled to wear a Truss will know how to prize. The subscriber, however, deems it unnecessary to add anything to the recommendation of the distinguished gentlemen whose notices are appended.

LUTHER ANGLIER.

From W. G. Hanford, M. D., M. M. S. S.
This certifies that I have been in the habit of applying "Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss" since its first introduction—have applied it in many cases and noticed its effect.

Owing to the facility with which the size of the Truss—the position of the Pad, and the amount of pressure can be altered and arranged to suit each particular case, I have no hesitation in saying that I think this Truss can be worn with greater ease to the patient, and at the same time with a better prospect of a radical cure than any other Truss I have ever used or known.

W. G. HANFORD.

Boston, December 24th, 1840.

From J. C. Warren, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the

Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

At the request of Dr. Fletcher, I have examined his Truss, and have been much gratified with its mechanism, and think it worthy of an extensive trial, which I believe will result in its introduction as an important aid for the relief of Hernia.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. V. C. Smith, M. D., M. M. S. S., Quarantine

Physician, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned has convinced himself, from a close examination and comparison with other instruments devised for the same object, that Dr. Fletcher's recently invented Truss is particularly deserving of the attention of medical practitioners. It combines so many advantages in an economical manner, that it recommends itself to those at all acquainted with the anatomy of the region to which it is to be applied.

J. V. C. SMITH.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. Jeffries, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting

Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Having examined Dr. Fletcher's Compound Sliding Truss, I consider it as based upon true principles for the retention of the parts protruding in Hernia, and the mechanical application as exceedingly well adapted to accomplish the end proposed.

JOHN JEFFRIES.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From A. L. Pierson, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting

Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dear Sir—The requisites of a good Truss are, 1. Perfect security against protrusion of the bowel. 2. Lightness, neatness, and simplicity of construction. 3. Durability. 4. Moderate price. Your Truss appears to combine these in a high degree, with the advantage of being easily adapted to the varieties of Hernia.

A. L. PIERSON.

Salem, Aug. 15, 1834.

From Geo. Hayward, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the

Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The undersigned having made frequent trials of the Truss invented by Dr. Fletcher, has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as superior to most instruments of the kind now in use, with which he is acquainted. Its advantages consist in the size and form of the pad, the ease with which it is moved, and the readiness with which the pressure is increased or diminished.

It is, moreover, in his opinion, as well calculated as any other to produce radical cure of Hernia.

GEORGE HAYWARD.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton;

Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town,

EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD,

ANDREW M. BERRILL.

Quincy, Jan. 16.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and

offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 28.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

AS some one has been industriously circulating

reports that the subscriber is about to remove from

the Town: this notice is to inform my customers and

the public generally, that I entertain no such intentions,

but shall continue business at the old stand over

Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully

solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a

constant attention to business to please; at least, I will

try.

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most

fashionable style.

Razors HONED and set at short notice.

WILLIAM SHAW.

Quincy, Mar. 20.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his

thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal

patronage extended to him, and would inform them

that he has just added to his former stock a large

assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved

credit.

JUSTIN SPEAR.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

Wood and Potatoes.

JUST received and now offered for sale by the sub-

scriber, at Quincy Point, sixty cords of prime

Eastern Wood.

Also—One hundred bushels of good POTATOES—

whites, cheneagoes and reds.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Point, May 22.

Wines! Wines!

JUST received by the subscriber, of superior quality,

Sicily Madeira, Malaga and Old Port Wines.

Also—Refined Cider and Vinegar.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, May 15.

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good

Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable

price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hoarse Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents will save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Rising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington City, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay

street, New York. Sold by ANDREW

GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the

New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

October 17.

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public

that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear

of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to ac-

commodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and

other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Quincy, May 8.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, sev-

eral Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of

large size. The above reward will be given for such

knowledge as will lead to the detection and punish-

ment of the thief or thieves.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 26.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for

sale by

at manufacturer's prices, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19.

Wrapping Paper.

AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes,

for sale low at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Jan. 30.

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just re-

ceived and for sale low, by

JOSHIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, May 8.

Notice.

PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill,

or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing

the Moving Land of the subscriber.

HENRY SOUTHER.

Quincy, April 17.

Nut Island.

A VALUABLE piece of Land, about four acres,

situated in the Town of Quincy, commonly called

Nut Island, is for sale. Apply to

JOSHIAH STEDMAN.

Boston, April 17.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long dis- vested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them prior to the "moles and bats;" while the wigmakers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by

Quincy, June 13.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are well adapted for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by

Quincy, June 13.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

tf

Jayne's Carminative Balm.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Chills, Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by

Quincy, June 13.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

tf

Cologne Water, etc.

COLOGNE Water of superior quality, Lavender,

Buffalo Oil, Bears Oil, a variety of Fancy Soap,

etc. for sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Jan. 30.

To Let,

TWO Stores under the Universalist Meeting House,

near Weymouth Landing. Good stands for dry

goods or groceries. Apply to

FISHER A. KINGSBURY.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 28.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

VOLUME 5.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities causing the various diseases, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, and the second effect of the LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the liver and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Coughs, Croup, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the LIFE MEDICINES have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the LIFE MEDICINES strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES have been had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a fac simile of JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—

—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford, &c.

CASIMERE & BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, steel, lavender, Oxford and steel, mixed, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SEAL—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, the similes, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, &c., the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the immoderate use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extraordinary use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the reach of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 27 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears, unless the option of the publisher; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and request to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway. Stone Quarries. Quincy.

JUSTIN SPEAR, Dorchester. Quincy.

ORIN P. BACON, Fishers A. Kingsbury. Quincy.

JACOB MURRELL, Jr. Quincy.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Samuel D. Hayden. Quincy.

JOSEPH CLEVELY, Samuel A. Turner. Quincy.

SAMUEL A. TURNER, Charles Lefavour. Quincy.

N. B. OSBORN, Freeman Hunt. Quincy.

MISCELLANY.

THE WIDOW'S WOOD.

"Was ever woman in this humor wooed?"

"Was ever woman in this humor wooed?"

"It is in vain to attempt deceiving myself any longer. I am certainly growing old," thought Harry Wilder as he plucked several intrusive grey hairs from his well-trimmed whiskers; "I am in an admirable preservation—my teeth are fine—my hair still luxuriant—my eyes undiminished—yet as Hook says of that everlasting juvenile, Count D'Orsay—

"Years may fly to the wings of the hawk, but alas! They are marked by the feet of the crow."

My contemporaries have grown old and grey, their children have shot up into men and women, and when I appear among the young people of the present day, there is always some meddling fool disposed to chronicle, and to trace back some forty or "by'r lady," fifty years. The ladies are quite too familiar with me; they don't hesitate to ask favors from me, to pay compliments to me, and to accept my services on all occasions. It is a bad sign—women don't admit young men to such privileges, and I am fast becoming one of the favored tribe of "old bachelors." Heigh ho! I wish I had married ten years ago. There was little Agnes Morton—but no, she has become an ardent shrew, and scolds from morning to night—I am glad I escaped her: the stately Sophia Danvers—pah! she is as old as my mother now; pretty Mary Winton—why she looks now like a Creole fattened on Gumbo soup: How many such women have I courted and really fancied myself half in love with. After all, I never loved one half so well as I did sweet cousin Kate—by Jupiter, but she was a lovely creature at seventeen—with her deep grey eye, and rose-bud mouth—a being half shade, half sunshine—with the strong feelings of a woman and the joyous fancies of a child. I ought to have married that girl: what a shame that she should have sacrificed herself to that superannuated Gen. Baynton—yet he was a fine specimen of the old American gentleman, stately and punctilious in his politeness, but never forgetting the slightest claim upon his attention. I dare say he made an excellent father to his young bride, and cousin Kate must feel doubly orphaned by his death. I wonder if she remembers our early flirtation; she must now have arrived at that awkward corner in woman's life when she is obliged to count thirty. She is almost too old for me, for as I approach the ugly milestone which bears the unsightly L, and speaks too plainly of the downhill road, I seem to affect the youthful of the opposite sex. But will they affect me? that is a question to be considered. Kate must still be handsome—she is rich too—no trifling consideration by the way. Baynton has left her his whole fortune, and with her beauty she will not lack temptations to a second marriage. She must have acquired some skill in nursing during her five years' bondage to an old husband and that is another advantage, for these cursed fits of gout make him feel the want of "gentle ministrations." I have a great mind to pay her a visit. Her husband has been dead two years, and she is still living in the seclusion of her elegant mansion in—, so there is as yet no danger of rivals. September is a pleasant month to spend in the country—there is capital shooting in the old general's grounds—by Jove, I'll go, who knows but I may start some game worth hunting."

Such were the reflections of a "ci-devant jeune homme," a selfish votary of fashion, who having wasted his best years in folly, was now suffering from the aching void and weariness of heart which, sooner or later, make the punishment of all such spendthrifts. A fine person, a quick wit, and an elegant tongue, had been his recommendations when he first entered society; need I add that he was every where successful?—But all men have some peculiar talent, and Harry Wilder was no exception to the rule. His genius lay not in science nor in the belles lettres, nor yet in music nor the fine arts, but in an especial faculty for "flirtation." The moment he addresses a lady, there was a softening of his voice, a gentle drooping

of his fringed eyelid, a tender earnestness in his language, which was perfectly fascinating to a young and uninitiated girl. Nay, even practised coquettes were found to feel the effect of his fascinations. Other men might be more intellectual, more amiable, more disinterested in their attentions, but none had the winning ways of Harry Wilder. There was an indescribable softness in his manner which led each woman to believe that she was the special object of his secret affection. If I were desirous of teaching men the true secret of attracting the kindly feelings of the young and unbacked heart of women, I should express it in one word Deference. I mean not a servile submission to the caprice of a spoiled beauty, but a deference of manner joined to independence of thought and opinion. A sudden change, from the bold careless tone with which a man addresses his own sex, to a subdued gentleness of demeanor the moment he accosts a woman—the soft cadence of voice, softened by her presence and for her sake—the highest compliment which can be paid the gentle sex, and by refined minds are always appreciated.

These delicate attentions are like the minute touches on a picture, they can scarcely be defined, yet their effect is immediately perceptible. They seem like a tribute of respect paid to the sex, as to a purer order of beings, and they differ most widely, I am sorry to say, from the manners now generally in vogue among young gentlemen. However it was the secret of Harry Wilder's success, and he availed himself fully of his power. Many a young heart might from the hour when the music of Harry Wilder's voice first awakened it to consciousness—many a fair cheek has brightened beneath the impassioned glances of his downcast eye, only to grow pale in solitude over the contemplation of hope deferred—many an unsophisticated mind has learned its first lesson in deception from the sweet words which said so much and meant so little.

The estates of the deceased Gen. Baynton were situated in the loveliest part of Connecticut. A lawn some ten acres in extent, and a variety of forest trees, surrounded the mansion, while through the many vistas which had been skilfully opened, the graceful windings of the river were visible from every window. The house itself built of stone, in the substantial fashion of a century since, and adorned with a stately portico and colonnade, formed a striking and noble feature in the landscape. No alteration has been made in its structure, excepting the substitution of large French casements, in place of the small diamond-paned sashes which formerly admitted a dubious light; but this change had been so judiciously managed that all appearance of incongruity was avoided, and the heavy lintels and deep embrasures of the windows rather added to its antiquity. It was a lovely spot, and as Harry Wilder rode slowly through the long avenue of superb elms which led to the abode of his widowed cousin, he did not wonder that she should prefer the seclusion of such a home to the frivolous amusements of a town life.

Harry Wilder had no reason to be dissatisfied with his reception at "Baynton." Cousin Kate was kind, cordial and lady-like, and although he would have been better pleased if she had been a little less self-possessed, yet his vanity led him to conclude that this was rather the effect of pride than indifference. Indeed it was surprising, how rapidly his mind accumulated evidences of her early attachment to him. "She certainly was in love with me ten years since," said he to himself; "I suspect that pique had more to do with her marriage than any other feeling, unless indeed she was influenced by his enormous wealth. Well, she is a true woman—she has gratified her ambition, and now I will give her a chance to consult the dictates of affection." Such had been his reflections while travelling towards Baynton, and by the time he arrived there, he had actually reasoned himself into the belief that he had but to sue and all would be settled to his satisfaction.

Mrs. Baynton was just at that age when beauty has arrived at full maturity. With a figure almost fairy-like in its proportions, a complexion of that rich creamy whiteness, which the slightest flush of color would spoil, lips of velvet softness, eyes of the deepest blue, and a profusion of pale, brown hair, she was indeed one of the most beautiful of women. Her neat half mourning garb, worn without other ornament than a simple jet cross suspended from her snowy neck, seemed to add to the chaste loveliness of her appearance, and Harry Wilder, man of the world as he was, looked almost with wonder upon the delicate, spiritualized beauty of his once merry, rosy-cheeked cousin. Placid, cheerful, and intelligent, she charmed him by the powers of her conversation, even while she overawed him by the gentle dignity of her manners. He marvelled at his own feelings when he found himself listening day after day, with renewed pleasure, to one who possessed none of the brilliancy and piquancy of character which he had long admired in women.

Weeks passed on, and Harry Wilder was still lingering at Baynton. Fishing and shooting, riding on horseback with his pretty cousin, exploring the curious relics of olden times with which the mansion was stored, or delving into the rich treasures of the fine old library, afforded a variety of resources which might well satisfy even the wearied votary of excitement. But he sought something beyond amusement. His feelings had become deeply interested in the beautiful widow, and all that yet remained of his wasted affections, were offered up on the

shrine of her loveliness. Years had passed since the period when he had beguiled a summer in the country by carrying on a "flirtation" with his cousin; during all that time he had not seen her, first from a consciousness of wrong inflicted upon her, and afterwards from perfect indifference. He listened to the tidings of her marriage with a shrug and a sneer, and thought no more of it until recent uncomfortable symptoms of old age, recalled to his remembrance the image of one whom he thought so worthy of the honor of his hand. It may be doubted, whether he would have discovered so many charms in Mrs. Baynton, had he found her surrounded by the evidences of poverty, instead of the appliances of wealth; for there are few gems so bright as not to appear more brilliant in a rich setting, but certain it is, that he was little prepared for such a perfect development of female loveliness as he found in his half-gotten relative. He had gone through life, beloved rather than loving—exciting regard but bestowing none—gaining affection, but giving in return only a cold sentiment, which partook far more of the nature of gratified vanity than of attachment; until now, in the autumn of his days, he was glad to grasp at even the unsubstantial shadow of love. Alas! an unsubstantial shadow is all that such spendthrift hearts can ever possess. As the magicians of old were wont to raise a "spectre of the rose" from the warm ashes of the consumed flower, so the spell of beauty may call up the ghost of passion in the seared bosom, but it will be at least but a shadowy semblance of affection. It were easier to gather up the scattered leaves of a faded flower and bind them again into an unfolded bud, than to awaken true and lasting tenderness in a beast whose past affections have been wasted on every passing fancy, like incense flung upon the winds.

Our 'hero of a thousand loves,' had a most decided liking for his cousin. He liked her appearance, for she was very beautiful—he liked her mode of life, for it was magnificent—he liked her fortune for it was enormous—he liked her cheerfulness of temper and mental graces, for they contributed to his amusement. But all his reasons for liking her were purely and entirely selfish. There was no devotedness of thought, no sacrifice of individual feelings in his regard. No one loves truly without being sensible that the happiness of the beloved object is far dearer than his own, and Harry Wilder's passion could scarcely be such a test. He was impressed with the idea that the pretty widow could materially increase his enjoyments, and therefore determined to offer her his hand. Yet he was not quite satisfied with Mrs. Baynton's conduct towards him. He could not deceive himself so far as to believe that his presence was essentially to her, and in fact, he was conscious that she was quite independent of him. She had a certain round of duties which she performed as rigidly as if her cousin had not been with her to claim her attentions. The poor pensioners on her bounty were daily visited—her class in Sunday school was not forgotten—she never in a single instance, omitted her regular attention at church; in short, Harry thought she gave far too much attention to such unworthy matters. He began to fear she was falling into fanaticism, as he styled it, and when he calculated the large sums which she annually expended on benevolent objects, he felt there was no time to be lost in checking such profusion. What! spend money on churches and charities, when it might purchase so many of the luxuries of life!—it was utterly preposterous: the man of fashion could not understand it. There were a few other annoyances which he determined to rid of, as soon as he was the husband of cousin Kate. He did not like her associates; there were several old women with whom she was an especial favorite, and they paid awfully long visits—the young ladies were not much more agreeable to him, for they seemed quite indifferent to the fascinations of the semi-sentimental beau. But the severest trial to his temper, was the presence of the clergyman of the parish. Mr. Lee was a small man, rather round shouldered, and not particularly graceful. The feminine beauty of his mouth, his brilliant smile, and his fine forehead, were all that redeemed his countenance from positive ugliness. He was near-sighted and wore glasses—he was bald and wore a wig—and to make matters worse, he was some fifteen years younger than the elegant Mr. Wilder. Shy and reserved in general society, Mr. Lee was like an inspired being when in the pulpit. The constraint which gave a degree of awkwardness to his ordinary manner, vanished before the grace of eloquence, and the lips which uttered in faltering accents the language of worldly wisdom, seemed touched with a live coal from the altar, when they discoursed of the mysteries of Christianity. All his genius, and it was great—all his learning, and it was manifold—all his imagination, and it was multifarious, were consecrated to the service of his Maker. He was no carpet knight, to bandy jest with silly maidens—but a warrior of the church-militant—never throwing of the panoply of his vocation, and never forgetting the meekness which is the true weapon of faith. He was the almoner of much of Mrs. Baynton's bounty. His position as a pastor of church to which she had attached herself, rendered his visits to her as a matter of duty, and she had a peculiar faculty for placing the shy student at perfect ease in her presence. Wilder despised him for his religion, and disliked him on account of his influence with the widow.

"Here comes the eternal parson Lee, again,"

exclaimed Wilder, impatiently as he looked from the casements one evening; "do look Cousin Kate, it would be doing him a kindness to make him attend a few militia drills. How can you tolerate such a bear?"

A slight flash mounted to her cheek, as she replied—"It is not always in an alabaster box that the most precious ointment are enclosed, cousin Harry;" then with a smile, she added, "would you have me eschew the society of all those who have been favored by nature than the present company."

Wilder bowed to the compliment as he resumed—they will spoil you Cousin, in this dull place; you were not meant to wither in such an atmosphere of fanaticism; you must revisit the gay scenes of the city, and you will find on your return, that this unlicked cub will be intolerable to you as he now is to me. I detest cant."

"So do I," said Mrs. Baynton, quietly, "but I do not know that it is more to be despised than slang—both are revolting to good taste."

"A man can be fashionable without imbibing the slang terms of any set Cousin Kate."

"I believe it Harry, and a woman can be religious without dealing in cant. Do you find Mr. Lee intrusive in his opinion?"

"Oh, by no means; he seems to lack the gift of speech until your presence inspires him with courage and eloquence. You must really be careful, Madam Baynton, or you will make the poor fellow quite in love with you, and it would be really a sin to flirt with so innocent a victim."

"Do you think so," said Kate, while an arch smile dimpled around her cheek; "well if Harry Wilder preaches against flirtation, either the world is reforming, or else—growing older."

It was the afternoon of a glorious October day, the sun was verging towards the west, and the richly tinted clouds were gathering round as if to curtain his repose beneath their gorgeous drapery. The foliage wore the many-colored hues of our beautiful autumn, while the soft grass was yet as bright in its emerald green as if it had just sprung up beneath the warm gales of spring. The lofty hills were clothed in their dull evergreens, while the bright river glittered in the distance like molten gold beneath the evening ray. The cousins were seated in the deep embrasure of the western window in the library, and the time, place, and circumstances seemed so favorable to his purpose, that Wilder resolved ere the sun sunk beneath the horizon, Kate Baynton should be his affianced bride. With the tact in which he was so well practiced, he directed the conversation, until amid reminiscences of early days, and half-uttered expressions of emotion, he thought he perceived the favorable moment. Harry Wilder did not throw himself on his knees—men don't do such things in our days; but with a manly tenderness and earnestness, which almost surprised himself he offered her his hand and heart. There are probably no two women who act alike in such circumstances. The feelings regulate the conduct so entirely at such a moment, that all rules, however rigidly enforced, by careful mamma, are quite forgotten. But Wilder was scarcely prepared for such perfect self-possession as Cousin Kate exhibited. It is true a deep flush mounted her cheek and brow as she listened to his protestations, but ere he had closed, her face was again calm and colorless. Quietly extracting her hand from his grasp, she looked him full in the face, and said, "before I answer you, Cousin Harry, I have a long story to tell; will you listen to me now?"

"This instant; let me know your fate at once!"

Kate smiled faintly at his earnestness, as she said "Some twelve years ago I was the orphan daughter of a widowed mother, and with but one other relative in the world, and that was my cousin Harry. You were then an invalid, and when change of air was recommended to you, it was sought in my mother's house, where you were treated as a son and brother. I was then just seventeen, a child-like, unsophisticated girl, with a heart full of warm feelings, and a mind totally unsuspecting of deception. I fancied I loved you as a brother, and had you not breathed into my ear the language of passion, I should have continued to look upon you as such. You first taught me that there were affections stronger than the ties of blood, and from that moment my nature was changed. I thought of you by day—I dreamed of you at night—every thing I did was with reference to your approbation—every word I uttered was moulded to your model of elegance. To please you became the aim of my whole life, and you knew it, for I was guileless to conceal my sentiments from such a practiced eye as yours. Do you remember our parting—my passionate grief and your tender remonstrances? Well, that is passed. You had taught me to love you, Harry, but you had taken care not to commit your honor to my keeping. You had not actually talked to me of marriage, therefore you were a man of honor; there is no penalty inflicted on him who only breaks a heart. Nay, do not interrupt me, I have not yet done. Had I been living in the gay world I might have sought forgetfulness amid the dissipations of society, but I was simple and country bred: I could not dissimulate—I lacked the worldly wisdom I have since acquired. I waited long for your return, but at length I fell into an illness, which brought me to the dark brink of the grave, a change of scene was deemed necessary for me. We were not rich, and as economy forbade us to seek a costly abode, we found a home in this part of the country. A

pretty cottage close to the grounds at Baynton, received us, and it was here I first became acquainted with Mary Baynton, the invalid daughter of the General. Our acquaintance quickly ripened into friendship, for Mary was, like myself, an orphan, and as her sole surviving parent was her father, she needed womanly sympathy even more than I did. Naturally of a feeble constitution, Mary was gradually sinking under the insidious attacks of consumption, and I was not slow in discovering that she looked upon death without the terrors so natural in one of her youth and beauty. My own past experience—for I had grown wise from suffering—led me to conjecture the cause. She had bestowed her affections unworthily, and with a romantic sensibility too often found combined with weak health, she cherished a hopeless attachment which was wasting her very life. On all other subjects there was perfect confidence between us, but on this she was silent till a few days before her death. I had attended her through her painful illness, and watched the struggles of her enfeebled mind, as well as the pangs of her suffering frame. But it was not until she had striven long that she put away the thoughts of earthly love; then, when life was fast ebbing in her young veins, she gave me a packet of papers. 'Read them, after my death, dear Kate,' said she—'read them, that you may pity as well as condemn me. I know that you think I have wickedly and foolishly dissolved the pearl of health in the cup of tears, but read these letters, and you will not wonder so much; then turn them, and let all traces of my folly vanish from the earth.' She died, Cousin Harry—I saw the grave close over one of the loveliest and gentlest of human beings, and when time had softened my first grief, I read the papers entrusted to me. Your changing color tells me you knew whence they came. You are right—they were your letters—letters filled with protestations of tenderness, concealed under a flimsy veil of platonism and friendship. It had been another of your pleasant flirtations; amusing to you, no doubt, but fatal to her.

"The death of my mother soon followed that of my friend, and I was left alone on the earth: I had no relative save him who had forgotten me. General Baynton loved me for his daughter's sake; and he sought to adopt me that I might become the prop of his old age. But the world—the fashionable world, Harry would not allow such an innocent connection. There were venomous hints, vague insinuations, a shrug of the shoulders when this pain was spoken of, or a raising of the eye-brow when we walked out together, which galled my proud spirit. To ensure me a peaceful home, the noble-hearted old man at length offered me his hand, I understood and appreciated his motives; the world sneered at his adoption of a daughter but could not blame his choice of a wife. With the most filial regard for him I became his bride. For five years I had the satisfaction of knowing that I contributed to the happiness of one of the best of God's creatures; but alas! I could only smooth his passage to the grave."

"And can you not forgive my past errors, dear Kate?" asked Wilder, "cannot the devotion of my future life make amends for the unstable fancies of my youth?"

"Cousin Harry, when I burned the letters which my unhappy friend entrusted to me, I burned with them all traces of your pretended affection for me. I watched them as the flame crept over the sonnets, the notes, the withered flowers, the lock of soft dark hair, once so fondly preserved as the memorials of my sunny days, and even as the fire consumed them from my sight, so did the burning shame of your treachery efface all my early folly from my aching heart. I shall never love now as I could have done had you never crossed my path. Reason and judgment tell me that it is wisest and best for woman to surround herself with those duties which Heaven seems to have allotted her, and I do not mean that the indolent lava which has laid waste my heart, shall close over all the fresh-spring feelings which are natural to the soil. Respect for lofty eminence, esteem for noble qualities, may lead me into a second marriage, but not one spark of early affection lies hid beneath the ashes of my early hopes. Henry Wilder, I once loved you with all the intensity of a first affection, but you may take my confession as the strongest of all proofs that I love you no longer. There is no tenderness in my look—no faltering in my voice—no resentment in my heart. Indifference, perfect indifference is all I can now feel for the being whom my fancy once clothed with all the attributes that could adorn humanity. The only feeling of woman's weakness which still lingers about my heart is the pleasure I now experience in listening to your tardy avowal of love, and in rejecting your offered hand."

Spring had scarcely unfolded her tender buds when the mortified and vindictive suitor received a packet from his latest lady-love. It contained a large piece of bride's cake, and two cards with silver riband. 'The bear'—the unlicked cub' had won what the elegant Harry Wilder had sought in vain; and the noble qualities of heart and mind which distinguished 'that eternal parson Lee,' had made him the happy husband of Cousin KATE.

THE THREE FRIENDS.

Trust no friend wherein thou hast not proved him. At the banqueting table how many more are found than at the door of the prison! A man had three friends; two of them he dearly loved, the third to him was indifferent,

although he was the most true-hearted of the three. On a certain occasion he was summoned before a judge, and was, although innocent, cruelly accused. "Who among you," said he, "will go with me, and be a witness in my behalf?"—for I have been cruelly accused, and the king is angry."

The first of his friends immediately excused himself, saying he could not go with him on account of other business. The second accompanied him to the door of the judgment hall, then turned away and went back, fearing the anger of the judge. The third, upon whom he had reckoned least, went in, spoke for him, and so joyfully bore testimony to his innocence, that the judge released him and sent him away.

Three friends has man in this world, and how do they bear themselves towards him in the hour of death, when God summons him before his judgment seat. *Wealth*, his most cherished friend, first forsakes him and goes not with him. His *relatives and friends* accompany him to the portals of the grave, and turn back again to their dwellings. The third, that which in life was most frequently forgotten, is his *good works*. They alone accompany him to the throne of the Judge; they go before, speak in his behalf, and find mercy.

EIGHTEEN AND GRAY HAIR.

After an absence of two years spent in travelling, I saw her again at the theatre. She was the attraction of the whole house; all eyes in the pit were fixed upon her; and I, after one, could scarcely venture on a second glance; at length, I summoned resolution; obtained a full view of her; but how was I horror-struck! The reason of the general observation her entrance caused, was now apparent; a cold shivering came over me; my knees trembled!

Poor, unhappy Henrietta! I sighed, as I convulsively bit my lips. One of my neighbors perceiving my emotion, touched my elbow, and said, "Do you observe that young lady in the centre box—the first row? Is it not surprising that so young a creature should have white hair?" "And with such sparkling black eyes, too!" remarked another; "what a thousand pities!" "If a writer of romance were here," said a third, "this beautiful monster would furnish materials for an excellent ballad, something *à la Heine*, at which we know not whether to laugh or cry. Black eyes and white locks, our attraction and abhorrence; a true and lively picture of the literature of the day! I could have annihilated the impertinent puppies.

At last the curtain rose; what was acted God knows. The audience laughed. I ground my teeth in agony. I several times thought of making a bolt for the door, but an irresistible power chained me to the spot where my devoted victim presented herself. Cold drops stood upon my brow; but I remained. The play was over, and my tormentors recommenced talking of the young girl with the gray hair.

"For my part," said one, "I think it not unlikely that this poor thing in some lonely walk at night stumbled upon a ghost. Have you read the 'Scherin von Prevorst' by Komer?"

"He is a poet and a Swabian," interrupted a person at my back. "Trust me, there are no such creatures as ghosts and sorcerers; I am a physician, and can explain to you how it happens that nature produces on certain qualities of hair certain effects?"

"Ah! you are a doctor, are you?" remarked a new speaker; "come, come, expound it all to us *ex cathedra*. The hair of a young girl cannot change its color without some extraordinary cause. She must have been subjected to some terrible calamity—some shock. Perhaps her husband was murdered in her arms, or she dropped her child as she was dancing it at a window and dashed its brains out on the pavements."

"Excuse me, gentlemen, your conjectures all fall to the ground," said the doctor, with an authoritative tone; "can you at once perceive that this charming creature is not a mother—perhaps unmarried?"

"How old may the poor thing be?" inquired one.

"Sixteen," replied another.

"Eighteen!" exclaimed I, scarce knowing what was saying.

"What! you are acquainted with her then?" exclaimed all in a breath.

I made no reply.

"He surely must be able to tell us something about her," doggedly remarked one of the party. "I shrewdly guess that this young maiden owes her white hair to some cross in love, to some—"

In a paroxysm of despair I seized the hand of the last speaker. "Hold, sir; spare me; I am a wretch—a perjured villain."

What effect this outburst of my anguish, this involuntary confession of my wrong to Henrietta—wrung from me by a guilty conscience—produced on my auditors, may well be imagined; but luckily for me, at this moment the orchestra let loose its thunder; all that noise and fury signifying nothing, that characterizes modern music; and the curtain rose again. But what feigning sorrows; what love, treachery, despair, could vie with mine? My remorseless memory pictured, and in colors too true and faithful, how she had vowed to me her innocent, weak heart, and its dawning affections; how I had sworn to be eternally hers; to adore her whom I had so shamefully forgotten and forsaken. Alas! I now, too late, perceived that I had promised all the springs of life and happiness: that the Henrietta whom I had left so blooming, so confiding and happy, was now, with white hair and a broken heart, sinking fast into the grave. "Misérable wretch!" I ejaculated, "is it too late to redeem the past?" A thought flashed across the darkness of mind—too late—no, perhaps your repentance may make all well again. The mighty power of love—I will throw myself at her feet—well—

My resolve was made—the performance was nearly at an end—I rushed out of the pit. Some one seized me by the hand. "Gustavus!"

"Felix! you here! you have seen her!" I abruptly inquired.

"Her? who?"

"I left her only a few minutes ago. You find her much altered, eh?"

"Felix, I am a monster of iniquity!"

"What!" said he, laughing, "were you the sly rogue, the Charlatan?"

"Charlatan! what mean you?"

"You must know that Henrietta, scarcely a month since, bought of an itinerant vender of pomatum, a substance of making the hair grow. She had scarcely used it twice before her hair became as gray as you now see it."

"Pomatum! it was not love, then?"—the word died on my lips.

"Love!" replied Felix with surprise. "No. We have been married eighteen months, and are the happiest couple in the universe. Whether my wife's hair be black or gray is to me a matter of indifference."

"Eighteen months!"—your wife!—and

Alas! 'twas but the penalty that my inconstancy so well merited. Take heed, ye of both sexes who possess that inestimable gift—another's love. Never trifle with it as I have done.

SCANDAL.

If there is anything in the world that merits universal detestation, it is that species of tea-table scandal so freely indulged in by old women of both sexes, and especially gossips of the feminine gender, who disgrace the name of woman. What do they care for reputation? They feast upon character as the vulture feeds upon carrion, and return with a keener relish to each successive attack. Just imagine a fiend in the shape of woman—a regular she-devil—perambulating the streets, and like the turkey buzzard, voiding the most disgusting filth upon every thing decent! Go a step farther, and hear the same lovely personification of the malice of hell, dissecting the character of honesty, innocence and integrity! With what fiendish exultation and delight is the least blemish laid hold of, as an excuse for the unwholesome work of scandal! Go on, malicious slanderer! Complete if thou canst, thy work of infamy. Aye, proceed! Enveloped as thou art in the mantle of religion, spread thy poison and display thy venomous fangs. Steal if thou wilt, "the liver of heaven to serve the devil in," and then utter falsehood and diffuse thy scandal. Perchance, hypocrisy may save thee, thou thinkst, but beware! Satan will reclaim thee as his chosen, at last.

One characteristic these miserable and abandoned gossips always have. They will invariably practice those very peccadilloes and crimes which they charge upon others. They strive to hide their own infamy, by raising a storm around those more virtuous than themselves. Whenever they bring against others railing accusations, of a violation of the seventh command of the Decalogue, look upon them with suspicion; they will be guilty of a breach of the same law, on every opportunity that occurs. Let them not be trusted. "Evil to him who evil thinks."

But slander lurks in secret places, and operates unseen, though not unfelt. The miserable wretch who can concoct malicious lies against her neighbors, never details them in the presence of her victim. The poison is administered in the dark, fit cover for so foul a deed.

But the result is sometimes far different from the "ample proposition that hope makes." The fires of hell are destined to torment those who seek to plunge others therein. Malice recoils upon itself, and leaves the intended victim unscathed—untouched.

Take heed, then, friend, in human shape, lest thou be taken in thine own iniquities, and covered with confusion. The garb of sanctity is no protection to crime. It will not conceal deformities from men, much less from God. The silver veil could not always conceal the loathsome deformity of the prophet of Korassan. Dissimulation must at length lose its mask, and stand exposed before the world. Beware! then, malignant gossip, how thou trifles with reputation. Betake thyself to the paths of virtue, and deal no more in the diffusion of scandal.

OPPOSITION TO YOUNG MEN.

The world of mankind are all opposed to each other; at least the multitude so conjecture. Let a young man start in the world—no matter what his business or profession may be—if he has the least enterprise about him, he will encounter numerous individuals who will cry out against him—especially those of the same occupation. They will make bold the assertion, that he has started in opposition to them, and with this pretended belief they will think any measures justifiable to destroy his business and spread abroad an unfavorable impression respecting his character. If he is a town bred young man, of course the obstacles are greater with which he has to contend. The question is meanly asked, 'What can he do? Why I've known him ever since he was a boy.' As if such knowledge made him a fool, or deprived him of gaining an honest livelihood. Go where you may, and you will find the truth of the declaration—'A prophet has no honor in his own country.' Strangers are encouraged—their company courted—while our own townsmen are driven away to seek their own fortunes elsewhere, or die in the attempt, and are forgotten. We say, give us liberal minded men—men who will assist our youth, and when they see them ambitious to rise, instead of damping their commendable exertions by disheartening words and suspicious looks, will extend the friendly hand, and bestow the encouraging word. Proffer them these, and they will ask no more—but for Heaven's sake don't throw barriers in their path. Then we

shall have a noble army of young men, coming on the stage of life, who will be the honor of our cities, and the pride of our fathers, when the shadows of the tomb begin to lengthen. —*Portland Maine Tribune*

A FOREIGNER'S OPINION.

Combe, in his lately published work in this country, alludes in the following terms to the position assumed by Hon. John Q. Adams, on the subject of abolition in the District of Columbia:—

Mr. Adams has addressed a letter to the anti-slavery petitioners, which has been published. He says that 'the Declaration of Independence derives all the just power of government from the consent of the governed;' and that as 'it is certain that a great majority of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia are utterly averse to the abolition of slavery among them, it follows that the immediate abolition of slavery by Congress cannot possibly be effected with justice to the inhabitants of the District.' At first sight, this argument appeared to me to be reasonable, but on a rigid scrutiny, it will be found to contain a fallacy. Mr. Adams assumes the slaves to be mere chattels, and the white inhabitants of the District alone to be men. The maxim embodied in the Declaration of Independence is just and true, and when it is fairly applied, the conclusion will always harmonize with reason. Thus—no 'just power of government' can exist 'without the consent of the governed.' *Slavery is a form of government.* The slaves have never consented to it; it is therefore unjust, and ought to be abolished. Congress has power to legislate for the inhabitants of the District of Columbia in matters which meet their own approval. The slaves are the inhabitants whose rights are in question, and they consent to immediate emancipation.

Therefore, according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, slavery in the District may lawfully be abolished by Congress.

VELOCITY OF THE WAVES.

The velocity of waves has relation to their magnitude. Some large waves proceed at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour. It is a vulgar belief that the water itself advances with the speed of the wave, but in fact the form only advances, while the substance, except a little spray above, remains rising and falling in the same place, according to the laws of the pendulum. A wave of water, in this respect, is exactly imitated by the wave running along a stretched rope when one end of it is shaken; or by the mimic waves of our theatres, which are generally the undulations of long pieces of carpet, moved by attendants. But when a wave reaches a shallow bank or beach, the water becomes really progressive; because then, as it cannot sink directly downward, it falls over and forward, seeking its level. So awful is the spectacle of a storm at sea, that it is generally viewed through a medium which biases the judgment; and lofty as waves really are, imagination makes them loftier still. No wave rises more than ten feet above the ordinary level, which, with the ten feet that its surface afterwards descends below this, give twenty feet for the whole height, from the bottom of any water valley to the summit. This proposition is easily proved, by trying the height upon the ship's mast, at which the horizon is always in sight over the tops of the waves; allowance being made for the accidental inclinations of the vessel, and for her sinking in the water too much below her waterline at the instant when she reaches the bottom of the hollow between the two waves. The spray of the sea, driven along by the violence of the wind, is of course much higher than the summit of the liquid wave, and a wave coming against an obstacle, may dash to almost any elevation above it. At the Edystone Lighthouse, when a surge reaches it, which has been growing in a storm all across the Atlantic, it dashes even over the lantern at the summit.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

A quarterly meeting of the Weymouth and Braintree Female Anti-Slavery Society was held at Deacon Eliphaz Thayer's, Thursday afternoon, June 24th. The President read the scriptures and offered prayer. The letter of the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Cadiz, Ohio, to Hon. Benjamin Tappan was read, after which the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved—That the recent action of Congress in relation to the gag law, affords additional ground of encouragement for increased effort in obtaining signatures to anti-slavery petitions.

A Committee of fifteen were appointed to circulate petitions in Braintree and Weymouth. The following resolution was offered, and, after some conversation, adopted.

Resolved—That the same convictions of duty which induced us to enter the field of anti-slavery labor, render obligatory our continuance in it, and that we here pledge ourselves to the slave and to each other to continue our endeavors, till the hour of complete emancipation shall come.

HANNAH PIERCE, Pres.
MARY WESTON, Rec. Sec.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TAXES OF QUINCY, 1841.

By an examination of the Assessor's books for the present year, which are at all times open for public inspection, it will be perceived, that the total amount of taxable property in the town of Quincy, May 1st, 1841, was one million, six hundred and ten thousand, five hundred and twenty-five dollars. Whole number of polls, 1022; each poll at one dollar and fifty cents. The town, on the 5th of April last, voted to raise for the current year \$7000; to this is to be added the County Tax \$672,60, (which last year was but \$521,17), and the overpayments \$302,50, making in all to be raised the sum of seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars and ten cents. The vote per cent, in this year is forty-two cents on the

hundred dollars, or \$420 on each thousand dollars. Last year the vote per cent was thirty-two, being an increase this year of eight cents on the hundred or eighty cents on a thousand dollars. This is accounted for, from the fact, that while the valuation has increased but little, if any, compared with 1840, and the number of polls also are somewhat less, the amount of tax raised this year for Town and County purposes is over \$1100,00 more than last year. The tax of the present year, it is believed, is the largest ever raised except in 1839, when the vote per cent was forty-six cents on the hundred dollars.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia, arrived in Boston, Saturday morning last, in thirteen and a half days from Liverpool. There is no intelligence of particular interest or importance. The state of the markets does not appear to have been much changed since the last previous advices. The harvest prospects were cheering throughout Great Britain, and on most parts of the continent.

From China there is no later news. The parliament of Great Britain continued in session and there was no prospect of its dissolution. Nothing of consequence had been done. The House of Commons declared by a majority of one, that the present Ministers of the Crown do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and that their continuance in office is at variance with the spirit of the constitution. The Ministry have been beaten by a majority of eighteen on the Criminal Law question.

At a meeting of the archbishops, held at Lambeth, it was decided that the immediate erection of bishoprics was much to be desired in New Brunswick, amongst other dependencies of Great Britain.

It is rumored that Admiral Elliot, the brother of Lord Minto, and the 'renowned' hero of Chusan celebrity, is about to be appointed to the lucrative command of Plymouth dockyard.

The marriage of Lord John Russell and Lady Fanny Elliot will be solemnized towards the close of the ensuing month.

The most interesting fact from France is that of the defeat of the Ministry on the bill for recruiting the army. It is stated that Marshal Soult was terribly annoyed at this defeat, and sent in his resignation, but was persuaded to continue in office. With this vindication by the peers of their independence, the session may be said to terminate.

In Algiers, the French had experienced more reverses, and in the Chambers the old question about the occupancy of the African possessions, was again under discussion.

Joseph Bonaparte has arrived at Genoa, with his suite, composed of fifteen persons.

Advices from Cologne announce that one thousand of the most respectable citizens of that town had addressed a petition to the Rhenish Diet calling on that body to remind the king of the promise made by his father in 1815, to give a national representation to the States.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

TEMPERANCE.

A meeting was held last Sabbath evening, at half past five, in the West District, near the Store of Justin Spear, Esq., in the open air. It was in a house of nature, provided with her rich green carpet, and in a beautiful hollow near the brook which passes by the place of the Old Forge (so called.)

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Banfield, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Spear, who made a very appropriate speech on the occasion, and then introduced to the meeting Mr. Collier from the Washington Temperance Society in Boston. All the services were highly appropriate and well calculated to do good. At its close, the pledge was circulated and seventy-five signers were obtained.

The present reformation is the most wonderful and astonishing of any thing that has come within our knowledge. Those who have reformed seem sensible of their own insufficiency and their need of divine assistance in order to their perseverance. One of the surest pledges of reformation from any evil habit is a realizing sense of the power of that habit; and who, indeed, can tell its power. Every one, who has felt its grasp, knows it to be omnipotent. Frequently, would the deluded captive escape from the grasp of his domineering tyrant, but his feeble efforts seem only to redouble his chains. But when an opposite habit has been established, it is not easily lost.

The force of habit is proverbial. It is seen in all classes of society. Take, for instance, the idle man. How difficult for him to become industrious! He would, but he cannot. He wishes to labor, but his habit's refuse to perform the operation. Like the 'unjust steward' of old 'he cannot dig.' Contrast him with the industrious man. How hard is it for him to be idle; he can perform any kind of labor, but to be idle, he knows not how. It is, comparatively, happy when employed, but certainly miserable when idle. He is then out of his element, as much so as the idler is when at work.

We would say then to all, be careful to form good habits while young.

The Bangor Courier says that a vessel, with rum on board, recently arrived in that city from Boston, but the Captain could not sell it at any price, or even get any person to take it on consignment.

HAIL STORM. The severe hail storm, on Wednesday of last week, caused much damage to windows in the neighborhood of Salem and Wenham; not only glass broken, but much injury was done to vegetation. The hail stones lay in drifts; large trees were uprooted by the gale, and many houses were blown down. In Amherst, (N.H.) the storm raged with equal severity. Not a window exposed remained unbroken. Some of the hail stones were five and six inches in circumference; and whole fields of corn and English grain were destroyed.

MORE ABOUT THE PRESIDENT. The master of the brig Augusta, arrived in Philadelphia on the 30th, reports having seen, June 25th, in latitude 33 30, longitude 75 20, the wreck of a very large steamer, burned to the water's edge. He bore down close to her, but was unable to learn her name, she being burnt so much. One guard was underneath the water, and the frame of the other above much burnt. This is thought by some to be the remains of the ill-fated President, whose loss has produced such intense feeling.

REBELLION AT CAMBRIDGE. The Boston Courier states that 'Harvard College has been in a state of complete insubordination and disorder. The students refused to attend at the recitations, or to submit in any way to the authority of the officers. They put forth, verbally, a 'Second Declaration of Independence,' asking the expulsion of one of the tutors. The officers, of course, refused this small favor, being more accustomed to expel students than tutors. The burning of a wooden building on the college ground, a short time since, is supposed to have been connected with these troubles. The affair grew out of an attempt to suppress a 'Hasty Pudding Club.' The difficulties have been settled.

CONFLAGRATION. The light seen so distinctly Monday night last was the reflection of a fire in Boston. It broke out in a carpenter's shop, on East Castle street, which with its contents was entirely consumed. The flames spread to several of the adjoining buildings, and before it could be got under destroyed a three story brick house; several wooden buildings occupied by Irish families; a blacksmith's shop with its contents; a stable; and a tenement occupied by a widow lady. On the whole it was the most destructive fire that has occurred in Boston for some time past.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS. Mr. Henry Thaxter has been removed from the office of Inspector of the Revenue at Hingham, and Mr. John K. Corbett appointed to the place.

Mr. Lahan Souther, a first rate officer of the Customs, in Cohasset, has also been removed to make room for Edward E. Doane.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The city councils of Cincinnati have hit upon an economical plan of lighting that city. They have passed an ordinance, requiring each coffee-house to set up a lamp post in front, and keep it lighted at night; and in order to have the whole city illuminated, they have increased the number of licensed houses. The city will have a largely increased pauper bill to pay.

The town of Adams voted at their annual meeting to appoint an agent to retail spirituous liquors, the profits to be applied towards the support of paupers, etc. The "public good requires" that provision should be made for those who by using spirituous liquors are unable to provide for themselves.

Hon. Richard Rush has published a letter in the Pennsylvania, in which he speaks in a highly complimentary manner of Commodore Stewart, with reference to the Presidency, and says he cannot think it too soon to agitate the subject. George M. Dallas, ex-Minister to Russia, has published a similar letter.

A man, who had married a Jewess, shortly afterwards joined the temperance society, and never dared to kiss his wife from that day, because he considered himself prohibited by the pledge from meddling with Jew-lips.

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The price paid in Iowa for tying the knot "which binds two willing hearts," is two coonskins and four bushels of sweet potatoes.

One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to woman insinuation and persuasion in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice to be employed in scolding.

A female of bad character, at Baltimore, was the other day fined twenty dollars and costs, for seducing a young man yet a minor. His mother instituted the suit.

Houston, Texas, which was settled five years ago, has now four thousand inhabitants; and within the same period, there have been six thousand burials! An average of nearly four every day in the year. A very healthy climate, no doubt.

The monument or beacon on Nix's Mate, between Long Island and Gallipoli's Island, at the entrance of the Narrows, in the harbor, was struck by lightning last Wednesday afternoon or night, and considerably injured, being completely split open.

A young lady of Georgia, appeared on her wedding day dressed entirely in silk of her own manufacture—cap, gloves, stockings and dress—equal to the best pongee.

Derastus Clapp, a constable of Boston, has been fined fifty dollars and costs of Court, for suffering Williamson to escape, on his delivering up the goods stolen from the jewelry store of Davis, Palmer & Co., after he had been arrested.

At a whig convention in Vermont, last week, Charles Paine, Esq. of Northfield, was nominated for Governor—R. W. Ramsey, of Townsend, for Lieut. Governor, and John Spaulding, of Montpelier, for Treasurer.

The population of the United States, during the administration of Gen. Washington, was three millions and a half, not equal to the population of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, at this time.

The Legislature of New Hampshire have passed a law forbidding rail road companies to take land on a valuation, or in any way, except by the voluntary consent of the owners.

Hon. John Fairfield has been nominated Buren candidate for Governor of Maine Convention.

Hon. Martin Van Buren was invited by Common Council of Albany, to celebrate of July with them.

Simmons, the sailor, who murdered a his Boston, by the name of Reed, last April, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced years imprisonment in the State Prison.

The body of a man has been found on the Calf Pasture, so called, in Dorchester. The upper parts of the body were entirely gone; parts were naked, except the feet, on which pair of cowhide boots. He had probably water three or four months. Could not tell who he was.

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Dr. Franklin says that "seven hours sleep for a scholar, eight for a laborer, and nine for a soldier."

The number of insane and idiotic, reported to the State, is 17,181; which gives one unit to 990 inhabitants.

The Madisonian publishes the first official report of the census of the population of the State is 17,083,112.

Gen. Jackson has had a severe attack of apoplexy; but by the last accounts he was better, and out of danger.

Brigadier General Winfield Scott, Major Brevet, has been appointed by the President Major General, vice Major General Alexander B. Cumbe, deceased.

Several severe hail storms have recently visited the Western States, and the crops, it is said, considerably injured thereby.

REV. JOHN PIERPOST. The mutual adjustment of the difficulties between Rev. Post and the Members of his Society, has at the Hollis Street Church. After two weeks decided to require an oath or affirmation before them. The charges were that the trial is now progressing.

ACQUITTALES. Mortimer B. Tappan—the who was charged by some of the papers, since, with administering Spanish flies, Cambridge—has been thoroughly investigated Grand Jury of Middlesex County, and the trial has resulted in a refusal on the part of find a bill; thus establishing the young innocence.

A COMPLIMENT. Friend Walter of the script, in his notice of the late Fair in the script: "The beauty of the Quincy, shone to a better advantage, although not that of many from the neighboring metropolis."

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERIES. A successful attempt was made on Tuesday during the severe thunder storm, to rob the Bank, in Gloucester. One entire paneled side door was bored out to effect an entrance; robbers were alarmed by some person in house raising a window, when they immediately fled.

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ACCIDENTS. On Saturday last, Mr. Saing of this town, was severely injured by a stone team, at the canal. He is recovering.

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The Singers of the several religious societies respectfully invited to attend, and thereby additional interest to the meeting.

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The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society Quarterly meeting, at Weymouth, in the Meeting house, on THURSDAY July. Mr. Garrison and other friends are present. The friends of the slave are invited then and there to assemble in from all parts of the county, and elsewhere advance this cause.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, that they will be in session at the Town SATURDAY in each month, until 1 from two to five o'clock in the afternoon having business with the Town at present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER
LYSANDER RICE
Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

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The House, is engaged in discussing the Land Distribution Bill.

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The Singers of the several religious societies are respectfully invited to attend, and thereby impart an additional interest to the meeting.

The "Norfolk County Conference of Universalists" will hold a meeting, in Quincy, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next. A number of ministering brethren are expected to be present. A Conference will be held on Tuesday evening previous; and services will be held both days at the usual hours.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Quarterly meeting, at Weymouth, in Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting house, on THURSDAY, the 21st of July. Mr. Garrison and other friends are expected to be present. The friends of the slave are earnestly invited then and there to assemble in large numbers, from all parts of the county, and elsewhere, to help to advance this cause.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.
LYSANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

A house in Pembroke was entirely consumed on Monday night last, having been struck by lightning. The family was absent at the time.

MARRIED.

In Dedham, on the 4th inst., by Rev. John Gregory, Mr. Caleb Rowell of Quincy, to Miss Anna S. Hobart of Dedham. Also, at the same time and by the same, Mr. Zadock C. Hows of Dorchester, to Miss Sarah B. Withington of Dedham.

In Milton, Mr. George B. Jones of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary, only daughter of Moses Whitney, Esq. In East Randolph, Mr. W. W. Linfield to Miss Jane, youngest daughter of Dea. William Thayer.

DIED.

In this town, 3d inst., Elizabeth, wife of Capt. James Newcomb, Jr., aged 35.

On the 7th inst., Mr. John Dwell, aged 68.
In Milton, on the 30th ult., Asaph Churchill, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Norfolk Bar, aged 76.

For Sale.

TWENTY cords of Dry Pitch Pine Wood, which will be delivered in any part of the town by the subscriber. Apply to

Quincy, July 10. ALBERT HERSEY.

Bonnets Repaired.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform her friends and the public, that she has commenced Whitening and Pressing Straw and Florence Bonnets, and altering them to the most fashionable form. Also—Drawn and Frame Bonnets made.

The above work she can do at quite a reduced price. Residence at Nathaniel Pittee's, on the Weymouth and Braintree Turnpike.

Quincy, July 10. ELIZABETH PITTEE.

Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

CHARLES A. BROWN,

late of Quincy, in said County, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from the twenty-sixth day of June last are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend to that service at the Hotel of Daniel French and Son, in said Quincy, on the first Wednesday of August, September and November next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

LEWEL BRACKETT, *Commissioner.*
ISRAEL W. MUNROE, *do.*

Quincy, July 10.

Notice.

AN adjourned meeting of the Proprietors of the Niagara Engine will be held at the Town Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, (July 13th,) at seven o'clock.

A punctual attendance is requested, as some step is to be taken to raise funds for defraying the expenses of building a new Engine House. It is proposed to pledge the stock to raise funds for that purpose, provided there is no better course to pursue.

Per order **GEORGE H. FRENCH, Clerk.**
Quincy July 10.

Benjamin Faxon's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator, *de bonis non*, of the estate of

BENJAMIN FAXON,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, blacksmith, deceased, and has accepted of said office, and all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEWEL BRACKETT, Administrator,
Quincy, July 10. *Sw. de bonis non.*

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Ellis Ames, a Master in Chancery for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

WILLIAM KINGMAN,

of Weymouth, in said County of Norfolk, shoemaker, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Kingman will be held at the Office of Samuel Breck, Esq., in Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, on the nineteenth day of July current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Kingman, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Kingman, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

DAVID HUNT, Messenger.

Weymouth, July 10.

List of Letters

Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, July 1, 1841.

B. John Bates, Samuel B. Loud, John Phillips, John Pope, Isaac V. Pratt, Andrew Pratt, Hannah Pratt.

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K. John Bates, Samuel B. Loud, John Phillips, John Pope, Isaac V. Pratt, Andrew Pratt, Hannah Pratt.

L. John Bates, Samuel B. Loud, John Phillips, John Pope, Isaac V. Pratt, Andrew Pratt, Hannah Pratt.

M. John Bates, Samuel B. Loud, John Phillips, John Pope, Isaac V. Pratt, Andrew Pratt, Hannah Pratt.

A. S. Jordan,
SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB,
NO. 2 MILK, TWO DOORS FROM WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
MANUFACTURER OF COMBS AND POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the TORTOISE SHELL WORK, at the Fairs, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.
Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.
Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils.

COMBS MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED.—

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

Boston, June 12.

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine, and other medicines have been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Sanitarian labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR Anti-Mercurial Pannacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, either be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 8 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.
Mrs. G., graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.
Boston, Aug. 15.

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, July 1, 1841.

B. Ebenezer Hallett, Walter P. Haskell, John F. Banister, Cyrus Babcock, Jr., Josiah B. Good, Jr., John R. Barnard, Josiah A. Bennett, Francis S. W. Blanchard, Thomas Brackett, Gilbert Blaisdell, Thomas Bates, Benjamin Brashall, C.

D. Miss Nancy Jane Caff, Bela S. Clark, Frederick Curtis, Miss Catherine Cleverly, Amos Churchill, 2, Lemuel Chesley, 2, Miss Sarah Cushing, Lawrence Collins, Lewis Cleverly, D.

E. Charles Davis, 2d, Richard Deborn, Mrs. Mary Deane, Stephen Dunkley, David Farnum, 2, George Follett, E. M. Field, William French, Joseph Flanders, 2, Richard S. Foster, G.

F. Mrs. Mary Gray, Peter S. Gilman, Ebenezer Goodridge, Benjamin Goodridge, Henry Gotham, H.

G. Jacob Wagner, Elizabeth N. Whitteher, Charles E. Williams, Lyman Williams, Susan Whitteher, George Willott, N. H. Woodman, V.

H. James W. Vose, Cloa Underwood, W.

I. Jacob Wagner, Elizabeth N. Whitteher, Charles E. Williams, Lyman Williams, Susan Whitteher, George Willott, N. H. Woodman, V.

J. James W. Vose, Cloa Underwood, W.

K. Jacob Wagner, Elizabeth N. Whitteher, Charles E. Williams, Lyman Williams, Susan Whitteher, George Willott, N. H. Woodman, V.

L. James W. Vose, Cloa Underwood, W.

M. Jacob Wagner, Elizabeth N. Whitteher, Charles E. Williams, Lyman Williams, Susan Whitteher, George Willott, N. H. Woodman, V.

N. James W. Vose, Cloa Underwood, W.

O. Jacob Wagner, Elizabeth N. Whitteher, Charles E. Williams, Lyman Williams, Susan Whitteher, George Willott, N. H. Woodman, V.

P. James W. Vose, Cloa Underwood, W.

Q. Jacob Wagner, Elizabeth N. Whitteher, Charles E. Williams, Lyman Williams, Susan Whitteher, George Willott, N. H. Woodman, V.

R. James W. Vose, Cloa Underwood, W.

S. Jacob Wagner, Elizabeth N. Whitteher, Charles E. Williams, Lyman Williams, Susan Whitteher, George Willott, N. H. Woodman, V.

T. James W. Vose, Cloa Underwood, W.

U. Jacob Wagner, Elizabeth N. Whitteher, Charles E. Williams, Lyman Williams, Susan Whitteher, George Willott, N. H. Woodman, V.

Quincy & Boston Stage.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Jeffrey R. Brackett.

Importer—Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN Fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials, Tools and RICH MANTEL CLOCKS. Manufacturer of Rich Jewellery, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles and Pencil Cases. Watches repaired by experienced workmen.

Cash paid for gold and silver at No. 69 Washington Street, Boston.

Tooth Powders.

POTTER'S Celebrated Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and purifying the Breath.

Also—Potter's Tooth Ache Drops, a cure for the Tooth Ache. For sale at the

Quincy BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19.

Notice.

THE subscriber having determined to close his business, in Quincy, hereby respectfully calls on all those indebted to him, hereby by Note or Account, to make payment immediately.

NATHAN FISK.

Quincy, Jan. 23.

White Lead.

THE subscriber is agent for the Glenville White Lead, which, for whiteness and ease in using, is pronounced by some of the best painters to be superior to any kind in the market.

The undersigned is under the necessity to caution the public where they purchase the Glenville Lead, as some unprincipled fellows are purchasing old kegs and filling the same with a compound of Lead and Whiting (or Barites), and selling for the Glenville.

E. F. PRATT, 107 State St. Boston.

N. B. Painters call and get a sample at 107 State Street

Boston, May 1.

New Goods.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have received a splendid assortment of spring and summer goods, such as Mouslin de Laines, rich Prints, elegant printed Lawns, white and colored goods; Shawls, Scarfs, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Laces, etc., etc.

Ladies, please call

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A SUMMER MORNING.

The light house lamp has gone—
The last pale star has set upon the wave,
And a faint line of light is stealing o'er
The dim and hazy east; with rosy smile,
Morning awakes—and from her chariot flings
The golden drapery of the dawn,
And all the firmament is canopied
With wavy robes of hue imperial!

A change comes o'er the sky—
And now it wears the evanescent tinge,
Reflected from the loveliest gem
That slumbers in the coronal
Of mother Earth—the timid blushing rose—
Love typified. The winds are still,
The spell of silence sleeps on living things,
As well as on the dewy flowers,
Whose fragrant breath has, on the midnight air,
Poured one sweet stream of incense,
A single warbling voice,
From morning's earliest bird is heard—
And now at intervals, the sounds
Of busy life and man's awakening
Come from the hills—the bridge—the ledge—
And from the river where masts are clustering,
And Hardy sons of Ocean meet
Beneath our starry flag.

The sun is up!
Arise, O mother, wake thy slumbering child,
And pour the lesson of great nature's love
Into thy young heart, as the tear-like dew
Fills every vestal lily's cup: father, awake,
And at thy hill-side toil, and forest hunt,
Or in thy shaded peaceful home,
Recall thy hopes—renew thy life
With breezy glorious morn. But thee—
Thou lonely sailor boy, sleep yet—sleep on—
For thou hast seen each star go out,
And lingering by the weary helm
Outwatched night's silver crescent queen,
And sunk to dreamless sleep, with fevered cheek
Still wet with home-sock tears.

Awake, O earth,
For glory's steps are on the sea
Relieving in its flush the harbor isles,
The city's spires, and masts and sails of foreign lands.
Light is on all, and peerless beauty sleeps
Upon the woods, the hills, the shores,
The vale, and all its cottage homes,
And on thy waves, Neponset, still as bright
As when they bore the hunter and his fleet canoe;

The morning hour is past—
The dewy mantle of the leaf and flower
The fervid sun exhaled, and busy, daffodil day,
With all its load of industry and cares,
Will steal, not only from the dawn its freshness,
But from our hearts its memory.

REMEMBER DRUNKARD'S HYMN.

Of our steps have been astray,
Reeling on the drunkard's way,
Spreading round us woe and death,
Muttering curses of each breath;
Robbing wives of daily bread,
Making children hale and dead.

Wives no more shall spend the night,
Weeping, trembling till the light;
Starving children vainly plead
Nevermore for bread they need;
No more again shall tempting wine
Rob reason's light divine.

By the truth that shines around,
By the chains that each have bound,
By the wine cup's maddening flow,
By the wails of heart-wrung woe,
Pledge we here as sober men,
Ne'er will we drink again.

God of mercy! be thou near,
While these vows are spoken here;
Shield the victor! guard and guide,
Where the lurking tempter hides;
Man can strive, but Thou alone,
Must the final conquest own.

ANECDOTES.

BROTHERLY LOVE. An avocet, seeing a poor boy in a deplorable condition, called him to the door; and giving him a mouldy piece of bread, asked him if he could read, to which he answered in the negative; to the question whether he could say the Lord's Prayer, the answer was the same. "Well," said the avocet, "I will teach you that." "Our Father," said the instructor. "Our Father," repeated the poor boy; "what! your Father as well as mine?" "Yes, certainly." "Then we are brothers?" "To be sure we are," was the ready reply. "Why then," replied the boy, pulling the crust from behind his coat, "how could you give your poor brother this mouldy piece of bread?"

BIOTED HEARER. A person meeting another returning from hearing a popular preacher, said to him: "Well I hope you have been highly gratified." "Indeed I have," replied the other, "I wish I could have prevailed on you to hear him; I am sure you would never have relished any other preacher afterwards." Then returned the wiser Christian, "I am determined I never will hear him, for I wish to hear such a preacher as will give me such a relish and esteem for the word of God that I shall receive it with greater eagerness and delight whenever it is delivered."

POSITIVITY. A facetious gentleman, travelling in the interior of the State, on arriving at his lodging place in the evening, was met by the ostler, whom he thus addressed:—"Boy, extricate that quadruped from the vehicle, saddle him, denounce him an adequate supply of nutritious aliment, and when the Aurora of morn shall again illumine the oriental horizon, I will award you a pecuniary compensation for your amiable hospitality." The boy not understanding a word run into the house saying: "Mauser, here's a Dutchman wants to see you."

A GOOD RETORT. A lawyer once jeeringly asked a Quaker if he could tell the difference between *also* and *likewise*. "O, yes," said the Quaker; "Erskine is a great lawyer; his talents are admired by every one; you are *also* but not *likewise*."

AN APOLOGY. A well dressed young gentleman at a ball, in whisking about the room, ran his head against a young lady. He began to apologise. "Not a word, sir," cried she, "it is not hard enough to hurt any body."

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss.

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber would call attention to the following Certificates, selected from among many, in favor of Dr. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSSES, which are manufactured under his direction. The qualities, which render this instrument superior to others for the same object, are its lightness, neatness, and facility of adaptation; and no hesitation is given by those who have been compelled to wear a Truss will know how to prize. The subscriber, however, deems it unnecessary to add anything to the recommendation of the distinguished gentlemen whose notices are appended.

LUTHER ANGER.
From W. G. Hanford, M. D., M. S. S.
This certifies that I have been in the habit of applying Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss since its first introduction—have applied it in many cases and noticed its effect.
Owing to the facility with which the size of the Truss—the position of the Pad, and the amount of pressure can be altered and arranged to suit particular cases, I have hesitated in saying that I think this Truss can be worn with greater ease to the patient, and at the same time with a better prospect of a radical cure than any other Truss I have ever used or known.

W. G. HANFORD.
Boston, December 24th, 1840.
From J. C. Warren, M. D., M. S. S., one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.
At the request of Dr. Fletcher, I have examined his Truss, and have been much gratified with its mechanism, and think it worthy of an extensive trial, which I believe will result in its introduction as an important aid for the relief of Hernia.

JOHN C. WARREN.
Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.
From J. V. C. Smith, M. D., M. S. S., Quarantine Physician, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
To whom it may concern—The undersigned has convinced himself, from a close examination and comparison with other instruments devised for the same object, that Dr. Fletcher's recently invented Truss is particularly deserving of the attention of medical practitioners. It combines so many advantages in an economical manner, that it recommends itself to those at all acquainted with the anatomy of the region to which it is to be applied.

J. V. C. SMITH.
Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.
From J. Jeffries, M. D., M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.
Having examined Dr. Fletcher's Compound Sliding Truss, I consider it as based upon true principles for the retention of the parts protruding in Hernia, and the mechanical application as exceedingly well adapted to accomplish its end proposed.

JOHN JEFFRIES.
Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.
From A. L. Pierson, M. D., M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.
Dear Sir—The requisites of a good Truss are, 1. Perfect security against protrusion of the bowel. 2. Lightness, neatness, and simplicity of construction. 3. Durability. 4. Moderate price. Your Truss appears to combine these in a high degree, with the advantage of being easily adapted to the varieties of Hernia.

A. L. PIERSON.
Salem, Aug. 15, 1834.
From Geo. Hayward, M. D., M. S. S., one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.
The undersigned having made frequent trials of the Truss invented by Dr. Fletcher, has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as superior to most instruments of the kind now in use, with which he is acquainted. Its advantages consist in the size and form of the pad, the ease with which it is moved, and the readiness with which the pressure is increased or diminished.

It is, moreover, in his opinion, as well calculated as any other to produce radical cure of Hernia.
GEORGE HAYWARD.
Boston, Jan. 7th, 1841.

AGENTS.
Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester); and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.
Quincy, Dec. 12.

Elisha Packard & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
ELISHA PACKARD,
ANDROSKE M. BURELL.
Quincy, Jan. 16.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., Powder.
offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.
Quincy, March 28.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.
As some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town: this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intention, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Bookstore.
Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, "I will try."

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style.
Razors HONED and set at short notice.
WILLIAM SHAW.
Quincy, Mar. 20.

'Live and let Live.'
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers for the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and to inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.
JUSTIN SPEAR.
Quincy, Feb. 27.

Wood and Potatoes.
JUST received and now offered for sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, sixty cords of prime Eastern Wood.
Also—One hundred bushels of good POTATOES—whites, cheneanges and reds.
GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Point, May 22.

For Sale.
JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.
ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, May 8.

Wines! Wines!
JUST received by the subscriber, of superior quality, Sicily Madeira, Malaga and Old Port Wines. Also—Refined Cider and Vinegar.
WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, May 15.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD,
LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for
Consumption and Liver Complaint, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.
Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. No agent has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Croup, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the cure of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.
"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 13 cases, Liver Complaint 192, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1552. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. E. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed—
Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.
David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.
Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice. I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.
Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint, a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends who afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance it has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,
JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Livery Stable.
THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices, and in every instance a share of public encouragement is solicited.
THOMAS O. BILLINGS.
Quincy, May 8.

Manley & Bramhall,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.
JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25.

Five Dollars Reward.
STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, seven Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for each knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Dec. 26.

Blankets.
ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10.

Ink.
BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19.

Wrapping Paper.
AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

Straw Carpeting.
4-4 and 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale low, by
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, May 8.

Notice.
PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill, or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing the Mowing Land of the subscriber.
HENRY SOUTHER.
Quincy, April 17.

Nut Island.
A VALUABLE piece of Land, about four acres, situated in the Town of Quincy, commonly called Nut Island, is for sale. Apply to
JOSHUA STEDMAN.
Boston, April 17.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand agast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—*Philadelphia Weekly Messenger*
It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.
For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of the nature and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.
Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring the hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.
Prepared only by Doct. Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carmative Balm.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases. This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds of thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Cologne Water, etc.

COLOGNE Water of superior quality, Lavender, Buffalo Oil, Bears Oil, a variety of Fancy Soap, etc., for sale at
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

To Let,

TWO Stores under the Universalist Meeting House, near Weymouth Landing. Good stands for dry goods or groceries. Apply to
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.
FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produce the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

For Sale or to Let,

THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Sheetings and Shirts.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received several J. Bales of Brown Sheetings and Shirts, which they offer for sale by the piece or otherwise, at low prices.
Also—A few pieces wide, stout prints at six and a quarter cents per yard.
Quincy, May 8.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifold and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines, on the contrary, cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against such medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly cleanses the human frame of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scrofula Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which affect the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Mott, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—sold by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that a facsimile of JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.
For sale in this town by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, June 20.

Woolen Goods.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colours blue, black, brown, drab, and white, in drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.
PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.
VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.
SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.
The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the kind in this country—containing the original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with critical notices and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.
The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has designated it Tomato Pills. Attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians, gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorised Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.
The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

Two Dollars per annum in advance LARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid in advance months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed tion of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, is previous to the payment of all arrears the option of the publisher; and the to discontinue his subscription must give time at the printing office.
Advertisements, correctly and conspicu ed at the customary prices. The number required must be marked on the advertise wise they will be continued until ordered charged for accordingly.
Business letters and communications to the Editor, postage paid, will receive at Single copies of the paper, Six C

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JOHN ADAMS GR
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears, unless at the option of the publisher; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR., Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR, "Stone Quarries"
ORIN P. BACON, "Dorchester."
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR., South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

SEVEN MARRIAGES.

M. Molinet, an opulent French merchant, had a daughter named Adeline, whose attractions were so striking, that a number of young men courted her favor, but in vain. At length, a handsome young officer of the name of Alson, had the happy fortune to obtain her good graces; but her father still shook his head. He admitted that the youth was of good old family; but he had hardly a franc to bless himself withal, except what came out of the military chest; and why this should entitle him to a preference over so many wealthy and noble offers, the merchant was at a loss to account. However, he did not belong to that class of cruel fathers, who boast of the right divine of tyrannizing over their children, and by the combined effect of frowning and fuming, and fretting and petting, mixed with a little solitary confinement and low diet, bring their girls into a fit frame of mind to bear the matrimonial yoke with some ugly wretch, who has only riches to recommend him. So, without much ado, the sensible French father gave his consent. The young folks like one another, he said; and the boy wants nothing but money, which, I dare say, he will allow me the honor to supply. By such means, his valor will entitle him to a captain's commission at a jump; he will at length become a colonel, and it will not sound amiss, when the world in my hearing shall designate the commander of a whole heroic regiment with the dear name of son—the wealthy old merchant's son.

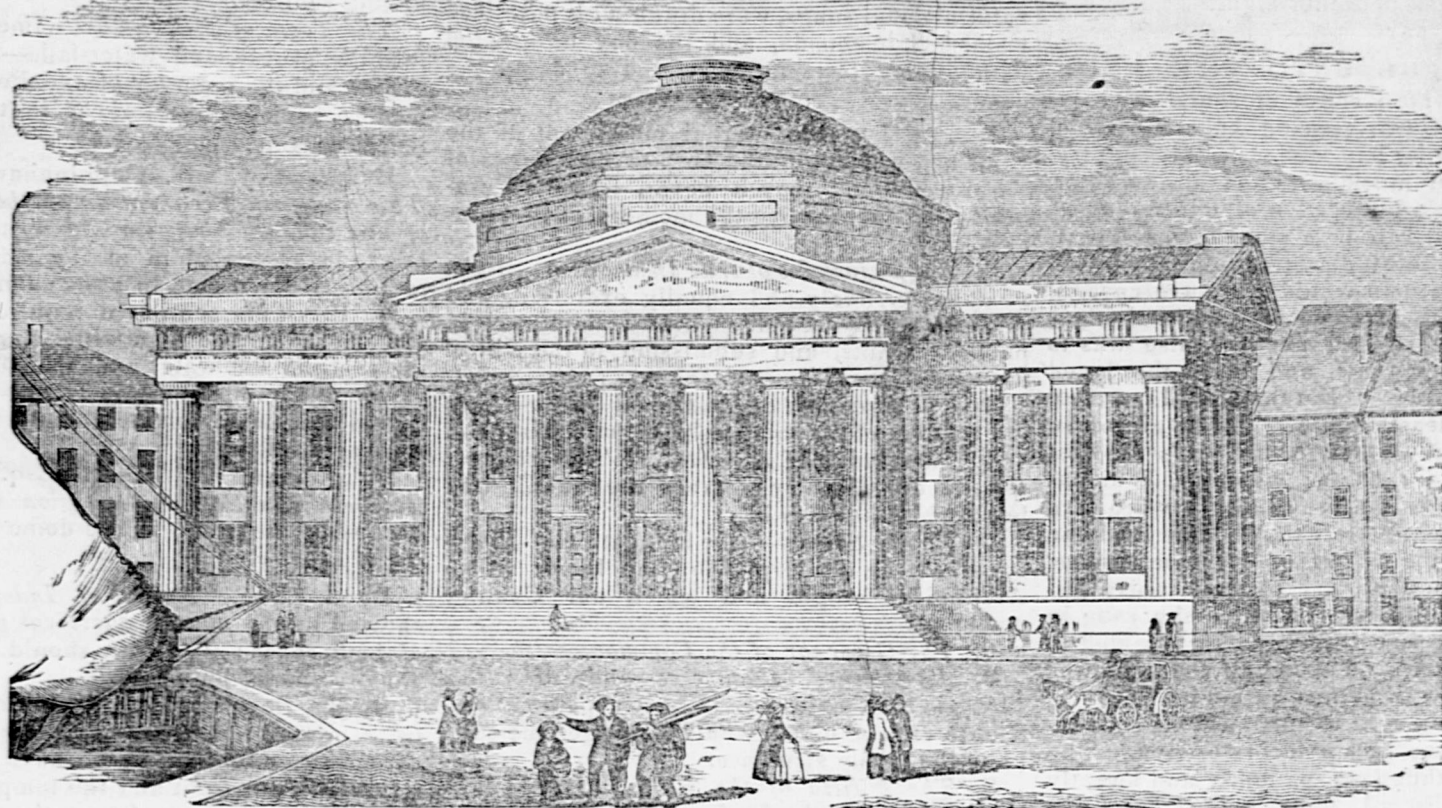
As Alson's promotion kept pace with his father-in-law's prophecies of his valor, Molinet agreed to celebrate his marriage in a magnificent manner. As the young lady, however, was only yet in her fifteenth year, and her father quite doated upon her, he had so contrived it, in consideration of her youth and his own age; to have her company a year or two longer; and, on the same morning that the ceremony was solemnized, the regiment received orders to march upon a foreign destination.

Under this misfortune, Alson's sole consolation was in the hoped-for termination of the American war, which would enable him to return speedily to his own country; while he had, at all events, secured his prize—barring the usual chances of being drowned, shot, knocked on the head, or captured. His regiment joined the party of the English colonists, in their consent against the mother country; and it so happened that our hero was wounded and made prisoner by a troop of Indians, allies of the British forces, in the first engagement. They did not sacrifice him, contenting themselves with the torture of curing his wounds, which, with their assistance, left him a cripple for life. This he found to be a serious impediment in the way of making his escape from the swift-footed sable chiefs, though he was over-persuaded to make the attempt by one of his fellow-prisoners. The latter was quick enough to secure his retreat, but Alson was overtaken while limping at an extraordinary pace, and was detained in close confinement.

Meanwhile, Victor, the young officer who accompanied him in his flight, under the plea of extreme sickness and his late sufferings, obtained leave of absence, and proceeded back to his own country. During his captivity he had heard a great deal in praise of the beauty and accomplishments of Adeline, while conversing with the unfortunate Alson. As he had heard also of her vast fortune, a thought now struck him, on which he continued to ponder during his homeward voyage. He conceived that he might be fortunate enough to supply Alson's place; for he had little doubt that the sable heroes would very quickly dispose of their prisoner, in such a way as to leave him no source of uneasiness on that head.

Taking this, at all events, for granted, and flattered with the idea of his future prospects, he hastened, with the useful looks of an undertaker, to the house of M. Molinet, and without much ceremony regretted that he was the bearer of ill-tidings. A little shocked, the good merchant began to exhibit almost as long a face as his own. The wily Victor, drawing his hand across his eyes, at the same time heaving

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.



Between Long and Central wharves, in Boston, a large edifice is now in progress, called the New Custom-House. The building is of granite, and already it may be seen that it is to be one of the finest structures in Boston. The lofty fluted columns have already an imposing effect. They are thirty-two feet in length, and weighed forty-three tons each—they were obtained in one of the quarries at Quincy. It required forty or fifty yoke of oxen to bring one of these enormous pillars to the city.

This Custom-House is constructed by the government of the United States. I suppose most of my readers know the use of a custom-house; but for the benefit of those who do not, I will explain its object. It is a place where the customs, or duties, laid on goods brought into port by ships from foreign countries, are paid and received.

The course of the business is this. When a vessel from England, or France, or any other place, comes into port, a person from the custom-house, called a boarding officer, goes into her, and receives from the captain the ship's papers. These consist of—1. The Manifest, which is a paper setting forth the cargo, and signed by the master of the vessel. 2. The Register, which is a paper signed by an officer of the treasury at Washington, and countersigned by the collector of the port where she belongs—giving a description of the vessel, with her name, her size, who her owners are, and where she was built. 3. The Roll of the passengers, which contains the names of the ship's company, that is, the captain, mate, and hands; and 4. A list of the passengers.

These papers are taken by the boarding officer to the collector of the port, and the captain is required to enter his ship at the custom-house within twenty-four hours after his arrival. Then, if all the papers are right, the goods brought in the vessel may be entered at the custom-house by the several persons to whom they belong. These persons must make oath that the invoices are correct, pay the duty or tax on the goods, and then take them away.

There are public stores attached to the custom-house, to which goods may be sent, if the master applies for the privilege, or if they are not called for in five days. During the unloading of a vessel, an officer of the custom-house, called a tidewater, remains on board, and takes an account of the cargo, so as to see that it corresponds with the manifest and the entries made by the owners.

The great object of all this is to get money to support the government with. The tax on some goods is twenty-five per cent, and on some it is thirty per cent, and on some there is no tax. The amount of goods received at the Boston custom-house is immense. You may judge of this by considering that seven millions of dollars are taken there every year. About eighty persons are employed at the custom-house in Boston. The superintendent of the whole business is called the Collector. The old custom-house of Boston, now used, is inconvenient; the new one will be much larger and better.

There is a new custom-house at New York, which is a very different edifice from this at Boston; it is also much larger, for the business done there is more than four times as great as that done at the Boston custom-house. There are many other custom-houses in this country, as at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places where ships come. From all these, the government of the United States receives about twenty millions of dollars every year. With this money, and what they get from the sale of public lands and other sources, they pay the expenses of the government, which are very great. The army costs a great deal of money, and so does the navy. I suppose one ship of war will cost half a million of dollars a year while in active service! Then the President receives 25,000 dollars a year, and each of the foreign ministers has 9,000 a year, and the officers of the custom-houses, members of Congress, and ten thousand postmasters, and a great many other persons, in the service of the government, must all be paid. So you will see that if the government receives a great deal of money, it has need of a great deal. The average expense of our government is 25,000,000 of dollars, which is about six hundred and fifty tons of silver, and would be as much as four hundred horses could draw!

a few sighs, declared that his poor friend Alson had unfortunately been scalped and murdered before his eyes.

When he repeated his visit, he had the pleasure of being introduced to the lovely Adeline. Mutual sorrow and sympathy in regard to the young soldier's fate drew them into conversation, and the officer was quite charmed with her manners, while her beauty surpassed his expectations. By degrees, his person and language appeared equally interesting to Adeline, and not many months elapsed before their acquaintance began to ripen into a more tender regard.

When the time for mourning expired, Adeline cast aside her widow's weeds, and gave her hand to the happy Victor, who now fancied he had secured the fair prize for life. But fortune, who had hitherto shown herself so favorable, now, when he stood on the brink of Paradise, began, like a vile jilt as she is, to change her tone. As he was cutting too high a curve in the plenitude of his satisfaction in the bridal dance, he fell on the chalked floor, and dislocated one of his thighs—a compound fracture, which would require him to lie in one position for the period of two months. What a horrible contrast! the bridal chamber was turned into a sick-room; his bride became head nurse, and all his fondest hopes disappeared in surgical operations. His recovery was very slow, and before he became convalescent, another character appeared. Clermont, who had likewise been captured by the Indians, arrived in Paris. His first question on arriving at the hotel was respecting the residence of M. Molinet. In fact, he was the bearer of a letter from Alson to his wife, and he was surprised on hearing from his host that the lady had contracted a second marriage. He was still more astonished to find that Victor was the second husband. The latter lost all courage, and looked quite crest-fallen as Clermont was announced, and briskly followed up his name, with the familiarity of a former comrade, into the sick man's chamber. 'Oh, Victor!' he cried, 'what a wretch you are! what a piece of villainy you have committed against Alson! He is alive, poor fellow; and I have brought a letter from him to his wife—I must go and deliver it.'

'Alive?' exclaimed Victor, 'Alson alive? Impossible!' He was overtaken and put to death by the Indians in my company, while we were trying to make our escape.'

'Stop there, Victor; he was overtaken; but not killed; for a party of the colonists rescued him from his perilous situation. But come, I must deliver the letter.'

'For God's sake my good Clermont,' cried the wretched Victor, at the same time tumbling head foremost in his hurry to prevent him, 'help me up—I fear I have broken my leg again;—I beseech you not to put the climax to my misery. Truly, take half of all I am worth, and do not betray me. Command me in everything for ever, but do spare me; and try to raise me upon the sofa before Adeline comes in.'

Touched with pity at his helpless situation, Clermont assisted the unlucky patient, who feigned more pain than he really felt. Meanwhile Adeline, who had heard from one of the maidens that a stranger had arrived, ran into the room. Victor was now in momentary dread of beholding the fatal letter; but Clermont was too magnanimous, and too much delighted at the sight of Adeline's surpassing charms and loveliness, to think of causing her any such alarm or unhappiness. He lingered long enough to catch the fascinating poison that lurked in Adeline's bright eyes; his soul was fired at the first interview; and it was clear that Victor's last sands of promised happiness were nearly run. He no longer felt so indignant as he ought at Victor's base conduct; he rather wished to imitate it; and having, like him, been in the habit of pleasing himself whenever he could, a thought suddenly struck him to avail himself, as far as possible, of the information and influence which he possessed.

Adeline, pleased to observe that there seemed nothing unpleasant between the gentlemen, soon after left the room. Clermont again turned to his companion with a portentous frown upon his brow: 'I am thinking, my good sir, that you have brought yourself into a very pretty dilemma. Your situation is desperate; for I cannot reconcile it to my conscience to become the means of concealing your treacherous conduct. The sole lenity which in such an affair I can be induced to grant, is to postpone the communication until you are sufficiently recovered to be removed; and the sooner you can save yourself by flight the better it will be.'

Having come to this explanation, Clermont took his leave, leaving the unlucky patient in no very enviable state of mind. He was unable even to make his escape; and he lay ruminating upon various schemes, either for counteracting Clermont's influence, or for effecting a retreat. At length, finding nothing was likely to relieve him from his awkward dilemma, he resigned himself quietly to his destiny, desirous only of getting his head out of the scrape with as little damage as possible.

sible; and, wearied with conjectures, he fell asleep.

Adeline regarded the assiduous visits on the part of Clermont, only in the light of friendly inquiries after his friend's health; but it was his object not to permit Victor to take an affectionate leave of his young bride; he must be removed suddenly and secretly. For this purpose, Clermont now daily made his appearance with Alson's letter in his hand, which he held before Victor's eyes, while he threatened the unfortunate wight with instant exposure, if he should refuse to quit the field. He now provided him with a conveyance, and then destroyed that important document which he had held up, like the angel's flaming sword behind our first parents, to drive the unlucky Victor out of Paradise.

He then returned to M. Molinet's house, where the first inquiry was about his friends. 'He bids you an eternal farewell!' replied Clermont; 'and you may rejoice that you never will behold his face again. His own letter will inform you, that he basely deceived you; that he forged the account of Captain Alson's death, and married Adeline during his lifetime. I threatened to reveal his treachery, and he quickly decamped, well knowing that he was not legally united to your daughter.'

The lovely bride of two absent husbands then expressed her lively gratitude to the intended third, for his timely interference in rescuing her out of the hands of so base a character, while the merchant begged the favor of his friendship, and more frequent visits. But the artful Clermont checked his wishes for a short period in order not to betray his own project.

To smooth the way more effectually to his wishes, he next brought forward the agreeable intelligence of the rogue Victor's death. The priest who had attended him declared (at least so said Clermont) that he had stopped at a village on account of illness, had received the sacrament, and died in peace. Thus Adeline was again free, and happy in being released from so awkward a kind of engagement. Of this the arch-traitor Clermont was soon assured by the manner of his reception. Every day they became more attached to each other; and Adeline gave him her hand with greater pleasure than she did to either of her other husbands. A splendid banquet welcomed the happy pair from the altar; but in the afternoon the sound of a carriage was heard, advancing at a smart pace up the street. All eyes were now turned toward the door; it being opened; and, to the surprise of all the company, in rush-

ed Victor, with his drawn sword in his hand, which he pointed with threatening gesture at Clermont:—"Up, up, and defend your life!" he cried, at the same time dragging the astonished bridegroom with firm grasp out of the hall.

As these two rivals did not return, Adeline was obliged to submit to another disappointment; and her father took her to a retired spot, where they lived quietly for a year. The young lady then began to think of another husband, and the addresses of the Baron Marli were gladly accepted. The nuptial ceremony was performed without the slightest interruption. The feast and the dance passed pleasantly away; and the bridemaids were already busied in disarranging the fair Adeline of her ornaments and jewels, when, as fate would have it, a long and loud knock was heard at the hall-door, enough to throw a nervous patient into fits. It was just midnight too; yet one of the footmen had courage enough to open the door; and a man with a wooden leg, limping as fast as he could along the hall, begged to be admitted to an interview with the master of the house. The servant grinned at him over his shoulder, and said that it would be better to postpone it to the following day. "No, my good friend, it will not," replied the stranger; "my affair will admit of no delay."—But the servant only stared and shook his head, as if in contempt of his request. Upon this the stranger, flying into a passion, raised his crutch. "Go, thou base varlet, or I will break every bone in thy skin!" and the footman ran to acquaint his master with this unseasonable visit. M. Molinet made his appearance in his nightgown and slippers, begged to know his pleasure. "Ah! do not you know your son-in-law Alson?" said the stranger. Starting back several yards at one bound, the merchant raised up his hands in astonishment, and ordered the servant to call his daughter and her husband. "I am her true husband," said the one-legged man. The Baron was confounded at this unexpected claim; but he soon reconciled himself to the loss of his bride, and made his retreat with a good grace.

The appearance of the supposed Alson was a trick of the two rogues, Victor and Clermont. The report of a fourth marriage had acted like poison upon their jealous and revengeful feelings; and not venturing, from a sense of mutual safety, to wreak them upon each other, they swore to prevent any other person from availing himself of any advantage which they had forfeited. With this view, they pitched upon a wily young mendicant, who resembled Alson, and their base stratagem proved so far successful, that the Baron himself procured the marriage to be revoked, protesting he would have no wife upon whom a prior marriage existed. The wedding once set aside, the counterfeit Alson suddenly disappeared.

Adeline seemed inclined to make no further adventures in the matrimonial lottery; but her father was more intent than ever upon finding a bona-fide son-in-law. Suitors again began to make their appearance, and he allowed her no peace, until she agreed to be married to the Marquis Giles. On the wedding night, when all had retired to rest, a cry of fire was heard, and the room next to the bridal chamber was found to be in flames. The marquis ran down stairs, and disappeared through the front door. The fire was fortunately extinguished, but the bridegroom was no longer to be seen. What had befallen him no one knew; his destiny remained a secret; and all that could be gathered, was, that some countryman had beheld a carriage driving with great rapidity from the castle. Two days of grievous anxiety elapsed, when a courier made his appearance with the following letter, and after its delivery instantly galloped away:

"Madam—Your bride is surely bewitched, and some dragon guards the entrance of the bridal chamber. I am no St. George, and feeling no inclination to run a tilt with the monster, very willingly make room for the sixth fool who may take a fancy for such an adventure. GILES."

An aged advocate soon after became so deeply smitten with Adeline's charms, as to be quite unable to devote himself longer to his profession, without his fair client's consent and assistance. The lady, however, would certainly have refused him, had not her father kindly stepped in to second the plea; and she was at last over-persuaded to yield her hand. The ceremony was performed in as private a manner as possible. Only a few persons were aware that it was about to take place, and the domestics were in perfect ignorance of it until it was concluded. The supper table had been removed, and the happy old bridegroom, was just thinking of moving after it, when the waiter entered and announced—the Marquis Giles! What a thunderbolt of surprise for the whole party! M. Molinet alone had presence of mind to cry out, 'Let the marquis go to the devil! tell him we have nothing to say to each other.' But the marquis was already in the room: 'First, my dear father, he said, 'do me the justice to hear my defence, and send me there afterwards. On the eventful night of my marriage, I was seized by robbers in my own court, and kidnapped blind-folded into a carriage, which proceeded the whole night. When it stopped, I was conducted into a place up steps and down steps, until they took the bandage from my eyes—of very little service to me, in a dark room, with an iron door and no windows. Here the villains compelled me, by dint of threatening my life, to write that false

and wicked epistle to my beloved Adeline, but which procured me better treatment, and perhaps saved my life. Shortly afterwards, they promised to release me, which they only did, however, within these last few hours. Yesterday they again blind-folded me; brought me out of the labyrinth; and conveyed me in a carriage to this very neighborhood. Bidding me alight in some fields, they said to me, 'That is your road to Paris; put your best foot foremost, and try to reach it before night-fall; for your young bride is celebrating her nuptial to-day with an old advocate. So make haste, or you will have no chance of avoiding the honors that are in store for you.' They then directed me to this house; and, before I had time to recover from my astonishment, they dragged me out of the carriage, and drove me with bitter mocks and gibes from their presence.

'A fine romantic history!' exclaimed the old advocate; 'but, my lord, who will be witness to all this? Besides, if you could, what would that help you? Your former marriage with my present bride, sir, has been revoked.'

'I know nothing of your quirks of law, and I should be a fool to contend with you; I will put it into the hands of some skillful expounder of justice like yourself. My present object, in coming here, is, loudly to protest, once for all, against your presuming to usurp my place; for I neither can nor will listen to it.'

'Good,' replied the advocate; 'and you likewise shall not venture to sport upon my manner, or marquis; for I hereby appeal to the king, and my wife shall be entrusted, as a sacred deposit, until the decision of the case, into the hands of her father. I will soon get your bill of divorce confirmed.'

M. Giles expressed himself satisfied with these terms. The cause was protracted so long, that the old advocate died before the conclusion; an event which was hailed with singular pleasure by the young marquis; but the lady now refused to favor him, declaring that she would rather die than to think of receiving so ungallant a swain, who had once so basely deserted her.

Adeline's recollections of him were soon effaced by the appearance of a rival, a very handsome young officer of hussars. On this occasion her father had less difficulty than on any of the preceding, in persuading her to listen to the young man's vows, and she accepted him with the same dutiful sentiments as heretofore. Previously to the ceremony, the good old merchant took his future son-in-law aside:—'You are aware, my friend, that you are only following the wake of six other lovers, who are most of them now deceased. The fate of each has been strange, and I imagine they must all have been bewitched. If you are bent upon running the same risk, and will not be advised to think better of it, there is one little piece of advice which I shall give you, and which may perhaps serve to counteract the charm. After you come from church, I would have you never lose sight of your bride, as long as you live!'

Adeline was conducted from the altar between her father and her seventh husband, and was just proceeding up the steps into the house. Suddenly hasty footsteps were heard behind them, and some one inquired for M. Molinet. Upon turning round the bridal party beheld a pale, haggard young man, in an officer's faded uniform, who stood looking at them, supported upon a crutch.

'Who inquires for me?' said M. Molinet, trembling in every limb as he spoke; 'who are you? what is your business with me?'

'I am an unfortunate being,' murmured the stranger, 'betrayed by false friends: don't you recognize me?'

'No, sir,' said Molinet, as the wedded pair were hurrying him up the steps, 'I know nobody now.'

'What,' replied the stranger, 'have my long sufferings so completely metamorphosed me? Are you too a stranger to me, Adeline? Am I not recognized by my own wife? My first and only love, I am Alson!'

'Just Heavens!' cried the bride, 'surely that voice—'

'Away with you!' exclaimed M. Molinet, 'do not listen to him, girl! he is only an impostor. Take her away, my dear son-in-law, and follow my advice.' At the same time he pushed the young hussar and his daughter before him into the house. The stranger clapped his hand upon his sword, and confronting his rival, said, 'Not a step farther, on your life, sir. Would you be guilty of eloping with my wife before my eyes?'

With enraged looks the hussar drew his broadsword; but Adeline arrested his arm.—'No bloodshed,' she cried, with entreating accents, 'for that man is Alson. My first and best beloved! my eye indeed can scarcely recognize you, but my heart speaks the truth too feelingly; it is you. Yet I have already been so vilely deceived in this manner, that I am suspicious of every one: I must, therefore, insist upon receiving still more positive proofs of your existence than your mere appearance will afford; nor deem it want of affection that dictates our separation until these can be adduced. Believe me, I indulge not the least suspicion; but I owe this much to my own character, and to the world. When once I am happy enough to be pronounced yours, lawfully yours, I will most joyfully give you my hand, and live and die with you alone.'

Adeline then retired weeping into her chamber. The young hussar left the place with a bitter curse; and M. Molinet, with his eyes fixed in mute perplexed dismay upon the features of Alson, after some cogitating and talking with himself, at length reached out his hand, saying, 'The longer I puzzle myself with your face and figure, the more I seem to recollect somebody very much like you; but I think it must have been in some other world. Be that, however, as it may, you are welcome, my boy; my poor son Alson—if you are Al-

son; and forgive me for giving you so rude a reception and for having you sent, so soon after your marriage, abroad. I had no idea you would stay so long.'

Alson (for in fact it was no other) had no great difficulty in proving his identity, and he and Adeline had the pleasure of being twice married to each other, the old gentleman insisted upon a reception of the ceremony after so long an absence; and it was the only real marriage out of seven, or rather eight.

BE FAITHFUL UNTO THE END.

A German, whose sense of sound was exceedingly acute, was passing by a church, a day or two after he had landed in this country, and the sound of music attracted him to enter, though he had no knowledge of our language. The music proved to be a piece of nasal psalmody, sung in most discordant fashion; and the sensitive German would fain have covered his ears. As this was scarcely civil, and might appear like insanity, his next impulse was to rush into the open air, and leave the hated sounds behind him. "But this, too, I feared to do," said he, "least offence might be given; so I resolved to endure the torture with the best fortitude I could assume; when lo! I distinguished, amid the din, the soft clear voice of a woman singing in perfect time. She made no effort to drown the voices of her companions, neither was she disturbed by their noisy discord; but patiently and sweetly, she sang in full, rich tones; one after another yielded to the gentle influence; and before the tune was finished, all were in perfect harmony."

I have often thought of this story as conveying an instructive lesson for reformers. The spirit that can thus sing patiently and sweetly in a world of discord, must indeed be of the strongest, as well as the gentlest kind. One scarce can hear his own soft voice amid the praying of a multitude; and ever and anon comes the temptation to sing louder than they, and drown the voices that cannot thus be forced into perfect time. But this was a pitiful experiment; the melodious tones, cracked into shrillness, would only increase the tumult. Stronger, and more frequently, comes the temptation to stop singing, and let discord do its own wild work. But blessed are they that endure to the end—singing patiently and sweetly, till all join in with loving acquiescence, and universal harmony prevails, without forcing into submission the free discord of a single voice.

This is the hardest and the bravest task, which a true soul has to perform amid the elements of time. But once has it been done perfectly, unto the end; and that voice, so clear in its meekness, is heard above all the din of a tumultuous world; one after another chimes in with its patient sweetness; and even now, through infinite discords, the listening soul can perceive that the great tune is slowly coming into harmony.

Art thou a friend of freedom? Let not thy voice cease from the choir. Strive not to make a louder noise than the discordant nor be discouraged if they seek to drown thee with a machinery of sounds. If thou wilt sing patiently and sweetly unto the end, even the street organ and the penny trumpet will stop for love of listening to thy tones.

Trust in principles of truth—trust them with undoubting faith. They cannot fail; for they are a portion of God's existence. By them was the world created, by them shall it be restored. Sing of them patiently and sweetly, even unto the end; and through thee they shall perform a greater miracle than is recorded of Amphion's lyre, to whose harmonious tones scattered stones rose into the fair proportions of a city.—A. S. Sanders.

CELEBRATION IN MILTON.

The citizens of Milton, without distinction of party, celebrated the anniversary of our National Independence, on Monday, the 5th inst.

At eight o'clock in the forenoon, a Cavalcade, numbering about one hundred horses, was formed in front of the Rev. Mr. Angier's Church, under the direction of Samuel Adams, Esq., Chief Marshal of the day, which proceeded through the principal part of the Town, at eleven o'clock arrived at his residence and were entertained by him in a sumptuous and elegant manner. From thence the Cavalcade resumed its march, and at twelve o'clock took up the escort of the President of the Day, Dr. Amos Holbrook, from his mansion together with the Orator, the Rev. T. M. Clark, of Boston, to the Town House where a beautiful sight awaited its arrival:—the children tastefully dressed and appropriately arranged, together with a large concourse of the citizens paraded on the ground and received the Cavalcade in an interesting and imposing manner. A procession was then formed and marched to the music, (excellent music too,) of the West Randolph Band, to the Rev. Mr. Cozzens's Church, where after a solemn and appropriate prayer by Mr. Cozzens, the oration was pronounced.

This discourse impressively enforced upon the audience a rigid attention to those duties by which alone national happiness can be promoted and the principles of liberty extended.

The orator, in an eloquent and energetic manner, contended that the Patriots of the American Revolution were cheered on, in their struggles for freedom, by a well grounded belief in the great truths of christianity; that their descendants, so long as they were guided by the same rule of conduct would be enabled to maintain the perpetuity of a republican form of Government; that the ancient republics had fallen by reason of the deplorable vices of the people; that the United States would be free only so long as Religion and Law were the main pillars of her political institutions; and closed with a hope that the asperities of party feeling would subside, and that a union

of sentiment for the common good would hereafter pervade every heart.

The procession then formed anew and proceeded to a spacious Pavilion, where a large and brilliant assemblage, comprising about three hundred and fifty, of both sexes, partook of the liberal refreshments provided, and enjoyed with the utmost harmony the pleasures of social intercourse.

The following sentiments, interlarded with several national songs, were drunk with pure iced water and lemonade, and the day terminated without any incident calculated to damp the general joy.

1. *The Day*—An eternal monument of the valor and wisdom of the Heroes and Sages of the Revolution; may it never, like the Pyramids of Egypt, outlive the memory of its founders.

2. *The Principles of true Democracy*—Right of suffrage, freely and equally exercised, and often repeated—a well regulated confidence in public servants, and submission to the will of the majority.

3. *The President of the United States*—May the wisdom of his counsels perpetuate his fame.

4. *The Union of the States*—The political ark of our Country; perish the unhallowed hand which touches it.

5. *Public Schools*—The foundation of Liberty—the bane of Despotism—the Lever which Archimedes sought and which our Country possesses.

6. *The Governor of the Commonwealth*.

7. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—Three main pillars in our political edifice, to remove either would endanger the safety of the whole structure.

8. *The Militia of the United States*—The invincible bulwark of a free people.

9. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—May we never want defenders worthy of our Country, nor they a Country worthy of their defence.

10. *The Constitution of the United States*—Conceived by Patriots under the inspiration of wisdom, it has given vigor to industry, and stability to liberty; may its age serve to add to its strength and durability.

11. *The Congress of the United States*—May a spirit of harmony preside over its deliberations, and its motto be the greatest good of the greatest number.

12. *Our National Flag*—May it ever wave in glory, the emblem of Freedom, until the Stars of Liberty shall shine on all people of all climes.

13. *The Fair*—May they reward Heroes, and nurse Patriots.

VOLUNTEER SENTIMENTS.

By Dr. Holbrook, President of the Day. "Our Fathers"—By their wisdom in the council and their valor in the field, they laid the foundations of a great Republic. May their descendants honorably maintain so invaluable a Legacy.

By Joseph Morton, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents. *Perpetuity to our Republican Institutions*—The world's last hope; may no party spirit or other cause among us ever serve to disturb or defeat it.

By Gen. Moses Whitney, one of the Vice Presidents. *Our National Independence*—Our Fathers united to obtain it; may their children and their children's children ever unite in its celebration.

By Thomas Hunt Esq., one of the Vice Presidents. *John Adams' expression regarding the Declaration of Independence*—Let it be kept up by public rejoicings from one end of the continent to the other; and his dying words—"Independence forever."

By Joseph Rowe, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—The principal and abundant sources of national wealth and independence; may they duly receive their adequate share of national protection.

By Mr. Zebediah Williams, one of the Vice Presidents. *The only sure foundation of the Republic*—Rigid virtue with independent spirit; principles founded on measures, not men; and an uncompromising hatred of the usurpation of power.

By Mr. Caleb Hobart, one of the Vice Presidents. *The cause of Temperance*—May it prosper so long as this is a Nation.

By Mr. Samuel Tucker, one of the Vice Presidents. *The memory of Washington*—May the same spirit which he manifested, be imbibed and cherished by every son of this, the Father of his Country.

By Samuel Adams, Esq., Chief Marshal. *The Patriots of the Revolution*—There is one present whom we delight to honor.

By the Committee of Arrangements. *The Orator of the Day*—The principles so ably and so eloquently sustained by him are the principles by which our Fathers were guided through the dark days of the Revolution, and by the blessing of God accomplished the freedom of their country; may their sons ever stand ready to maintain their perpetuity.

By the Orator of the Day, Rev. T. M. Clark of Boston. *The Town of Milton*—In this union of her citizens she has given an excellent example to the citizens of the union.

President Quincy of Harvard College, who was prevented from attending by "previous and indispensable engagements," favored the company with the following sentiment.

"The Town of Milton"—Whose fathers contributed their full proportion of the heroes who gained the Independence of our Country, and whose sons have never failed to be true to its principles."

By the Committee of Arrangements. *The President of Harvard University*—Whose name is honorably associated with the great and good of our land; may those over whom he is called to preside, imitate his example and learn wisdom from his precepts.

By Mr. J. Fairbanks. *Punker Hill*—May the revolutionary events that so highly distinguish Charlestown in our country's history, never want more patriotic or devoted citizens to perpetuate their memory than she proudly numbers among her sons of the present generation.

Dr. Thompson of Charlestown, responded to the above sentiment in a speech replete with humor and good sense, and closed with the following sentiments.

The Town of Milton—Its name—its beautiful hills, groves, and water-falls—enshrine the genius and the memory of the Poet; may his noble sentiments live forever in the hearts of its inhabitants.

By the Rev. Mr. Cunningham of Milton. *This temperance celebration of the anniversary of our Independence*—in which the champagne has to be smuggled in at the side whilst the real pleasures march in procession.

N. B. This sentiment requires a word of explanation. The Committee furnished nothing to drink but water and lemonade, a basket or two of Champagne was however introduced by individuals on private account to which this sentiment refers.

By Edmund J. Baker, Esq. *Universal Tolerance in Politics, Religion and Temperance*—The keystone in the dome of the Temple of Liberty.

By a Lady. *American Independence*—Achieved by the mutual sacrifices and exertions of both sexes; its fruits should therefore be equally shared by both.

By the Rev. Mr. Bent of Milton. *The spot where we are now celebrating our National Independence*—So long as we have the temple of religion in our front and the temple of science in our rear, we may rely on the endurance of what we celebrate.

By William S. Morton, Esq., of Quincy. *The Memory of Jefferson*—Kingdoms may moulder and dynasties may be forgotten, but the name and fame of the author of the Declaration of our Independence will live and flourish through all coming time.

By Mr. George Thompson. *New England Spirit*—The spirit of "75"—the spirit of Liberty—the only spirit which may be drunk with good effect: our Fathers drank it, and its inspiration was a desire for Freedom and a successful resistance to tyranny; may its effects always be the same, and its age serve to increase its proof.

By Benjamin B. Bronson. *The words of Jefferson*—The true qualification for office: is he honest—is he capable.

By Mr. S. Hutchinson. *Our Public Schools*, which have been compared to a lever—May those who wield it, do it in such a manner as to secure, untarnished, the perpetuity of our civil, political and religious institutions.

By Mr. J. Fairbanks. *The Departed Presidents*—A brilliant constellation in the American firmament of which Washington is the centre, shedding light upon the path of their successors.

By the Rev. John Woart of Boston. *The Clergy and Laity*—May the respect yielded by the latter to the former serve only to animate them to increased efforts for the spiritual good of mankind.

By Mr. Robert Tucker. *America*—Who in her infancy dared to become free, and under the smiles of a kind providence still remains so, the wonder and admiration of the whole world.

By a Lady. *Thomas Hutchinson*—one of the old Tory Governors of Massachusetts, and who to avoid the indignation of an insulted people was obliged to run off in the night from our "own Milton Hill;" may the enemies of freedom, to the end of time, be obliged to clear out for the same cause and in the same manner.

After the President of the Day had retired, the following sentiment was given by the Committee of Arrangements.

The President of the Day. Distinguished for his benevolence and good feelings, his youthful efforts in his profession devoted to his Country's cause, his maturer years dedicated to alleviating the sufferings of humanity; an ornament to his profession and to society a valuable member.

By the Committee of Arrangements. *Our Host*—May he always be as well provided for as he has this day provided for us.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

MR. EDITOR—The Patriot of the 10th inst. contains a communication over the signature "X." on the subject of "Taxes of Quincy, 1841," which in many respects is manifestly incorrect, some of which I will notice. He says, that the valuation of Estates taxed is \$1,610,525, and the number of Polls taxed is 1022; that the scale or vote of assessment is forty-two cents on the hundred dollars, and \$1.50 on the Polls, and that the total amount assessed on the Polls and Estates is \$7975 and 10 cents. Now, according to the little knowledge of arithmetic, which I acquired at one of our common schools, I make the tax on the above named valuation to be \$6,764.20 cents and 5 mills, and the Tax on the number of Polls named \$1533, which added makes the sum of \$8297.20 cents, and 5 mills, and not \$7,975 and 10 cents the sum said to be assessed. It is also stated, that the scale or vote of assessment for 1840 was thirty-two cents, and for 1841, forty-two cents on the hundred dollars, making an increase of eight cents on the hundred, or eight cents on the thousand dollars. Does thirty-two and eight make forty-two, and does it increase the tax eighty cents or one dollar on the thousand dollars of valuation?

GRANITE STREET.

It's hard work to look at the sun without winking; and it is hard work to look at some girls without feeling inclined to wink.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

TEMPERANCE.

The meeting held at the Point, (so called,) in the Methodist Meeting-house, last Sabbath evening, was very fully attended, and the services interesting. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Allen, after which Mr. Barker introduced to the meeting, Mr. Cheever, a delegate from the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Boston.

Mr. C. addressed the assembly for about an hour to good effect. Some of his remarks were very keen, highly pertinent, and calculated to do good; others wanted clearness and guarding, or should have been accompanied with a more full explanation. We had doubts whether he was fully understood upon some points; and we apprehend, to some, there seemed a discrepancy, when, had they been attended with a more full explanation, it would have been evident that there was no clashing in the statements.

After Mr. C. had closed, Mr. Parker was introduced, as a delegate from the same society. He had been master of a vessel—possessed at times of considerable property, and, then, by drinking, reduced so as to be miserably poor. His address was calm and appropriate, characterized by good sense, and well adapted to do good. Some portions of it were calculated to produce deep feelings in every heart that is capable of feeling. He told us the legitimate effects of intemperance. He showed us in glowing colors how the iniquity of the intemperate husband and father is visited upon the unoffending wife and innocent children. He exhibited in a feeling manner, and in such a feeling manner as to make others feel, also, the evils, physical and moral, corporeal and intellectual, personal and family, and pecuniary, which this vice carries in its train. The audience felt the effect of Mr. P.'s address very deeply.

We understood about seventy took the pledge.

BACHELORS WAKE UP!

If any thing in the world can arouse the sleeping energies and latent powers of the bachelor, it would seem as though the movements of the other sex, as they are now and then developed, would do it. Where are the bachelors of our town? We have an host of them, of all classes and sizes, from the learned professions of theology, law, physic, and pedagogy, down to those of the most common occupations, all sighing for 'help-meets' for them in this world of 'mutual dependencies,' and yet, marvellous as it may seem, the fair ones of our village are compelled to ride alone. Yes, bachelor reader, believe it or not, it is a positive fact that the *Ladies* of our town, (and there are none more fanciful in the wide world) have to "take the responsibility and go on their own hook," or, (as like to have said,) not go at all to ride these lovely hot days, when it almost turns one's lips to cherry to look out under the burning rays of the sun.

We admire, however, in the *Fair*, that spirit of independence, which prompts the lofty minded female to show, that she is above complaining about the ingratitude, ungallantry, and neglect even, of those upon whose arm she ought to lean, whose bosom cares she will always assuage, and whose hard pillow she would not fail to soften.

We have not learned where these fair heroines went, as they have not yet sent us their report.

We hardly know of a more lovely sight than to behold a fair one leaning upon the arm of her lover and looking to him to support her weary head, but to see a stage loaded with them alone reminds us of dispensing with the stronger portion of our race and committing all the business and cares of life to the weaker. There is one case, however, where such a movement is not only justifiable, but even commendable. It is where the rose has bloomed and now begins to fade, and no one has compassion; where every new leaf that has been turned over, has presented the same dull page to be read in single blessedness, and the lovely have been defrauded in a case where the customs of society forbid complaint and consign them to secret repining; in such a case, self defence even seems to demand some organized resistance to those arbitrary notions of propriety which evidently infringe upon Nature's laws.

We will close this hasty note of our domestic affairs with a word for the bachelors and maids, and as poetry is generally more easily retained than prose, we will give it in rhyme;—

Bachelors Complaint.

'All my ills and cares of life,
Are only but the want of wife.'

Caution to young Fair ones.

'Crop the flower which yet invites your eye,
And which ungathered, on its stock must die.'

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of both branches are assuming a more business-like character.

The Senate have been engaged in the discussion of the amendments to the Fiscal Bank Bill, proposed by Mr. Rives, and the amendment to Mr. Rives amendment offered by Mr. Bayard.

The amendment of Mr. Bayard, which placed the establishment of the branches upon the dissent, instead of assent of the States, was rejected—Yeas 9; Nays 36.

The question then recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Rives, which would place the establishment of branches in the States on the consent of those States, and was negatively by a vote of 38 to 10—all the democrats with the exception of Messrs. Walker and Williams voting against it with an apparent view of ultimately defeating the project. The Yeas, were as follows:—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Choate, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Walker and Williams, 10.

Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate in opposition to the Bank Bill, and coming to strike out as the location of District of Columbia" and leave blank the Senate. The amendment was rejected—Yeas 29. Mr. Calhoun then moved Ordinance as the location of the Mother the District of Columbia—rejected 29.

In the House, the most important adoption of a resolution, limiting speed of the Whole, to one hour, by a vote of 100 to 91, the effect of which will be greatly to the business of the House.

For several days, in the Senate, the been discussed. Amendment after amendment, with a view to a tendency, was voted down. Some, however, which prevailed. One, for instance, by Mr. Benton, that the whole process should be fully made known to the Directors, and that they should have a tion in all the business of the Institution, 26 to 22.

MUSICAL COURT. James Seal, who last sentenced, for the robbery of Dr. Co's store, in Boston, to five days solitary and to hard labor in the State Prison. For the robbery of Gilbert & Son's office, solitary confinement, and five years in State Prison. Williamson was brought tence on Saturday last, but Mr. Seal should not move for sentence again. He had given information which enabled to indict Seal, but he should hold in requisition from the Governor of Pa. having been concerned in the robbery shop in Philadelphia, on the 11th of Oct. amount of property stolen was \$11, Philadelphia, Williamson would still be of justice. He was remanded to jail.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE DAVIS. On John Davis who has presided over the the United States Court for the District sets, for a term of forty years, resigned was addressed in a neat and appropriate manner. Hon. Franklin Dexter, the United States attorney, and responded in an address which he bade them an affectionate farewell. He had concluded, he descended from shook hands with all the officers of the court.

Judge Davis was appointed to office 1801, and now, at the advanced age of from it, universally respected, and in ment of his faculties, and comparatively

McLEOD. The Supreme Court of N. decided against the application of this discharged from custody, and have re- prison, to await his trial. The opinion given at great length in some of the N. The Judges, Nelson, Savage and Cow- the conclusion that the jurisdiction of be maintained in the case.

The New York Tattler says:—The der this decision, must be tried for the der with which he is charged. After the peal may be made, and the case con- United States Court. No judicial pro- arrest the trial, except the enter of a prosecuting officers of this State—an e- to happen."

REV. JOHN PIERPONT. The Ecclesiastical appointed last winter to investigate against the Rev. John Pierpont, pastor Street Church, Boston, are in session the purpose of proceeding with the ex- Dr. Parkman was chosen Moderator; Proprietors, Messrs. Rand and Dexter pont, Emory Washburn, Esq.

Among the witnesses examined ap- point was Maj. Thomas Adams, Jr. of thought that the accused, in a lecture delivered before the Lyceum of this pl- ago, made use of indecent expressions tion of the organ of amensiveness.

THE LAST OF THE PRESIDENT. The late President Harrison arrived in Cin 5th inst., about day light. They were by the Committee and by a Marine G- Navy Yard, Washington. They we- taken to the house of his son-in-law, which took place on the 7th, the Cit- part. The stores were closed during a general feeling of sorrow prevailed noon the procession moved on the Bend, the final resting place of the go-

Fraudulent debtors, like parching cor- show after they have burst.

NOTICES.

A Delegation of REFORMED DR. deliver addresses, in the Universalist SUNDAY AFTERNOON, July, the o'clock.

The Singers of the several religious a- spectfully invited to attend, and thereb- ditional interest to the meeting.

There will be a meeting of the fri- ance at Rev. Mr. Cornell's School Roo- DAY EVENING, at half past seven o- All persons friendly to the tempera- respectfully invited to attend.

The undersigned, Subscribers of Quin- that they will be in session at the Tow- SATURDAY of each month, until from two to five o'clock in the after- some having business with the Town- present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXT
LYSANDER RI

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

Assignee's Noti

THE next meeting of the creditors, CHARLES D. HAYDEN of B- County of Norfolk, trustee, an insol- be holden at the house of Sherman I- Roxbury, on SATURDAY, the thirty- ly instant, at three o'clock in the af- purpose of settling the account of the- dering a dividend of the estate of sa- his creditors, and for the transaction o- siness that may be legally required, at the creditors who have not already pr- will be allowed to prove the same.

E. L. WHI
Braintree, July 17.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

TEMPERANCE.

The meeting held at the Point, (so called,) in the Methodist Meeting-house, last Sabbath evening, was very fully attended, and the services interesting. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Allen, after which Mr. Barker introduced to the meeting, Mr. Cheever, a delegate from the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Boston.

Mr. C. addressed the assembly for about an hour to good effect. Some of his remarks were very keen, highly pertinent, and calculated to do good; others wanted clearness and guarding, or should have been accompanied with a more full explanation. We had doubts whether he was fully understood upon some points; and we apprehend, to some, there seemed a discrepancy, when, had they been attended with a more full explanation, it would have been evident that there was no clashing in the statements.

After Mr. C. had closed, Mr. Parker was introduced, as a delegate from the same society. He had been master of a vessel—possessed at times of considerable property, and, then, by drinking, reduced so as to be miserably poor. His address was calm and appropriate, characterized by good sense, and well adapted to do good. Some portions of it were calculated to produce deep feelings in every heart that is capable of feeling. He told us the legitimate effects of intemperance. He showed us in glowing colors how the iniquity of the intemperate husband and father is visited upon the unoffending wife and innocent children. He exhibited in a feeling manner, and in such a feeling manner as to make others feel, also, the evil, physical and moral, corporeal and intellectual, personal and family, and pecuniary, which this vice carries in its train. The audience felt the effect of Mr. P.'s address very deeply.

We understood about seventy took the pledge.

BACHELORS WAKE UP!

Many things in the world can arouse the sleeping energies and latent powers of the bachelor, it would seem as though the movements of the other sex, as they are now and then developed, would do it. Where are the bachelors of our town? We have an host of them, of all classes and sizes, from the learned professions of theology, law, physic, and pedagogy, down to those of the most common occupations, all sighing for "help-meets" for this world of "mutual dependencies," and yet, marvellous as it may seem, the fair ones of our village are compelled to ride alone. Yes, bachelor reader, believe it or not, it is a positive fact that the Ladies of our town, (and there are none more fanciful in the wide world) have to "take the responsibility and go on their own hook," or, (we like to have said,) not go at all to ride these lovely hot days, when it almost turns one's lips to cherry to look out under the burning rays of the sun.

We admire, however, in the Fair, that spirit of independence, which prompts the lofty minded female to show, that she is above complaining about the ingratitude, ungallantry, and neglect even, of those upon whom she ought to lean, whose bosom cares she will always assume, and whose hard pillow she would not fail to soften.

We have not learned where these fair heroines went, as they have not yet sent us their report.

We hardly know of a more lovely sight than to behold a fair one leaning upon the arm of her lover and looking to him to support her weary head, but to see a stage loaded with them alone reminds us of dispensing with the stronger portion of our race and committing all the business and cares of life to the weaker. There is one case, however, where such a movement is not only justifiable, but even commendable. It is where the rose has bloomed and now begins to fade, and no one has compassion; where every new leaf that has been turned over, has presented the same dull page to be read in single blessedness, and the lonely have been defrauded in a case where the customs of society forbid complaint and consign them to secret repining; in such a case, self defence even seems to demand some organized resistance to those arbitrary notions of propriety which evidently infringe upon Nature's laws.

We will close this hasty note of our domestic affairs with a word for the bachelors and maids, and as poetry is generally more easily retained than prose, we will give it in rhyme:—

Bachelors Complaint.

"All my ills and cares of life,
Are only but the want of wife."

Caution to young Fair ones.

"Crop the flower which yet invites your eye,
And which ungathered, on its stock must die."

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of both branches are assuming a more business-like character.

The Senate have been engaged in the discussion of the amendments to the Fiscal Bank Bill, proposed by Mr. Rives, and the amendment to Mr. Rives amendment offered by Mr. Bayard.

The amendment of Mr. Bayard, which placed the establishment of the branches upon the dissent, instead of assent of the States, was rejected—Yeas 9; Nays 36.

The question then recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Rives, which would place the establishment of branches in the States on the consent of those States, and was negatived by a vote of 38 to 10—all the democrats with the exception of Messrs. Walker and Williams voting against it with an apparent view of ultimately defeating the project. The Yeas, were as follows:—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Choate, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Walker and Williams, 10.

Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate, for two hours, in opposition to the Bank Bill, and concluded by moving to strike out as the location of the Bank "the District of Columbia" and leave blank to be filled by the Senate. The amendment was rejected, Yeas 29; Nays 29. Mr. Calhoun then moved to insert New Orleans as the location of the Mother Bank instead of the District of Columbia—rejected 29 to 16.

In the House, the most important measure was the adoption of a resolution, limiting speeches in Committee of the Whole, to one hour, by a vote of 102 to 77—the effect of which will be greatly to facilitate the business of the House.

For several days, in the Senate, the Bank Bill has been discussed. Amendment after amendment submitted by the opposition, with a view of impairing its tendency, was voted down. Some, however, were offered, which prevailed. One, for instance, submitted by Mr. Benton, that the whole proceedings of the bank should be fully made known to the Government Directors, and that they should have a free participation in all the business of the Institution, was adopted, 26 to 22.

MUNICIPAL COURT. James Seale, was on Monday last sentenced, for the robbery of Davis, Palmer & Co's store, in Boston, to five days solitary confinement and to hard labor in the State Prison, for ten years. For the robbery of Gilbert & Son's office, to five days solitary confinement, and five years hard labor in the State Prison. Williamson was brought up for sentence on Saturday last, but Mr. Parker said that he should not move for sentence against him because he had given information which enabled the Grand Jury to indict Seale, but he should hold him subject to a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, for having been concerned in the robbery of a jewelry shop in Philadelphia, on the 11th of October last. The amount of property stolen was \$11,500. If sent to Philadelphia, Williamson would still be in the power of justice. He was remanded to jail.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE DAVIS. On Saturday last, John Davis who has presided over the deliberations of the United States Court for the District of Massachusetts, for a term of forty years, resigned his office. He was addressed in a neat and appropriate manner by Hon. Franklin Dexter, the United States District Attorney, and responded in an address to the bar, in which he bade them an affectionate farewell. When he had concluded, he descended from the bench, shook hands with all the officers of the Court and retired.

Judge Davis was appointed to office in January, 1801, and now, at the advanced age of eighty, retires from it, universally respected, and in the full enjoyment of his faculties, and comparatively sound health.

McLEOD. The Supreme Court of New York have decided against the application of this individual to be discharged from custody, and have remanded him to prison, to await his trial. The opinion of the Court is given at great length in some of the New York prints. The Judges, Nelson, Savage and Cowan, all arrive at the conclusion that the jurisdiction of the State must be maintained in the case.

The New York Tattler says—"The prisoner, under this decision, must be tried for the crime of murder with which he is charged. After the trial, an appeal may be made, and the case carried up to the United States Court. No judicial proceeding can now arrest the trial, except the enter of a *not pro*, by the prosecuting officers of this State—an event not likely to happen."

REV. JOHN PIERPONT. The Ecclesiastical Council, appointed last winter to investigate sundry charges against the Rev. John Pierpont, pastor of the Hollis Street Church, Boston, are in session in that city, for the purpose of proceeding with the examination. Rev. Dr. Parkman was chosen Moderator; counsel for the Proprietors, Messrs. Rand and Dexter; for Mr. Pierpont, Emory Washburn, Esq.

Among the witnesses examined against Mr. Pierpont was Maj. Thomas Adams, Jr. of this town. He thought that the accused, in a lecture on Phrenology delivered before the Lyceum of this place a few years ago, made use of indecent expressions in his illustration of the organ of amativeness.

THE LAST OF THE PRESIDENT. The remains of the late President Harrison arrived in Cincinnati, on the 5th inst., about day light. They were accompanied by the Committee and by a Marine Guard from the Navy Yard, Washington. They were immediately taken to the house of his son-in-law. In the funeral, which took place on the 7th, the City Councils took part. The stores were closed during the morning, and a general feeling of sorrow prevailed. In the afternoon the procession moved on the route to North Bend, the final resting place of the good man.

Fraudulent debtors, like parching corn, make greater show after they have burst.

NOTICES.

A Delegation of REFORMED DRUNKARDS will deliver addresses, in the Universalist Meeting-house, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (July, the 15th,) at five o'clock.

The Singers of the several religious societies are respectfully invited to attend, and thereby impart an additional interest to the meeting.

There will be a meeting of the friends of temperance at Rev. Mr. Cornell's School Room, next MONDAY EVENING, at half past seven o'clock. All persons friendly to the temperance reform are respectfully invited to attend.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that there will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.
SANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

Assignee's Notice.

THE third meeting of the creditors of the estate of CHARLES D. HAYDEN of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, teamster, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the house of Sherman Leland, Esq., in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, the thirty-first day of July instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the Assignee and ordering a dividend of the estate of said debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

E. L. WHITE, Assignee.

Braintree, July 17. 2w

French Muslin Collars,

VERY neat style and fashionable shape, just received and for sale by
J. BRIGHAM, & Co.
Quincy, July 17.

Notice.

THE Petitioners for a Rural Cemetery in this town are notified, that an adjourned meeting will be held at the West District School House, on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at half past seven o'clock. All persons interested are invited to attend as business of importance will be transacted.

WILLIAM D. GRAY, Clerk.
Quincy, July 17. 1w.

Guardian's Sale.

TO be sold, by public auction, on MONDAY, the second day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at or near the late dwelling house of Thaddeus Bates, late of Weymouth, deceased, the following mentioned Real Estate, to wit:—

One undivided twenty-eighth part of about thirty acres of land of the late homestead of the said deceased, bounding westerly by Pleasant Street, (so called,) and northerly by land of heirs of Josiah Bates, deceased.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of about ten acres of land, situated near the Rolling Mill of the Weymouth Iron Company.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of about two acres of land, bounding westerly by Middle Street, and southerly by the Little Farm.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of about fifty-two rods of Salt Marsh, at Weymouth Back River, in the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, in Weymouth.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of about one acre of Salt Marsh, in Hingham, bounding westerly by the Back River.

The said one undivided twenty-eighth part of the above mentioned premises is a part of the Real Estate of Nathan D. Canterbury, a minor and son of Nathan Canterbury as Guardian, and will be sold by the subscriber as Guardian, to said minor, by license of the Honorable Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk, for his benefit.

NATHAN CANTERBURY, Guardian.
Weymouth, July 17. 3w.

Guardian's Sale.

TO be sold, by public auction, on MONDAY, the second day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at or near the late dwelling house of Thaddeus Bates, late of Weymouth, deceased, the following mentioned Real Estate, to wit:—

Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about thirty acres of land of the late homestead of the said deceased, bounding westerly by Pleasant Street, and northerly by land of heirs of Josiah Bates, deceased.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about ten acres of land, situated near the Rolling Mill of the Weymouth Iron Company.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about two acres of land, bounding westerly by Middle Street, and southerly by the Little Farm.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about fifty-two rods of Salt Marsh, at Weymouth Back River.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of the above mentioned premises is a part of the Real Estate of Cyndelia Canterbury and Josiah Bates, minors, and children of Josiah Bates, late of said Weymouth, deceased, and will be sold by the subscriber as Guardian, to said minors, by license of the Honorable Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk, for their benefit.

BETSEY BATES, Guardian.
Weymouth, July 17. 3w.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of OBADIAH THAYER.

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
HEZEKIAH THAYER, Adm.
Braintree, July 17. 3w.

For Sale.

TWENTY cords of Dry Pitch Pine Wood, which will be delivered in any part of the town by the subscriber. Apply to
ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, July 10.

Bonnets Repaired.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform her friends and the public, that she has commenced Whiting and Pressing Straw and Florence Bonnets, and altering them to the most fashionable form. Also—Drawn and Frame Bonnets made.

The above work she can do at quite a reduced price. Residence at Nathaniel Pittee's, on the Weymouth and Braintree Turnpike.

ELIZABETH PITTEE.
Quincy, July 10. 4w.

Benjamin Faxon's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator, *de bonis non*, of the estate of
BENJAMIN FAXON,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, blacksmith, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
LEMEUL BRACKETT, Administrator,
Quincy, July 10. 3w. de bonis non.

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Ellis Ames, a Master in Chancery for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of
WILLIAM KINGMAN,

of Weymouth, in said County of Norfolk, shoemaker, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Kingman will be held at the Office of Samuel Brock, Esq., in Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, on the nineteenth day of July current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Kingman, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Kingman, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

DAVID HUNT, Messenger.
Weymouth, July 10. 2w.

Parasols.

JUST received, three cases superior quality Gro de Naples Parasols, assorted colors, at
E. PACKARD & Co.'s.
Quincy, June 5. 1f

QUINCY PATRIOT.

A. S. Jordan,

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB,
NO. 2 MILK, TWO DOORS FROM WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
MANUFACTURER OF COMBS AND POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the TORTOISE SHELL WORK, at the Favis, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.
Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.
Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.
Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils.

COMBS MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED.
DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

Boston, June 12. 3m

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz:—

Superior MOLASSES, at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OIL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAVANA SUGAR, at 7.8 and 8.12 cents per pound; COFFEE, at 10, 11 1-2 and 12 cents per pound; RALSINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 55 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSOON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.

Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash. E. BENT & CO.
Quincy, June 26. 1f.

List of Letters

Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, July 1, 1841.

John Bates,	Samuel B. Loud,
Elijah Bates,	P.
Isaac L. Blanchard,	John Phillips,
John L. Blanchard,	John Pope,
Mark M. Blanchard,	Isaac V. Pratt,
William Bowditch Jr.,	Andrew Pratt,
Alexander Bowditch,	Hannah Pratt,
Abiel E. Boynton,	R.
John C. Briggs,	Josiah Richards,
Nahum Dunker,	S.
C.	Miss Charlotte A. Smith 2
Amos P. Cutting,	George Swasey,
Joseph C. Hammett,	Nehemiah K. Thayer,
Holbrook & Barrell,	W.
Capt. Sylvanus Holden,	Albert Washburn, 2.
Messrs. Alvin Holmes,	Abram P. Vales,
William Whitcomb,	Miss Susan Holmes,
Ebenezer Horne,	Ellis Winsor,
Gen. Appleton Howe,	N. L. White Esq.
Messrs. Orient T. Humphrey,	
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Postmaster.	
Weymouth, July 3. 3w.	

Commissioners' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

CHARLES A. BROWN,

late of Quincy, in said County, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from the twenty-sixth day of June last are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and if they fail to attend to that duty, the said Charles A. Brown, and his heirs, assigns, and personal representatives, shall be bound to satisfy the claims of the creditors of said Charles A. Brown, in said County, on the first Wednesday of August, September and November next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

LEMEUL BRACKETT, Commissioners.
F. LEWIS W. MUNROE.
Quincy, July 10. 6w.

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, July 1, 1841.

John F. Banister,	Ebenezer Hallett,
Cyrus Babcock, Jr.	Walter P. Haskell,
John R. Barnard,	J.
Josiah B. Bennett,	Miss Sarah S. Jenkins,
Francis S. W. Blanchard,	Cyrus Johnson,
Thomas Brackett,	R.
Gilbert Blaisdell,	Thomas Kirran,
Thomas Bates,	Sylvanus Kneeland,
Benjamin Bramhall,	L.
Messrs. Nancy Jane Calif,	William H. Lovell,
Bela S. Clark,	M.
Frederick Curtis,	John Mulford S.
Miss Catherine Cleverly,	Nathaniel B. Maxwell,
Amos Churchill, 2.	Leonard Morse,
Lemuel Chesley, 2.	Willard Markway,
Miss Sarah Cushing,	N.
Lawrence Collins,	Alvin Newton,
Lewis Cleverly,	Jonathan Newcomb,
Charles Davis, 2d.	Jeremiah Quincy, Esq.,
Richard Dearborn,	R.
Stephen Dunkley,	James J. Randall,
D.	Abraham Rich,
David Farnum, 2.	John Rand,
George Follett,	S.
E. M. Field,	E. A. Seymour,
Solomon French,	Henry Spaulding,
Joseph Flanders, 2.	Noah H. Smith,
Richard S. Foster,	Nathaniel S. Spear,
G.	T. H. Seymour,
Mrs. Mary Gray,	Miss Catherine Shaw,
Peter S. Gilman,	Mrs. Hannah Stamm,
Ebenezer Green,	Thomas O. Sylvester,
Benjamin Goodridge,	Mahala L. Simpson,
Henry Gotham,	G.
Jacob Wagner,	James W. Vose,
Elizabeth N. Whitecher,	Cloa Underwood,
Charles E. Williams,	W.
Lynn Williams,	Jacob Wagner,
Zenas Whiting,	Elizabeth N. Whitecher,
George Willett,	Charles E. Williams,
N. H. Woodman,	Lynn Williams,
DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster.	
Quincy, July 3. 3w.	

Mary Spear's Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, June 19th, A. D. 1841.

AN Instrument, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of

MARY SPEAR,

late of Quincy, in said County, widow, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Elijah Baxter, the person therein named as Executor:—

Ordered—That the said Elijah Baxter notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1841, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Removal.

E. PACKARD & Co. have removed from School Street to the corner of Granite and Sea Streets, where they have to offer an extensive and fashionable assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, (to which they are constantly adding) on the most reasonable terms.

Just received, a few rich patterns of Plain MOUS- LAINE DELAINES.
Quincy, May 1. 1f

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbinet do.; wide Figured Laces for Caps, etc.; black and white Silk Blend do.; double ground plain Silk Lure for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Crapes; black Italian Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS.

AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Straws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets from the most recent patterns for BONNETS, and to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleaned and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Capes, Collars and Caps always on hand.

Quincy, April 3. 1f

A Card.

THE subscriber embraces this opportunity of tendering to his friends and patrons his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received the past year; and feeling duly encouraged by the same, would also respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy and vicinity, that he is every week receiving fresh additions to his former stock, making in all a very general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash or short approved credit.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, April 17. 1f

William S. Norton,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
[Office over Mr. Briesler's Store.]
Quincy, Jan. 2. 6m

New Goods.

POETRY.

"ONE GLASS MORE."

Stay, mortal, stay; nor heedless thus
Thy sure destruction seal:
Within that cup there lurks a curse,
Which all who drink may feel;
Disease and death, forever nigh,
Stand ready at the door,
And eager wait to hear the cry
Of give me—one glass more.

Go, view that prison's gloomy cells,
Their pallid tenants scan;
Gaze, gaze upon those carthly bells,
And ask when they began?
Had these a tongue, oh, man! thy cheek
The answer'd crimson o'er:
Had these a tongue, they'd to thee speak,
And cry there—one glass more.

Behold the wretched female form,
An outcast from her home;
Bleach'd in affliction's blighted storm,
And doom'd in want to roam;
Behold her—ask that prattler dear,
Why mother is so poor?
He'll whisper in thy startled ear,
'Twas FATHER'S—one glass more.

Stay, mortal, stay; repent, return;
Reflect upon thy fate,
The poisonous draft indignant spurn;
Spurn, spurn it ere too late.
Oh, fly the ale-house's horrid din,
Nor linger at the door,
Lest thou perchance, should slip again,
The treacherous—one glass more.

The following is supposed to be written by a gentleman who met a Miss Berry in a small town in the interior of New York, last summer, and was very much pleased with her. As his intentions became very pointed, they were slightly repulsed; and being called away by business, just then, he did not prosecute the acquaintance further at that time. In the fall, he employed his first leisure moments in visiting the town where she resided, with the intention of offering his hand and heart, but arrived just in time to witness the nuptials of Miss Berry and Mr. Eaton. Not being dangerously deep in love, he chose to laugh the matter off; and the next morning sent the bride the following:

EPITHALAMUM.

As I passed by a hedge, one day,
A luscious and rich-looking berry
Attracted my gaze that way;
'Twas as ripe and as red as a cherry!

How it nodded and danced on the bough,
As the soft morning zephyr blew by it!
'Are you sweet as you look to be, now?'
Said I, and I thought I would try it.

I made demonstrations to climb,
But scratched myself, much to my sorrow;
And said I, 'I'm in haste at this time,
And you'll do quite as well on the morrow.'

Then I hurried along on my track,
But that berry my bosom still haunted;
And often I turned to look back
To the bush where it nodded and flaunted.

I saw it that night in my dreams;
And so laughing it looked, and so merry,
I vowed, with the morning's first beams,
To go back and secure the berry.

And so, with Aurora's first blush,
I traced back the path I had beaten;
But, alas! when I came to the bush,
I found the berry was EAT'N.

ANECDOTES.

SHARP CUT. A married lady, alluding in conversation to the 148th Psalm, observed, that while "young men and maidens, old men and children," were expressly mentioned, not a word was said about married women. An old clergyman who was addressing assured her they had not been omitted, and that she could find them included in one of the preceding verses, under the description of *rapers and storms*.

FAITH. A good old lady in New England, some half a century ago, when condoling with her neighbor for the loss of her child, was informed by the bereaved mother that she had no doubt it had gone directly to *heaven's bosom*. O, said her neighbor, you mean Abraham's bosom. Ah! replied the mother, it makes no difference, they are both scripture names!

A SINGULAR FACT. A minister of the Presbyterian church, lately visiting one of his parishioners, was thus accosted by him: "Sir," said he, "I am perhaps able to tell you of myself, what not another of your flock could. I have lived seventy-two years in the same house, out of which I have decently buried fifteen corpses, have had twelve children baptized, and have married four wives." What added to the zest of the narrative was, that his fourth wife, who was sitting by, immediately said: "And I think, from the delicate state of my health, you have a good chance for a fifth."

BOTH HORNS BAD. "Will you pay my bill, sir?" said a tailor to a waggish fellow who had got into him about a feet. "Do you owe any body anything?" asked the wag. "No, sir," said the tailor. "Then you can afford to wait!" and he walked off.
A day or two afterwards the tailor called again. Our wag was not at his wit's end yet, so turning on his creditor, he says, "Are you in debt to any body?" "Yes, sir," says the tailor. "Well, why the devil don't you pay?" "Because I can't get the money." "That's just my case, sir. I am glad to say you can appreciate my condition—give us your hand!"

TWO CLASSES OF PATIENTS. Two physicians met together to pass a jovial evening. "Here brother," says one, "is a health to all the fools, your patients." "I thank you, dear sir," replied the other, "let me have all the fools of six miles." "Arab! get away with your nonsense," says Pat. "It wasn't the length of the way at all—that fatigued me, but the breadth of it."

A BROAD WAY. "My dear come in and go to bed just," said his wife to a jolly son of Erin who had just returned from the fair in a decidedly "how come you so late." "You must be dreadful tired sure, with your long walk of six miles." "Arab! get away with your nonsense," says Pat. "It wasn't the length of the way at all—that fatigued me, but the breadth of it."

PERSONAL REFLECTION. A petulant old lady having refused a suitor to her niece, he expostulated with her, and questioned her plainly to divulge her reasons. "I see the villain in your face," said she. "That is a personal reflection, madam," answered the lover.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber would call attention to the following Certificates, selected from among many, in favor of Dr. M. R. Fletcher's Trusses, which are manufactured under his direction. The qualities, which render this Instrument superior to others for the same object, are its lightness, neatness, and facility of adaptation and alteration; qualities which those who have been compelled to wear a Truss will know how to prize. The subscriber, however, deems it unnecessary to add any thing to the recommendation of the distinguished gentlemen whose notices are appended.

LUTHER ANGER.

From W. G. Hanford, M. D., M. M. S. S.

This certifies that I have been in the habit of applying "Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss" since its first introduction—have applied it in many cases and noticed its effect.

Owing to the facility with which the size of the Truss—the position of the Pad, and the amount of pressure can be altered and arranged to suit each particular case, I have no hesitation in saying that I think this Truss can be worn with greater ease to the patient, and at the same time with a better prospect of a radical cure than any other Truss I have ever used or known.

W. G. HANFORD.

Boston, December 24th, 1840.

From J. C. Warren, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the

Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

At the request of Dr. Fletcher, I have examined his Truss, and have been much gratified with its mechanism, and think it worthy of an extensive trial, which I believe will result in its introduction as an important aid for the relief of Hernia.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. V. C. Smith, M. D., M. M. S. S., Quarantine

Physician, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned has convinced himself, from a close examination and comparison with other instruments devised for the same object, that Dr. Fletcher's recently invented Truss is particularly deserving of the attention of medical practitioners. It combines so many advantages in an economical manner, that it recommends itself to those at all acquainted with the anatomy of the region to which it is to be applied.

J. V. C. SMITH.

Boston Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. Jeffries, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting

Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Having examined Dr. Fletcher's Compound Sliding Truss, I consider it as based upon true principles for the retention of the parts protruding in Hernia, and the mechanical application as exceedingly well adapted to accomplish the end proposed.

JOHN JEFFRIES.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From A. L. Pierson, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting

Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dear Sir—The requisites of a good Truss are, 1. Perfect security against protrusion of the bowel. 2. Lightness, neatness, and simplicity of construction. 3. Durability. 4. Moderate price. Your Truss appears to combine these in a high degree, with the advantage of being easily adapted to the varieties of Hernia.

A. L. PIERSON.

Salem, Aug. 15, 1834.

From Geo. Hayward, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the

Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The undersigned having made frequent trials of the Truss invented by Dr. Fletcher, has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as superior to most instruments of the kind now in use, with which he is acquainted. Its advantages consist in the size and form of the pad, the ease with which it is moved, and the readiness with which the pressure is increased or diminished.

It is, moreover, in his opinion, as well calculated as any other to produce radical cure of Hernia.

GEORGE HAYWARD.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whitton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton;

Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Olin P. Bacon, N.

Ponset Village, (Dorchester); and in this town,

EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD,

AMORSE M. BURRELL,

Quincy, Jan. 16.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and

offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality, at

Quincy, March 28.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

As some one has been industriously circulating reports

that the subscriber is about to remove from the town: this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intention, but shall continue business at the old stand over

Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully

solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a

constant attention to business to please; at least, "I'll try."

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most

fashionable style.

Razors HONED and set at short notice.

WILLIAM SHAW.

Quincy, Mar. 20.

'Live and Let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his

thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal

patronage extended to him, and would inform them

that he has just added to his former stock a large

assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved

JUSTIN SPEAR.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

Wood and Potatoes.

JUST received and now offered for sale by the sub-

scriber, at Quincy Point, sixty cords of prime

Eastern Wood.

One hundred bushels of good POTATOES—

whites, cheneanges and reds.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Point, May 22.

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good

Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable

price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8.

Wines! Wines!

JUST received by the subscriber, of superior qual-

ity, Sicily Madeira, Malaga and Old Port Wines.

Also—Refined Cider and Vinegar.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, May 15.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD,
LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for
Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs,
Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of
Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart,
Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hec-
tic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expec-
tation, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and
Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have
for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of
the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has
been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a bal-
sam, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing
Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other dis-
eases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become
the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used
in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore
Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most emi-
nent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the
Lungs, Colds, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this
Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths
among children from these diseases is truly alarm-
ing. If parents wish to save the lives of their
children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and
expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and
whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever,
cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medi-
cine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful
will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of
1839, rising of one thousand families employed this re-
medy in the city of New York. The consequence was,
that the number of deaths among children was re-
duced to less than one half the usual number, as may
be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy
of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here
introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed
in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the
agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B.
D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleu-
risy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and
completed the cure of Consumption 132 cases,
Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 136, Asthma 91, Pal-
pitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 56, total 1652.
The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medi-
cine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certi-
ficate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and
the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation
in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington
County, the following resolution was unanimously
passed:—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition
of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort,
and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects
we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided
and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption
and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend
it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have

been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoar-
hound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in
private practice. I have also used it in the Hospital.
I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the
Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough,
Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious,
and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the
profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to in-
form you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort,
and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint;
a disease under which I had labored upwards of six
years. I have recommended it to several of my friends
when afflicted with the same malady, and in every in-
stance it has been successful. Hoping that God may
bless your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Bavelay
street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW
GEXER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the
New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy,
October 17.

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public
that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear
of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to ac-
commodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and
other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Quincy, May 8.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, sev-
eral Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of
large size. The above reward will be given for such
knowledge as will lead to the detection and punish-
ment of the thief or thieves.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 26.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for

sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen,

at manufacturer's prices, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19.

Wrapping Paper.

A n assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes,

for sale low at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Jan. 30.

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just re-

ceived and for sale low at the

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, May 8.

Notice.

PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill,

or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing
the Mowing Land of the subscriber.

HENRY SOUTHER.

Quincy, April 17.

Nut Island.

A VALUABLE piece of Land, about four acres,

situated in the Town of Quincy, commonly called

Nut Island, is for sale. Apply to

JOSEPH STEDMAN.

Boston, April 17.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against
our neighbor, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, which is knock-
ing all their business into a
"cooked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young,
are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long de-
voted of even the first rudiments of hair, after using
his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing
locks, which Absalom himself might have envied.
Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whis-
kers; and ladies smile again through their own raven
ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever.
Bald heads are donning their wigs and throwing them
to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand
aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.
What will be the consequence of this war we know
not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor re-
fuses to make peace, and declares that "some things can be
done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as
well wear their own hair as that of other people.—
Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third
Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by

Quincy, June 13.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensive-
ly used by the most intelligent persons in the
United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents
of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of
Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three
hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and
have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout
the United States; and as they are so admirably cal-
culated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE,
no family should ever be without them. The proprie-
tor of these valuable preparations received his educa-
tion at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United
States, and has had fifteen years experience in an ex-
tensive and diversified practice by which he has had
ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge
of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to re-
move them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy
for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of
Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy
and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty
of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY
ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preserva-
tion, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will
positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent
its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant,
safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms,
Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of
Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the
Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price
50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain
cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhea,
Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stom-
ach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the
Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price
50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Dis-
eases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflam-
mations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and
in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purga-
tive Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d
street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in
nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by

Quincy, June 13.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

tf

Jayne's Carminative Balm.

It is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysen-
tery, Diarrhea or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, Sum-
mer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stom-
ach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-
brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting,
Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it pas-
sage through the body unchanged, want of Appetite,
Restlessness and inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stom-
ach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors
and Twitchings, Sick Headache, Faintings, Melancholy
and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants,
and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 30.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.

VOLUME 5.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened forces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means to remove from the blood, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek. Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Headache and Headache, Restlessness, Biliousness, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Incurable Sores, Scorbute Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—per sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Colonies. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a RACINE or JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, June 20. 11

Woolen Goods.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices:

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colours—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASIMERS and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcelline and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. 11

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now owned and with Mrs. H's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac-similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be purchased in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. 11

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, has been denominated Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the insuperable use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians, gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc., etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21. 11

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears, unless at the option of the publisher; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. [Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.]

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, Jr.
JUSTIN SPEAR.
ORIN P. BACON.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN.
JOSEPH CLEVELY.
SAMUEL A. TURNER.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,
N. B. OSBORN, JR.
FREEMAN HUNT.

MISCELLANY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TO THE ELECTORS OF QUINCY.

On the 7th of June last, at a legal meeting held for that purpose and other business, I was chosen by your suffrages, in the language of the second article in the warrant, "a Selectman, Assessor, Overseer of the Poor and Work-house, and Surveyor of Highways, to fill the vacancies in the above offices occasioned by the death of Charles A. Brown, Esq., having received 213 of the 350 ballots cast. For this renewed expression of your confidence in my ability to serve you in the most responsible office in the gift of a municipal election, I tender you, fellow citizens, my most profound and heart-felt acknowledgments. Unfortunately, the gentlemen associated with me on the Board of Selectmen, etc., decline to recognize me, officially, as the successor of the late lamented Chairman. To me, the ground they assume, that one of their number and not my self succeeds Capt. Brown as first on the Board, is untenable and unsatisfactory. In saying this, I disclaim attributing any improper motives to their opinions: I have no reason to doubt they are as honestly formed as mine; and I cheerfully bear testimony to the fact, that in all our intercourse since the 7th ult., I have uniformly been treated by them in a gentlemanly manner.

I have by no means arrived at the conclusion hastily, that I was called by your voice to succeed Capt. Brown as Chairman of the Board. This opinion has not been formed without due consultation with many gentlemen versed in legal and parliamentary matters, and also with very many of the citizens of Quincy without distinction of party. Besides, there are precedents that I might quote, which corroborate me in my views. It is due to myself as well as to those whose partiality has placed me there, to ask of my colleagues, nothing but what is right and to submit to nothing that is wrong. In declining to receive me as their Chairman, I feel that I am in one sense excluded from participating with them in the various and important duties assigned us. No alternative remains with me but to surrender these trusts again into your hands, which you so recently conferred on me by a decided and flattering majority. I resign those offices with an inward satisfaction that in so doing I would much rather part forever from their advantages and honors than to swerve in the least from a proper sense of dignity to you and myself by retaining them.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM B. DUGGAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

'LIE NOT ONE TO ANOTHER.'

There is nothing, says Plato, "so delightful as the hearing or the speaking of truth; for this reason, there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any intention to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive." I really know nothing more mean, degrading, and ridiculous, than lying; and yet, how many there are who practice it every day of their lives. It is the production either of malice, cowardice, or vanity; and generally misses its aim in every one of these views; for lies are always detected sooner or later. Reader, if you tell a lie, in order to effect any man's fortune or character, you may indeed injure him for a little while; but you will be sure to be the greatest sufferer at last, for as soon as ever you are detected, and detected you most certainly will be, you will be condemned for the infamous attempt; and whatever is said afterwards to the disadvantage of that person, however true, will pass for calumny and abuse.

I once read an anecdote of an old woman who was about to bid adieu to the world. On being asked what she had done during her life, she replied: truly, says she, I have lived three-score and ten years, in a very wicked world, and was so angry at the behavior of a parcel of young flirts, that I have passed most of my last years in condemning the follies of the times; I have been every day blaming the silly con-

duct of the people about me, in order to deter those I conversed with from falling into the like errors and miscarriages. Very well; but did you keep the same watchful eye over your own actions? Why, truly, says she, I have been so taken up with publishing the faults of others, that I have had no time to consider my own. Reader, there are many such at the present day, who are angry at the times, condemning the people, and are so taken up in publishing the faults of others, that they have no time to consider their own. Yes; there are many who "go about as a roaring lion walketh about, seeking whom they may devour." There are many who make it their business to slander their neighbors, and to speak all manner of evil against them falsely, without any gain to themselves or to any around them. We can well say with the poet:—

"Though slanderous tongues our name condemn—
Remember they cannot be friends."

It has come to be quite fashionable nowadays, if one has aught against another, that the whole posse of them partake of the distemper. It runs through them like a shock of electricity; they are all engaged in slandering and abusing him, and not only him but all those who associate with him. It is a mystery to me, how some men and women can be such hypocrites to their neighbors and their fellows around them. I called into a neighbor's house but a short time ago, where they all appeared very delighted to see me; and from their conversation any one would have thought they were the greatest friends I had in the known world. As I was about to go away, they invited me to call again. I had scarcely retired out of hearing when they said, "I am glad he has gone, for I had rather see the devil come into the house any time than to see him; great ugly sight! I'll shut the door in his face; I cannot bear to see him walk the streets."

"Woe unto you scribes and pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward but are within full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness; even so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity." Yet so it is, that in defiance of censure and contempt, truth is frequently violated; and scarcely will secure him that mixes with mankind, from being deceived by them, of whom it can scarcely be imagined that they mean any injury to you or profit to themselves; even, where the subject of conversation could not have been expected to put the passions in motion, or to have excited either hope, or fear, or zeal, or malignity, sufficient to induce any man to put his reputation in hazard, however little he might value it—or to overpower the love of truth, however weak might be its influence. Almost every other vice, that disgraces human nature, may be kept in countenance by applause and association; the drunkard may easily unite with beings, devoted like himself to noisy merriment or silent insensibility, who will celebrate his victories over the novices of intemperance, boast themselves the companions of these prowess, and tell with rapture of the multitudes whom unsuccessful emulation has hurried to the grave; even the cut throat and the robber have their admirers; but the liar is universally despised and rejected. When Aristotle was once asked what a person could gain by uttering falsehood; he replied, "not to be credited when he shall tell the truth." A liar is like a dog that has lost his master, he goes wandering about the streets from house to house, and every one that he meets gives him a kick or a stone; so with the liar, he is not wanted—wherever he goes, he is treated with disdain and contempt, and is looked upon as a disgrace to whatever society he belongs; he lingers out a long and tedious life, and finally goes down to the silent house of the dead, without any to shed a tear over him.

Slander and lying have opened the deepest fountains of human woe, and called out more sighs and tears than all the frosts and snows of a cold and blustering winter, and all the pains of stern necessity and want. I say then that the happiness of community at large calls upon every man who desires the felicity of his fellow creatures around him, to speak truth and sincerity. This world is at best but a state of alternate sunshine and storm, and if we would wish to escape the rocks and quicksands that beset us on our way, we must "speak every man truth with his neighbor" and "lie not one to another. If there is one green and lovely spot under the broad canopy of heaven where we would go to seek happiness and felicity, it is among our friends. For the mind never unbends itself so agreeably as in the conversation of a well chosen friend. There is no blessing of life that is any way comparable to the enjoyment of one discreet and virtuous. It eases and unloads the mind, clears and improves the understanding, engenders thought and knowledge, animates virtue and good resolution, soothes and allays the passions, and finds employment for most of the vacant hours of life.

Remember then, as long as you live, that nothing but strict truth can carry you through the world, with either your conscience or your honor unimpaired. It is not only your duty, but your interest; as a proof of which you may always observe, that the greatest fools are the greatest liars. Love to God and good will to man, lay at the foundation of all true morality; and the interests of community at large, require us to perform the duty enjoined in the text, "lie not one to another."

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

THE DOUBLY BETROTHED.

Near Coire, in the Grisons, on the road from Lenx, the traveller's attention is arrested by the picturesque ruins of the castle of Ingenfels, an ancient fortification built on the first rising of the towering rocks that peer above its dilapidated turrets in the back ground. A portion of these crumbling remains have been renovated, and were, at the time to which this narrative refers, inhabited by one Stanzberger, a worthy old man, and a deserving host. Many a weary traveller sought for rest and refreshment at his door, and never sought in vain. His affability and willingness to oblige and make his guests comfortable had given the "castle inn" a very desirable reputation.

During the early summer months of the year 1787, an English gentleman, on his return from a winter's residence in Italy, stopped at this hospitable door and requested accommodations for the night. Our host appeared in great distress; he said his house was so full, that he feared he might be unable to lodge "mildred" in a manner suiting his rank, although he could give him the best supper he had eaten since he left Italy. There being no alternative between an uncomfortable night in his carriage and the accommodations offered by Stanzberger, he at once alighted, and entered the famous inn.

Supper was soon set before our traveller, and full justice done to the viands. "Now for bed," said the Englishman.

"Mildred," replied Stanzberger, "all my best apartments are occupied, but the picture room is large and commodious, and you may not be disturbed as others have been."

"Picture room?" inquired the stranger, "and I may not be disturbed as others have been; what mean ye, landlord?" Is the room beset by hobgoblins and ghosts?"

"Oh no, mildred," replied our host; "there is a picture only, which has produced a disagreeable effect upon nearly all who have looked at it."

"Nonsense!" responded the Englishman; "if a picture is all that is to make me uncomfortable for the night, I have no fears as to my enjoying a good night's rest. So, show me this picture room, and have me awakened at an early hour."

On reaching the apartment, our host bid his guest good night, and promised to attend to his commands at an early hour.

Finding himself alone, the traveller examined his apartment. It was an old-fashioned room, wainscotted with oak, the cornices richly carved, and ornamented with rude devices. Here and there hung an old dusty portrait of some ancestor of the Stanzberger family, but in none could he discover anything to give rise to the fears of the old man. He laughed at the superstition of his host, and prepared for bed. His bed stood opposite the fire-place of huge dimensions, such as are usually found in these ruins of antiquity, over which protruded the grotesque carvings in wood, unquestionably a work of great skill for the days of their origin, in bold relief. On casting a hurried glance at these rude ornaments, our traveller discovered a small picture inserted in their centre, which till now had escaped his scrutiny, shaded as it had been by the projecting wood-work that encircled it. "This may be the picture," said he, as he rose to examine it. And so it proved. It represented a face only, but so hideous, so perfectly executed, that at first he could hardly believe it to be a work of art. He took his light to examine it more closely. The glaring eye, the lacerated cheek, the distorted and mutilated nose and mouth, and the gore-clotted curls, were frightful. He put his finger to the canvass to satisfy his senses it was not of flesh, yet feared to touch the wound, dreading the contact of the black blood that oozed from it. "Damnable!" ejaculated the stranger, as he once again approached his bed. It was in vain—the picture haunted him—and he again neared it to satisfy himself it was a work of art. This he did several times, until the ghastly expression of the features so worked upon his imagination in the dim light of this huge and but seldom frequented apartment, that he rushed from the hated room, and determined to spend the night below.

He paced the large hall where he had supped on his arrival, until the grey streaks of morning broke in upon him. With returning day, the visions and impressions of the night vanished, and when the landlord inquired of his night's rest, he felt ashamed to confess the cause, and laid his sleeplessness to ill-health and over-fatigue.

Too much exhausted to pursue his journey, he determined to defer his departure until the next morning, and, if possible, to learn the history of that dreadful picture. He arose at noon much refreshed after morning's slumber, and wandered about among the ruins and the beautiful scenery of the neighborhood, enjoying the surrounding Alps. As evening approached, he desired the landlord would favor him with his company at supper, an invitation our talkative host could not refuse, and whiled away the time by scribbling in that everlasting nuisance, a journal, too often the daily record of the folly and simplicity of travellers, wherein may be found the vanity and idle ambition of men whom we have heretofore deemed at least sensible specimens of our race, and now are forced to confess them the victims of the weak egotism of the male sex.

Supper was announced, and our host appeared in his best suit, prepared to annoy his guest with his loquacity, and the exaggerated accounts of all the local adventures of his memory. His

tongue acquired additional vigor from his frequent potations of the good Rhenish, and he talked on in a manner that made his very unceasing tones at length appear like the monotonous silence of solitude—at least so far as the power to reflect on subjects entirely foreign to his discourse was concerned. Nothing daunted by the marked indifference and inattention of the stranger, he allowed himself to hurry on in all the wild, and what to him appeared, intensely interesting incidents of his own life, until the traveller put a stop to his narrative by assuming the conversation in the midst of one of his, to himself, inspired episodes.

"I am forced to confess, worthy host," commenced the Englishman, "that my rest last night was much disturbed by a certain picture in my apartment, from which, I presume, that room derives its name."

"The picture over the fire-place?" inquired the old man.

"The same," replied the stranger, "and I would be glad to learn the name of the able artist who could so depict distorted nature."

"His name I know not," said the host, "but the history of the picture I can give you, and that is all I know of the artist who painted it."

About three years ago, one cold winter evening, when travellers but seldom visit our desolate mountains, I was startled at the sound of a carriage and loud knocking at the gate. A stranger demanded entertainment, and was of course admitted. He desired supper to be served for two, and requested me to join him. Desirous of learning some news of the world, I gladly accepted his invitation. At supper, I was struck by his peculiar manner, his emaciated form, and the wild and settled melancholy of his countenance. He eat but little, and oftentimes during our conversation—in which, however, he exhibited but little interest—he would turn his head, apparently with unwillingness and fear, first to his left and then to his right shoulder, as if he saw something behind him, and then turn back again startled and shuddering.

"Anxious to learn the cause of his distress, I inquired if he were ill. He replied peevishly in the negative, and seemed so much annoyed at the question, that I did not repeat it again. He retired for the night to an apartment in the north wing of my house, where I heard, long after midnight, groans and exclamations, which so alarmed me, that I hastened to his aid, fearing he might be ill, or some one might have entered his room. On knocking, he opened the door in his night dress, evidently having just risen from his bed, and with a fearful expression of countenance, his eye wildly glaring, he informed me that the cause of the disturbance had been nothing but a bad dream and the night-mare, and desired in future to be relieved from all further intrusion.

"On the following morning, he sent for me. I found him walking to and fro in his apartment, lamenting under excessive agitation."

"I desired to leave this part of the house instantly, and to be furnished with a commodious room elsewhere," said he.

"I at once gave him the choice of all the lodgings in the house, and he selected the one where you slept last night. Here he remained locked up, receiving his meals through the half-opened door, for weeks, permitted no one to enter, and never leaving the apartments himself."

"One day he unexpectedly ordered post-horses, and as he entered this room to settle his account, he presented me with some papers, and a roll of canvass."

"When I am gone," said he, 'have this picture carefully inserted in the circle over the fire-place of my apartment. It will fit in, for I have measured it. Should any one inquire after the artist who executed it, let him read these papers.'"

"He tossed me a purse of gold, and instantly left the house. A few days afterwards, the postilion returned, and stated that the stranger had committed suicide at the next post-house."

"Could I see those papers?" inquired the stranger.

"Certainly," said the host, rising to get them. "Should you not feel inclined to repose again in that room, you will find ample interest to while away the night by their perusal. They are in Italian; I do not read the language, but have heard the contents translated."

So saying, he produced the papers after a few moments' absence, and delivered them to the Englishman. Wishing his guest good night, after inquiries as to his further wants, the landlord took his leave. The stranger opened the mysterious package, and having read it attentively, copied its contents.—Translated they ran thus:—

"I am the son of one of the wealthiest and most respectable noblemen of the city of Bologna. In my youth I fell in love with the Countess of C—, one of the most fascinating women of her day—peace to her ashes! and was blest in the reciprocation of my passion. Our parents had long been enemies, the result of an ancient family feud, whose inimical feelings had descended during two generations to the children. Love conquers all things, and it mastered in our youth between the two houses. We met in secret in years, and when I had entered upon the precarious stage of manhood, I confessed my adoration, and was drunk with delight on hearing the soft avowal of reciprocated passion from those lips I was doomed never to cease."

"Two years had passed, yet had I not found

courage to demand of Count C—the hand of his daughter. My father died, and I came into possession of his vast estates. Having given no evidence of that animosity to the family of Count C—which my father never failed to exhibit, and trusting to the vain hope of conquering the hatred of the Count, I sought his presence, and asked the hand of the Countess. Enraged at my unexpected request, I was ordered never to cross the threshold of his palace again.

"I met the Countess, described the scene, and the insult offered me, and endeavored to persuade her to elope. This she strenuously refused, and with filial attachment depicted the sorrow she would inflict upon the grey hairs of her aged parent by such a step.

"Many were the suitors that sought to win the hand already pledged to me, but in vain; all were rejected. The Countess exhibited soon a fearful change. The rose faded from her cheek, the lustre from her eye, and indifference to surrounding objects became more and more visible every day. A change in myself had likewise attracted attention, and our mutual attachment was on the tongue of friend and enemy."

"The Count relented, and having sought an interview, informed me, that for the sake of his child, he would banish the remembrance of the past, and look upon my suit more favorable. 'Absent yourself one year from Bologna,' said he, 'and if you return with the same feelings you now possess, my daughter shall be yours.' I willingly acceded to this proposal, and took my leave."

"Having cultivated a taste for painting from my youth, I determined to visit Rome, and there study the great masters in the art. The hour of parting arrived, I sought the Countess, renewed my pledge of faith and love, and receiving hers, left her with the firm belief that she would be mine as soon as the period of trial had elapsed. It was a vain hope! Treachery thwarted me, and I am now a wreck."

"I reached Rome. I engaged ardently in my study. I occupied my mind with every pursuit tending to make me worthy the idol of my heart. Four months had passed, and yet no letter, no token, no sign of affection came in reply to mine. I became restless and uneasy. I never dreamed of the possibility of her infidelity; I could not bring to my mind to injure her by the thought—and it would have wronged her pure spirit to have charged it with such a crime. Month after month elapsed—still no evidence of her continued affection reached me. I felt an innate sense that our letters were intercepted. I consoled myself as well as the slight hope now left me would permit, and thought in one week more I shall call her to my beating heart, and call her peerless charms my own. It was a vain hope! I wandered about restless and exhausted. One day I met an intimate friend from Bologna. He did not recognize me at first, such changes had constant anxiety wrought upon my frame; such a metamorphosis had sleepless nights produced. Those long nights of doubts and fears were happiness to the cold reality to which I was destined to awaken. I inquired after the Countess. The expression of my friend changed? he looked on me suspiciously; I felt my heart sinking within me, and only capable of one more effort, that of repeating the question. 'She is betrothed,' he replied. I remember nothing more. After a few weeks I awoke from the delirious fever into which this fatal news had thrown me. Strange faces surrounded me."

"I was still in Rome. A letter was handed me. It was from her. I broke the seal: 'Alas!' she wrote, 'this day the year expires, and you are not here. It is too true—you love another. Another claims you as her own! You are false to your vows, false to me! I have consented to await this day, and if you come not to claim me, I promised my aged father to yield, and to morrow sees me another's bride. Let my letters, written during your absence, during a separation which the trust in your fidelity has alone made supportable, and which could call no response from you, remain as monuments of the doating heart you have broken. Farewell, Fernando! We shall meet no more! You will never find a love more pure, more disinterested, self sacrificing than the one you discarded!'"

"I saw it all—every treachery had been practised, every falsehood invented, to turn the current of our loves. It flashed upon me like the lightning's flash, and I relapsed again into my former delirium. After an interval of a month I was again myself, but now only the shadow. Nothing was left me on earth but despair and revenge. The thought of revenge quickened my little remaining strength, and I soon found myself on the way to my native city. I arrived at night, and gave orders to my household not to promulgate my return. I was obeyed, and thus became the unseen observer of all that was going on about me. I once met her—how changed was she! how pallid the cheek that could once have lived with the rose leaf; how lustreless the eye where love once held his dazzling throne; how faded the graceful outlines of a form that might have served a model for Canova! I would have spoken, but my tongue adhered to my mouth. She saw me not, but passed me by. I never saw her more! That single glimpse brought back to my heart all the warm anguish of my youth—all the fire of the first-born love! I could not linger on in such misery. I determined to see, to tell her of my enduring affection, to convince her of my fidelity. I wrote

to her, and entrusted the communication to a confidential servant, with orders to deliver it in secret, and to her in person. He accomplished his wishes. She read the fond confession—the letter dropped from her hand, and she sunk back insensible. The servant seized my letter before the attendants reached the Countess's side, and returned with news of the sad result. From that shock she never recovered. I followed her remains to the grave. I did not weep—I did not moan. I felt a joy that she at last was mine—at least no other mortal could claim her as his own. I felt a fiendish exultation spring to life within me, and my whole soul was centered in the longing for revenge. Count C. had died soon after his daughter's nuptials, and no one seemed left for my victim but the unfortunate bridegroom, and him I marked.

"He had worn the only flower I had cherished from my youth; for this I hated him; he had taken her when he knew her heart was given to another; for this I swore vengeance—not waited long for an opportunity. Some time after her death, he revisited alone the summer palace, where he had enjoyed so many hours of undisturbed happiness with that being whose decease had blotted out all the light that still beamed on my path. The moon was shining brightly. I could distinguish every approaching form as I lay in ambush at the road side. His length appeared. He rode heedlessly along, nor awaited the doom that was impending over him. I dragged him to the earth; one blow, and he lay senseless at my feet. My point had reached his heart. Fearful that he might yet be alive, I seized a club that lay near me, and inflicted a heavy blow on his head. With his blood died away my spirit of revenge; with his life expired my sense of injury; and as I gazed upon his mutilated features, a voice whispered, 'he was innocent!' It was my conscience. At that moment the boughs above us parted with a sudden break of wind; the rays of the moon fell upon that mangled face; I saw the ghastly expression of the dead countenance, and fled the spot a mad man. Years I've wandered over foreign lands; yet, go where I will, the demon follows me, whispering 'murderer' in my ear; look where I will, and see! that fearful countenance meets my eye. The thought of death is terrible, yet life has grown a hideous burden to me. In this dread mountain desolation, where the winds howl, and the tempest unmoored sports amid the towering Alpine pines, here have I chosen this spot to transfer that demon to the canvass, that I may grow familiar with his damned grin. My work is done; I cannot look upon it; it equals not the demon's glaring, fiendish face.

"To the stranger who may be tempted to read this sketch of a broken heart and a repining conscience let me say, that treachery and deception drove me mad. Let me ask an impartial judgment at his hand, and let me request of him never to inquire the name of one who is wedded to a persecuting demon—a guilty conscience."

It was a day before the traveller had finished his task. He immediately ordered his carriage, and hastened to leave a spot where he had passed a night not soon to be forgotten.

IF I WERE.

It is very apt to be the case that a man would do a great many good things if he were so and so situated, but that troublesome word "if" is apt to interfere with his good intentions. His professions are of the most patriotic and praiseworthy kind, and he would be the most kind hearted, the most generous, the most benevolent man in the world, if it were not for certain things which intervene to prevent the fulfilment of his noble designs.

If I were a merchant, says one, I would always transact all my business in the most honorable way, I would never take advantage of another, I would deal honestly with all, I would gain the respect of all, I would accumulate a fortune, and I would leave my children independent of the world.

If I were a farmer I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of the soil, I would raise the largest crops of wheat, the greatest number of bushels of potatoes to the acre, the largest cabbage heads, and I would have the neatest and best managed farm in the town.

If I were a rich man I would appropriate all my surplus income to charitable purposes. If I were a lawyer I would always plead the cause of the poor and oppressed, and would deduct a large amount of the fees for my services, I would go against oppression in all cases whether it would subserve my interest or not. I would act for the general good of mankind regardless of self interest; I would make my own emolument secondary to that of all others.

If I were a tailor, I would not take more than a reasonable quantity of cabbage, and I would always have a garment done and sent home at the time that I promised it.

If I were a physician, I would always attend upon the poor gratis, and I would not charge half so much for feeling the pulse or extracting a tooth as the regular practitioners do. I would devote my time and services for the benefit of the public generally.

If I were a mechanic, I would devote all my time to my profession, and I would always punctually execute all the orders sent to me.

If I were a soaplock, I would have the scissors applied to my hair at once, and not suffer myself to appear like a hermit or a shaggy bear, or a thief who has lost his ears, and strives to cover the parts where they ought to be with a superincumbent quantity of capillary ornaments.

If I were a lady, I would be attending to the domestic concerns of the household, and not walking the streets, endeavoring to attract the attention of the beaux, and spinning street

yarn when I ought to be spinning stocking yarn at home.

If I were an editor, I would write to please myself as well as my customers, so far as I was able, without the expectation of always doing the one or the other.

If I were the subscriber to a newspaper, I would always pay for it punctually, and never find fault because it sometimes happened that there was nothing in it which particularly interested me—especially, when there was nothing to put in it.

If I were born with a gold spoon in my mouth, I would hold on upon it, and not exchange it for a pewter or an iron one.

But that little word *if* is apt to be in the way, and to disconcert all one's good intentions and charitable actions, and *if* it was not so frequently made a proviso and a bar to good actions, many more deeds of charity might be accomplished. It is often an excuse for not performing what charity would demand, what common sense would dictate, what a sense of duty would require. If I were situated so and so, I would do a vast deal of good; but it is often the case that a man can do good deeds and acts of charity, which he pretends he would *if* he were differently situated.

But without any more *ifs* or *ands*, it is certain we can often do a good deed when we don't and *if* is a kind of general excuse for not doing as we ought.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Norfolk County Temperance Society held their annual meeting at Medfield, on the 28th ult. at which time the following elections were made.

RUFUS WYMAN, M. D. President.

NATHANIEL MILLER, Vice President.

JOHN J. CLARK, Esq. Secretary.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Treasurer.

Joseph Harrington, Rev. Daniel Kimball, Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, James Hewins, M. D. Rev. Sewall Harding—Executive Committee.

Voted, To repeal the Article of the Constitution allowing the use of fermented liquors, that the Society may be placed on the total abstinence principle.

Most of the Towns were represented at the meeting, and highly respectable delegations were present from Suffolk and Middlesex. Great unanimity prevailed, and perfect order and kindness characterized the transactions of the day.

The clergymen of different denominations united in offering their fervent prayers for the success of the cause. The several choirs joined their skill to interest and delight.

At three o'clock, in the afternoon, the more public performances commenced. The Unitarian Church was filled to overflowing; all the benches at command were placed in the passage-ways for the accommodation of the audience, yet many were unable to be seated.

The President delivered an able, judicious and interesting address, a copy of which the Society requested for publication; then followed Mr. Hawkins, who spoke for two hours with great power. At his relation of facts and consequences in regard to his own melancholy career, many eyes were seen suffused with tears, and seemed to say, "just such sufferings I myself have witnessed."

Voted, That the Secretary be requested to send to the respective editors and publishers of newspapers in the county, a brief statement of the doings of the Society for publication.

Voted, unanimously, that it be recommended to temperance men to patronize those public journals in the county friendly to the cause of temperance.

J. HARRINGTON, Sec'y, pro tem.

For the Quincy Patriot.

A RIDE TO COHASSET.

Among the many places of resort in the vicinity of Boston, no one offers more attractions than the rocks of Cohasset. The sportsman will there find fish and game in abundance, but those who for awhile would be free from the turmoil of the city and who wish to enjoy an ocean scene will find in Cohasset much to allure them to its healthful retreat. The smooth beach affords an opportunity for an easy and refreshing drive; and the barren rocks ever resounding with the roar of the waters present a scene grand in the highest degree.

To those visiting this beautiful resort, we would recommend to call on Mr. Bent, whose dwelling is on the edge of the ocean and nearest to the best fishing grounds. Good boats and tackle, with good fare, will be found at his house; in fact, every comfort and convenience that the place affords, together with kind and obliging deportment on the part of the host and all others connected with his establishment.

By the way, Mr. Editor, there is a small sign at the juncture of two roads near the beach, on which is painted "Worrick's Hotel," which proves to be no hotel at all. There is a "boarding house," so called, at which persons seeing the sign are induced to stop, kept by a surly, boorish fellow, where neither refreshment nor attention can be had for man or beast.

ROXBURY.

IMPORTANT INVENTION. An ingenious machinist of Boston, has made an important, but simple improvement in the Lock, which he calls the "THIEF DETECTOR." The machinery occupies but a small part, and can be introduced into most common bank and store locks. The machinery is attached to an air chamber, into which air is compressed with a pump, by wires connected with the bolt, door, windows, or other opening to the store, any movement of the wires, sets in motion the machinery, and opens a whistle, which continues to blow till the machinery is run down. The noise produced may be heard a great distance, and is similar to the steam whistles attached to locomotives on our railroads.

SINGULAR VISIT. A farmer in the town of Goshen, (N. Y.) was recently visited by a large swarm of bees, who have since taken up their abode with him, inside his dwelling, and gone to work like peaceable and orderly citizens. Upon the arrival of the company of strangers, they attempted unceremoniously to enter at the half door, but it being inconsiderately shut against them, they alighted upon the outside of the house, completely covering it, and as if determined not to be foiled in their object, obtained access through a knot-hole in the sliding, near the top, much to the confusion of the wasps and other insects, whom they slew and dragged out in great numbers. Having obtained possession of their new home, the farmer enlarged the field of labors of this interesting little colony, by giving them access through the wall into a room in which a hive has been placed for their special accommodation. They are perfectly docile, and apparently much pleased with the attentions shown them, and evince a disposition to take up a permanent residence.

REV. E. K. AVERY. A correspondent of the Boston Morning Post, writing from Rhode Island, gives some information relative to this once notorious personage, that will be read with interest by all who remember his trial for the murder of a creature named Sarah Maria Cornell. At the time when Mr. Avery was arrested, in accounting for his absence from his family on the night of the 20th December, 1832, he stated that he had been on a visit to some coal mines, that on his return he was belated accidentally till it was too late to cross the ferry between Portsmouth and Bristol, and that, therefore, he was compelled to sleep at the ferry house. The fact was proved by the ferryman, but still it did not account for all the absent time. He further stated that, about sunset, he met a boy in the fields of Portsmouth, of whom he inquired the way to the ferry. If this boy could have been produced in court, Mr. Avery would have been instantly acquitted. Every effort was made to find the boy, without success. But the boy, now a young man, is still living, in the town of Bristol, and the correspondent of the Post says he stands ready to corroborate the statements of Mr. Avery. His affidavit has been taken by a magistrate of the town of Bristol; and the reasons why he did not present himself at Avery's trial, and obtain the immediate acquittal of that individual, as far as they go, are said to have been satisfactorily given. The writer in the Post well remarks that if this witness can be relied on, and his character is said to be unimpeachable, no man can hereafter doubt that the Rev. Ephraim K. Avery was perfectly innocent of the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. In the present House of Representatives in Congress, there are 35 members whose Christian name is John; 23 William; 13 James; 13 Thomas; 10 Joseph; 10 George; 7 Robert; 7 Charles; 4 Samuel; 4 Richard; 3 of each of the following:—Edward, Henry, Benjamin, David, Alexander, Joshua, Edmund, Lewis and Francis; 2 of each of the following:—Jeremiah, Alfred, Augustus, Archibald, Christopher, Aaron, Jacob, Abraham, Nathaniel and Andrew. 18 of the Johns are Whigs, 17 opposition. 15 of the Williams are Whigs, 6 opposition. 7 of the Jameses are Whigs, 6 opposition. The Thomases are all Whigs except one—Thomas D. Sumpter of South Carolina. All the Josephs are Whigs but two. 5 of the 10 Georges, 2 of the 7 Roberts, 2 of the 7 Charleses, 1 of the 4 Samuels and 3 of the 4 Richards are Whigs.

There are five members with the surname of Williams, 4 of Brown, 3 of Campbell, 3 of Butler, 2 of Young, Edwards, Floyd, Davis, White, Andrews, Johnson, Hastings, Marshall, Clark, Thompson, Kennedy, Foster, Goode and Mason.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL. Our readers will all remember the burning of the Pennsylvania Hall, in Philadelphia, in 1838, by the opponents of the abolitionists. It was an outrage no less infamous than the destruction of the Roman Catholic Convent in Charlestown, and should have been atoned for at once, so far as money could atone for it, by an appropriation from the city treasury. A jury of six, appointed to assess damages in the case, have finally reported, and that five of them declare the damages to be thirty-three thousand dollars, and the sixth, making a counter report, awards nothing. The damages originally claimed were set down at one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The report will come up for confirmation before the judges of the Court of General Sessions. The poor driveller whose counter-report will be a lasting monument of his meanness and stupidity, contended that by maintaining their unpopular sentiments in Philadelphia, the abolitionists deserved to have their edifices burnt over their heads.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY. A young man of New York city, lately stubbed his toe against the curb stone, when crossing the street in haste, stumbled and pitched into a lovely young lady. He was obliged to inflict a slight pressure to save her from falling, and the smooth softness of her person sent such a thrill through his veins, that he kept an eye upon her, and soon after proposed. He was accepted. It may be truly said of this couple that they "came together by accident."

CLEANING BOTTLES. A correspondent is of opinion that a great deal of sickness is produced by the practice of cleaning bottles with shot—the shot containing arsenic. He proposes to avoid this evil by the substitute of paper for shot: as thus—half fill the bottle with spring water, and for shot use waste paper torn into small pieces; shake the bottle well till the water froths, and the bottle will be cleansed in half the time and much better than if shot is used; and, in addition, all danger will be avoided.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM. A Committee of twenty-four gentlemen of Boston, among whom are Drs. Lewis, Ingalls, Adams, Strong, Hunt, Dana, and Rev. Messrs. Gannett, Jones, Turnbull and Chapin, who were chosen at a public meeting to investigate the claims of Animal Magnetism, after several meetings with Dr. Collyer and witnessing his experiments, have adopted the following unanimous vote.

"Resolved, That while this Committee refrain from expressing any decided opinion as to the science or principles of animal magnetism, they freely confess that in the experiments of Dr. Collyer certain appearances have been presented, which cannot be explained on the supposition of collusion, or by a reference to any physiological principles known to them."

ROMANTIC INCIDENT. A recent visitor in Paris describes the monument of a lady, in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, concerning which there is quite a romantic legend. Her husband had a pillar erected above her remains, that he might see it from his chamber window; trees grew round about and obstructed his view; he then raised it considerably, that no object might intervene between the guiding star of his desolation and his untiring gaze. Finally, his sight became dimmed by age, and the monument of his early love, (which was dearer to him than "any heart of living mould") faded from him as a vision. He then surmounted it with a gold cross that glittered in the sunbeam, and the dying gaze of the old man rested upon the beacon-light, and his last sigh was wafted by the breath of zephyrs as a rich incense to the shrine of his devotions.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.

TEMPERANCE.

A meeting was held in the Universalist Meeting house last Sabbath evening. The devotional exercises were performed by Rev. Mr. Cornell. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Gill, Chairman of the Committee who introduced Mr. Lincoln of Hingham, a drunkard reformed, who spoke to the meeting for about an hour.

He said he had been a drunkard—left off five years ago—had drank nothing intoxicating since—had lost six years of his life. He impressed, especially, upon the youth, the importance of abstaining, entirely, from the use of intoxicating drink, as the only safe ground.

After him, the meeting was addressed in a short speech by the Rev. Mr. Burrell, who gave an affecting account of several of his young companions.

The assembly was disappointed in not having a delegation from the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Boston. This is the fourth or fifth time we have heard of the friends of temperance being disappointed in our vicinity, to wit; once or twice in Weymouth, and three or four times in Hingham. We think some more effectual means should be taken to have a delegation, when one has been promised.

There were not as many signers to the pledge as there have usually been, probably, the fact is accounted for, in the non-appearance of the delegation.

The congregation was very large and decorous, and the singing good and highly creditable to the choir.

TUE RIDE. It seems that the remarks we made, in good humor, relative to the ladies who went to ride a short time since, have been received in a different spirit by them; and has elicited a communication, distinguished by abuse and malignity, which we blush to own as having emanated from those of the "gentler sex."

The intimation, at the close of the article, is regarded by us in a different light than the authors intended. As the circulation of our journal is not so extensive as some others, we suggest the idea, that in order to give this specimen of literary composition, a wider field, it be sent to them for publication. The readers of the writings of a Hemans, a Sigourney, and others, will doubtless yield the meed of praise.

FIRE IN WATERTOWN. A very destructive fire occurred in Watertown, last Wednesday. It broke out between twelve and one o'clock in a bakery which was destroyed. The stables and other out-buildings of the Spring Hotel were also burnt. The Hotel being of brick was saved, although several times on fire; and the furniture was removed with much damage. The meeting house of the Rev. Dr. Francis's Society, a beautiful structure, recently erected, was entirely destroyed, together with the sheds near it. A store was also burnt; it contained a valuable stock of goods, most of which were probably removed. One or two dwelling houses and other buildings were also burnt. The citizens appear to have met the danger promptly, and lines of females were formed soon after the commencement of the fire in passing buckets.

CREAM CAKES. A considerable number of persons in Boston were recently poisoned by eating cream cakes, which were found to have been purchased of a respectable confectioner in Court Street. As he was one of the oldest and most successful confectioners in Boston, and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him, he was of course beyond suspicion. The cakes, however, were examined by Dr. Dyer, but no poisonous ingredient could be discovered in them, and it was supposed the milk of which the cakes were made had been affected by some poisonous substance eaten by the cows.

REV. MR. PIERPONT. The long protracted investigation by the Ecclesiastical Council, in the case of this gentleman is drawing to a close; and we hope in our next, to be able to give the decision of his Judges. Emory Washburn, Esq. of Worcester, occupied most of the time, on Wednesday and Thursday last, in his defence.

CONGRESS. The Loan bill for twelve millions of dollars has passed both branches, and only wants the signature of the President to become a law.

The Bank Bill has not yet passed either branch. The bill providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands has passed the House. President Tyler is seriously indisposed.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The President has appointed Hon. Peleg Sprague, Judge of the United States Court, for the District of Massachusetts, in place of John Davis, resigned.

More than three quarters of the foreign trade in goods, which pay a high duty, is in the hands of foreign houses, whose agents chiefly reside in New York.

The London Anti-Slavery Reporter says that a movement in favor of abolition has been made in Sweden. In both Houses of the Diet, an address to the king has been moved and carried, soliciting an inquiry into the state of slavery at St. Bartholomews, with a view of its termination.

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Lewis Cass has been put in nomination, as a candidate for the Presidency, by a meeting of friends of the last administration, in Philadelphia.

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Apprentices should be faithful to their masters and diligent in their business, if they wish to gain their love and approbation, and prepare themselves to occupy similar stations.

Never trust a man who goes from shop to shop speaking ill of his neighbor; for such a character is generally an idle drone, living upon others, and never engaged in any respectable calling.

There is to be a democratic State Convention at Worcester, on the first day of September—each town to send at least twice the number to the Convention that it is entitled to in Representatives in the General Court.

A search among the ruins of Pompeii, which took place on the 27th May, led to the discovery of a marble statue, a silver vase, and a quantity of gold, silver and bronze medals, in a good state of preservation.

It is a curious circumstance, that in the British Museum are now to be found nine thick volumes, entirely composed of title pages, the collector of which spoiled hundreds of volumes to obtain them.

Mr. Jeremiah Curtis, of Calais, has been nominated by the late Abolition Convention, as a candidate for Governor of Maine, to be supported by that party at the September election.

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Levi Peirce at Middleborough—Elisha Hobart at Abington, and Samuel Ellis at Hanover, have been appointed Postmasters.

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R. R. Reid, late Governor of Florida, died about the first inst., of congestive fever.

NOTICES.

A Delegation of REFORMED DRUNKARDS will deliver addresses, in the Episcopal Church, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (July 25th,) at five o'clock.

The Singers of the several religious societies are respectfully invited to attend, and thereby impart an additional interest to the meeting.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER. LYSANDER RICHARDS. Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 11th inst., by Rev. John Gregory, Mr. Jonathan Levett, to Miss Sarah K. Smith, both of Quincy.

DIED.

In this town, 18th inst., after a short illness, Benjamin H. Avery, recently from Orleans, aged 14 years. In Weymouth, on the 19th inst., Eliza Jane, daughter of Quincy Pratt, aged 2 years and 5 months.

West India Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of West India Goods at as low prices as can be purchased at any Store in town. Quincy, July 24.

Kingman Shaw's

To the Honorable Judge of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Kingman A. Shaw, of Weymouth, in said County, respectfully represents, that the said late time of his death real estate consisting of a Dwelling house and half of a Barn two-thirds of an old mansion, called of the value of \$2425; that the proceeds by him amount to \$80.00, and claims against the estate of said deceased, including funeral expenses, amount to whole claims \$1204.30; and that the said estate applicable to the payment of legacies is \$255.27, being insufficient \$1049.10 to satisfy said claims—And interested in the estate of said deceased or otherwise, are Eunice Shaw, Susan Aca Paul, Jr., Kingman A. Shaw, A. Rosaena A. Shaw, Eunice R. Shaw, A. Shaw, of whom the last four are married to Kingman A. Shaw, therefore pray, licensed and empowered to sell and convey of the real estate of the said deceased said sum of \$1049.10.

KINGMAN A. SHAW. Copy attest—J. H. CORN, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, July 24.

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S. LELAND, Judge.

July 24.

Benjamin Faxon's

To the Honorable Judge of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Lemuel Brackett, of Quincy, in said County, blacksmith, respectfully represents, that the said late time of his death real estate consisting of a Dwelling house and half of a Barn two-thirds of an old mansion, called of the value of \$2425; that the proceeds by him amount to \$80.00, and claims against the estate of said deceased, including funeral expenses, amount to whole claims \$1204.30; and that the said estate applicable to the payment of legacies is \$255.27, being insufficient \$1049.10 to satisfy said claims—And interested in the estate of said deceased or otherwise, are Eunice Shaw, Susan Aca Paul, Jr., Kingman A. Shaw, A. Rosaena A. Shaw, Eunice R. Shaw, A. Shaw, of whom the last four are married to Kingman A. Shaw, therefore pray, licensed and empowered to sell and convey of the real estate of the said deceased said sum of \$1049.10.

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S. LELAND, Judge.

July 24.

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a will duly issued by Ellis Ames, Esq., Chancellor, in the County of Norfolk, requiring the subscriber to take possession of

WHITCOMB PORTER

AND

CHRISTOPHER W.

of Weymouth, in the said County of Norfolk, and late copartners under the said Webb, insolvent debtors; and that the creditors of the said Porter and held at the Office of F. A. Kingsbury, month of August, on the ninth day of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, the said creditors are to come prepared with their claims, and then proceed to the choice or assignees of the estate of the said Porter and do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them, indebted to the said Porter and Webb any of their effects, are forbidden to presume to any person but the subscriber or assignees who shall be chosen as above.

CALVIN F. HIND. Weymouth, July 24.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have been duly appointed Assignee of WILLIAM KINGMAN

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, an insolvent debtor, and has accepted all persons indebted to and having any of the said Kingman are required to the same to the subscribing Assignee.

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Quincy, July 24.

Kingman Shaw's Estate.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Kingman A. Shaw, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Kingman Shaw, late of Weymouth, in said County, yeoman, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased, had at the time of his death real estate consisting of about thirty-one acres of land, in Weymouth, with one half of a Dwelling house and half of a Barn, together with two-thirds of an old mansion, called Ripley House, of the value of \$2125; that the pecuniary legacies given by him amount to \$50,00, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased, for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to \$1220.39, and that the charges of administration are \$75, making the whole claims \$1304.39; and that the value of his personal estate applicable to the payment of debts and legacies is \$55.27, being insufficient by the sum of \$1049.10 to satisfy said claims—And that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased, as devisees or otherwise, are Eunice Shaw, Susan Pool, wife of Asa Pool, Jr., Kingman A. Shaw, Nancy S. Shaw, Rosena A. Shaw, E. Shaw, and Albert R. Shaw, of whom the last four are minors. The said Kingman A. Shaw, therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum of \$1049.10.

KINGMAN A. SHAW, Executor.
Copy attest:—J. H. COBB, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, July 17th, A. D. 1841.

UPON the petition of Kingman A. Shaw, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Kingman Shaw, late of Weymouth, in said County, yeoman, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased,

Ordered:—That the said Kingman A. Shaw, notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1841, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.
S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
July 24.

Benjamin Faxon's Estate.
To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Lemuel Brackett, Administrator of the goods and estate of Benjamin Faxon, late of Quincy, in said County, blacksmith, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of his death real estate consisting of about two acres and one half of land, in three parcels, with the buildings thereon, situated in said Quincy, of the value of \$2075.00; and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to \$1345.19, and that the charges of administration are \$100, making the whole claims \$1445.19; and that the value of his personal estate is \$1400, being insufficient by the sum of \$1045.19 to satisfy said claims—And that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased, as heirs or otherwise, are several children, part of whom are minors. The said Administrator therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum of \$1345.19.

LEMUEL BRACKETT, Adm.
Copy attest:—J. H. COBB, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, July 10th, A. D. 1841.

UPON the petition of Lemuel Brackett, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Faxon, late of Quincy, in said County, blacksmith, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased,

Ordered:—That the said Administrator notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1841, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.
S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
July 24.

Messenger's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been issued by Ellis Ames, Esquire, a Master in Chancery, in the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

WHITCOMB PORTER,
AND
CHRISTOPHER WEBB,

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, merchants, and late copartners under the firm of Porter and Webb, insolvent debtors; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Porter and Webb, will be held at the Office of F. A. Kingsbury, Esq., in Weymouth aforesaid, on the ninth day of August next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Porter and Webb, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may be come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Porter and Webb, or that have any of their effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.
CALVIN P. HINDS, Messenger.
Weymouth, July 24.

Assignee's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

WILLIAM KINGMAN,
of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordswainer, an insolvent debtor, and has accepted said trust. And all persons indebted to and having any goods or effects of the said Kingman are required to pay and deliver the same to the subscriber Assignee. And the creditors of the said Kingman are hereby notified that their second meeting will be held at the Office of Samuel Breck Esq., in Braintree, on MONDAY, the ninth day of August next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

By order of Ellis Ames, Esq. Master in Chancery.
JOSEPH BRECK, Assignee.
Braintree, July 24.

For Sale,
FIFTY cords of Dry White Pine Wood, delivered at \$4.50 the cord. Apply to ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, July 24.

Napoleitan Cloths.
THE best article for summer Coats.
Also—A good assortment of GAMBRONS for Pants. For sale at low prices by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, July 24.

Executor's Sale—At Auction.

WILL be sold at the dwelling-house of the late Ebenezer Adams, Esq., deceased, in Quincy, on the following articles, to wit:—

One carriage and harness, one chaise and harness, one wagon and harness, one superior gray horse, ten cords of oak wood, ten cords of pine wood, large lot of oak butts, four prime cows, Berkshire pigs, feather bed, bedstead, bedding, tables, chairs, cushions, carpets, coats, one gold and one silver watch, fire set, salt pork, tubs, cider barrels, two shares in the Granite Bridge, one in the Hingham and Quincy Bridge. All the Furniture in the house, the Farming Tools, together with all the personal property, will be sold without reserve, as the widow of the deceased is going to give up house-keeping and change her residence. The sale will commence precisely at the time, as it is desirous to get through on the same day.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.
Quincy, July 24.

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

STEPHEN THAYER,
late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

EBENEZER C. THAYER, Administrator.
Braintree, July 24.

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

OBADIAH THAYER,
late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
HEZEKIAH THAYER, Adm.
Braintree, July 17.

Bonnets Repaired.
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform her friends and the public, that she has commenced Whitening and Pressing Straw and Florence Bonnets, and altering them to the most fashionable form.

Also—Drawn and Frame Bonnets made.
Residence at Nathaniel Pitte's, on the Weymouth and Braintree Turnpike.
ELIZABETH PITTEE.
Quincy, July 10.

Benjamin Faxon's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of

BENJAMIN FAXON,
late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, blacksmith, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
LEMUEL BRACKETT, Administrator,
Quincy, July 10.

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSSES MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence, at the old stand, opposite No. 30, Washington St., Braintree, in the County of Norfolk. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons, for the last five years. All may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

THE public are cautioned against many quacks who profess what they cannot perform. They will not make their own Trusses, but have them made by others, and sell them as their own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he is on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that is best elsewhere. Any person who purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, on exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

J. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beeth, of this city, formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pulley, Trusses made of steel springs, and all cases of rupture, and a large portion of the produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved hinge and pivot Truss; unilateral spring Truss; made of steel springs; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can wear in harness; Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Superior Trusses, knee cap and back bands are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds of other manufactures, which they can have if he does not suit them: Dr. Hall's Read's spiral Truss; Russell's do.; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do.; Marshall's improved Truss in relation to these important articles.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been certified in the above business for ten years.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand steeled shoes, for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every day for the children of the poor, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their names known.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.
Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in recommending Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beeth. After several months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in recommending them to cases of rupture, and in recommending him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in relation to these important articles.
JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.
JAMES TRACHTER, M. D.
Pittsford, Nov. 1, 1839.

I hereby certify that I have known Mr. James F. Foster several years, and am fully conversant with his mode of constructing Trusses and other apparatus for my patients, and have always found him ready, capable, and faithful, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.
JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. COFFIN, of LYNN.
I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster of Boston, in a great many instances, for these few years past; and it is due to his knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.
ED. L. COFFIN, M. D.
Quincy, July 24.

For Sale,
TWENTY cords of Dry Pitch Pine Wood, which will be delivered in any part of the town by the subscriber.
Apply to ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, July 10.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

A. S. Jordan,
SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB,
NO. 2 MILK, TWO DOORS FROM WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
MANUFACTURER OF COMBS AND POCKET BOOKS, IMPRINTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the Tortoise Shell Work, at the Favis, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Combs—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.
Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.
Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.
Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils.

COMBS MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED.
DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.
Boston, June 12.

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.
THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz:—

superior MOLASSES, at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAVANA SUGAR, 75 and 85 cents per pound; COFFEE, at 10, 11 1/2 and 12 cents per pound; RAISINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 58 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSOON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.
Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash.
E. BENT & CO.
Quincy, June 26.

Commissioner's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

CHARLES A. BROWN,
late of Quincy, in said County, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from the twenty-sixth day of June last are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend to that service at the Hotel of Daniel French and Son, in said Quincy, on the first Wednesday of August, September and November next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

ISRAEL BRACKETT, Commissioners.
Quincy, July 10.

Mary Spear's Estate.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, June 19th, A. D. 1841.

AN Instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

MARY SPEAR,
late of Quincy, in said County, widow, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Elijah Baxter, the person therein named as Executor:—

Ordered:—That the said Elijah Baxter notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be held at Quincy, in said County, on the 1st of August, and Tuesday of August, A. D. 1841, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Quincy, July 3.

Removal.
E. PACKARD & Co. have removed from School St. to the corner of Grand and State Streets, where they have to offer an extensive and fashionable assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, (to which they are constantly adding) on the most reasonable terms.

Just received, a few rich patterns of Plain MOUS- LAINE DAEELINES.
Quincy, May 1.

Guardian's Sale.
TO be sold, by public auction, on MONDAY, the second day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at or near the late dwelling house of Thaddeus Bates, late of Weymouth, deceased, the following mentioned Real Estate, to wit:—

One undivided twenty-eighth part of about thirty acres of land of the late homestead of the said deceased, bounding westerly by Pleasant Street, (so called,) and northerly by land of heirs of Josiah Bates, deceased.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of about ten acres of land, situated near the Rolling Mill of the Weymouth Iron Company.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of about two acres of land, bounding westerly by Middle Street, and southerly by the Little Farm.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of about fifty-two rods of Salt Marsh, at Weymouth Back River.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of six Pews, in the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, in Weymouth.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of about one acre of Salt Marsh, in Hingham, bounding westerly by the Back River.

The said one undivided twenty-eighth part of the said mentioned premises is a part of the Real Estate of Nathan D. Canterbury, a minor and son of Nathan Canterbury of Weymouth, and will be sold by the subscriber as Guardian to said minor, by license of the Honorable Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk, for his benefit.

NATHAN CANTERBURY, Guardian.
Weymouth, July 17.

Guardian's Sale.
TO be sold, by public auction, on MONDAY, the second day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at or near the late dwelling house of Thaddeus Bates, late of Weymouth, deceased, the following mentioned Real Estate, to wit:—

Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about thirty acres of land of the late homestead of the said deceased, bounding westerly by Pleasant Street, and northerly by land of heirs of Josiah Bates, deceased.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about ten acres of land, situated near the Rolling Mill of the Weymouth Iron Company.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about two acres of land, bounding westerly by Middle Street, and southerly by the Little Farm.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about fifty-two rods of Salt Marsh, at Weymouth Back River.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of six Pews, in the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, in Weymouth.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about one acre of Salt Marsh, in Hingham, bounding westerly by the Back River.

The said two undivided twenty-eighth parts of the above mentioned premises is a part of the Real Estate of Cyclopedia Canterbury and Josiah Bates, minors, and children of Josiah Bates, late of said Weymouth, deceased, and will be sold by the subscriber as Guardian to said minors, by license of the Honorable Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk, for their benefit.

BETSEY BATES, Guardian.
Weymouth, July 17.

French Muslin Collars,
VERY neat style and fashionable shape, just received and for sale by J. BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, July 17.

Parasols.
JUST received, three cases superior quality Gro de Naples Parasols, assorted colors, at E. PACKARD & Co.'s.
Quincy, June 5.

New and Fashionable Goods.
S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbinet do.; wide Figured Laces for Caps, etc.; black and white Silk Blond do.; double ground plain Silk Laces for Veils; good black and white Laces for aprons; Fancy black and white Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Straws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—Persons desiring to purchase, can be brought to any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleaned and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Caps, Collars and Caps always on hand.
Quincy, April 3.

A Card.
THE subscriber embraces this opportunity of tendering to his friends and patrons his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received the past year; and feeling duly encouraged by the same, would also respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy and vicinity, that he is every week receiving fresh additions to his former stock, making in all a very general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash or short approved credit.
WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, April 17.

New Stock.
THE subscribers, having recently enlarged their Store and added to their stock of DRY GOODS, respectfully invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment before purchasing. They have recently received from England, New York—and from elsewhere—the following articles:

Blue, black, green and mixed BROADCLOTHS; Blue, fawn and mixed CASSIMERES; Black, mixed and lavender Satinets; Satin, Valencia and Marcelline Vestings; Gambroons—light, dark, plain and corded—a superior article for summer wear;

Linon Drilling, a great variety; Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Black and blue-black Bombazines and Alpines; Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, Lawns, etc.; Linens, Cotton and Linen Table Covers; English and American Prints; Copperplates and Patches;

Pockings, Burlops, Denims, Stripes, Jeans, etc., etc.; Russia Diapers and Crashes; Scotch Diapers—a superior article for family use; Edinboro', Hernani, Brocade and Merino Shawls; Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;

Suspenders, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, etc.; Tailors' Trimmings, of every variety; Cribbolls and Couch Canvases; Umbrellas—all sizes and prices;

Parasols—a beautiful article, assorted colors; Together with many articles, which cannot be specified in a single newspaper, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, May 15.

Mouselin de Laines.
E. PACKARD & Co. have received a few more of those plain Mouselin de Laines, of superior quality.
Quincy, May 22.

Umbrellas.
CONSTANTLY for sale by the Subscribers at their DRY GOODS Store, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, by the Hundred, Dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at prices which cannot fail to suit.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
Boston, May 29.

Cheap Goods.
PRINTED FRENCH LAUNES for 20 cents per yard; ready made Brown Linen Frock Coats and Gambroon Pants, light colored; Kid Gloves, assorted colors; men's large sized Kid Gloves; together with a large assortment of Bosoms and Collars, just received at
E. PACKARD & Co.'s.
Quincy, June 19.

Dry Wood and Potatoes.
FOR sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, forty cords of dry Eastern Wood, twenty cords dry Hemlock and Spruce, and twenty cords of Spruce.

Also—150 bushels of prime Eastern Chenango Potatoes.
GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Point, June 12.

Assignee's Notice.
THE third meeting of

POETRY.

STANZAS.

I've sat and seen one bright wave chase
Its fellow on the strand,
Then fall away, nor leave a trace
Upon the primrose sand;
Though scarce the pebbles felt the shock,
The waves have worn the solid rock!

I've sat and heard the Autumn wind
Amid the branches play,
So softly mild, so blandly kind,
It scarcely stir'd the spray;
Yet soon it bore Spring's verdant birth,
To wither on its native earth.

I've sat and seen the evening sun
Sink from the golden sky,
His long, bright race of glory run,
And close his golden eye;
So slow he pass'd scarce chang'd the light,
And yet he left the world in night.

And like you sea in Human Life—
Events like billows, roll;
Moment on moment, strife on strife;
That change us to the soul;
And joys, like Autumn leaves, fall fast—
Hope sets—and being's light is past.

I've stood on Earth's most daring height,
And seen day's ruler rise
In his magnificence of light
To triumph through the skies;
And all the darkness of the world
Far from his shining presence hur'd!

All, too, that fades upon the earth,
Too weak to linger here,
Re blossoms with a second birth,
To deck the coming year:
Shall Hope then, Man's eternal dower,
Be fainter than a fading flower?

Ah, no! like Autumn leaves that die,
That bloom again in Spring,
Fresh joys shall rise from those gone by,
And purer incense bring;
And when, like suns, Hope sets in night,
Shall she not beam from worlds more bright?

DREAMING FOREVER.

Dreaming forever, vainly dreaming,
Life to the last pursues its flight;
Day bathes its visions fairly beaming,
But false as those of night.
The one illusion, the other real,
But both the same brief dreams at last,
And where we grasp the bliss ideal,
Soon as it shines 'tis past.

Here, then, by this dim lake reposing,
Calmly I'll watch, while light and gloom
Fit o'er its face till night is closing—
Emblem of life's short doom!
But though, by turns, too dark and shining,
'Tis still unlike man's changeful day,
Whose light returns not, once declining:
Whose cloud, once come, will stay.

STANZAS.

There are tones that will haunt us, though lonely
Our path be o'er mountain and sea:
There are looks that will part from us only
When memory ceases to be!

There are hopes that our burden can lighten,
Though toilsome and steep be the way,
And dreams that like moonlight can brighten
With a light that is clearer than day.

There are names that we cherish, though nameless,
For aye on the lip they may be;
There are hearts that, though fettered, are nameless,
And thoughts unexpressed, but still free.

ANECDOTES.

COOL. A queer accident happened not long ago in one of the public places in Paris. It seems a gentle man, with bright gold buttons on his coat, was followed by a respectfully dressed thief, who took occasional opportunities to cut off the buttons and transfer them into his own pocket. The gentleman having discovered the fact, kept strict watch upon the other's motions, and when he was in the act of cutting off a button, took out his own penknife, and cut off the fellow's ear. The thief, as might naturally be expected, was much enraged thereat, and turning furiously to the gentleman, asked why he cut off his ear. "Why did you cut off my buttons?" was the reply. "Your buttons! blast you, take your buttons—there are your buttons, said the thief, throwing them at him. Very well, said the gentleman, "and there is your ear, tossing that at him. After this exchange of commodities, the parties separated; one going to the tailor's the other to the physician's.

HONEST JOHN'S CONFESSION. "John, how does it happen that you, who tried so hard to get your wife through a long and hopeless courtship of four years, now that you have won the prize seem to care so little about her?" "Why, boss, I'll tell you. I've heard of a man who wanted to jump over a stone wall. He took a good start and run a mile, and when he got up to the wall he was so tired that he had to lie down and go to sleep by the side of it. Now, I loved my wife so hard and so long before I could get her, that I found my love had all run out when I had her fast."

SHAVING. A sailor being shaved by a barber with a dull razor, was frequently asked by the barber, "Does my razor go easy sir?" to which Jack gravely replied, "To answer your question correctly, honest friend, I must first know what you are about: if you call it shaving, it is tolerable easy; but if you call it shaving, it is outrageous hard—no mistake."

CONSOLATION. "Oh, my dear sir!" said a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that is the second worst tooth you've pulled out!" "Very sorry, my dear sir," said the blundering operator, "but as there were only three altogether, when I began, I'm sure to be right the next time!"

WIDOWER. A little girl who had been visiting in the family of a neighbor, hearing them speak of her father as being a widower, on her return addressed him thus—"Pa, are you a widower?" "Yes, my child—do you not know your mother's dead?" "Why, yes, I knew Ma was dead, but you always told me you was a New Yorker!"

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.
The subscriber would call attention to the following Certificates, selected from among many, in favor of Dr. M. R. Fletcher's Trusses, which are manufactured under his direction. The qualities, which render this Instrument superior to others for the same object, are its lightness, neatness, and facility of adaptation and alteration; qualities which those who have been compelled to wear a Truss will know how to prize. The subscriber, however, deems it unnecessary to add anything to the recommendation of the distinguished gentlemen whose notices are appended.

From W. G. Hanford, M. D., M. M. S. S.
This certifies that I have been in the habit of applying "Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss" since its first introduction—have applied it in many cases and noticed its effect.

Owing to the facility with which the size of the Truss—the position of the Pad, and the amount of pressure can be altered and arranged to suit each particular case, I have no hesitation in saying that I think this Truss can be worn with greater ease to the patient, and at the same time with a better prospect of radical cure than any other Truss I have ever used or known.

W. G. HANFORD.
Boston, December 24th, 1840.
From J. C. Warren, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.
At the request of Dr. Fletcher, I have examined his Truss, and have been much gratified with its mechanism, and think it worthy of an extensive trial, which I believe will result in its introduction as an important aid for the relief of Hernia.

JOHN C. WARREN.
Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.
From J. V. C. Smith, M. D., M. M. S. S., Quarantine Physician, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned has convinced himself, from a close examination and comparison with other instruments devised for the same object, that Dr. Fletcher's recently invented Truss is particularly deserving of the attention of medical practitioners. It combines so many advantages in an economical manner, that it recommends itself to those at all acquainted with the anatomy of the region to which it is to be applied.

J. V. C. SMITH.
Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.
From J. Jeffries, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Having examined Dr. Fletcher's Compound Sliding Truss, I consider it as based upon true principles for the retention of the parts protruding in Hernia, and the mechanical application as exceedingly well adapted to accomplish the end proposed.

JOHN JEFFRIES.
Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.
From A. L. Pierson, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dear Sir—The requisites of a good Truss are, 1. Perfect security against protrusion of the bowel. 2. Lightness, neatness, and simplicity of construction. 3. Durability. 4. Moderate price. Your Truss appears to combine these in a high degree, with the advantage of being easily adapted to the varieties of Hernia.

A. L. PIERSON.
Salem, Aug. 15, 1834.
From Geo. Hayward, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The undersigned having made frequent trials of the Truss invented by Dr. Fletcher, has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as superior to most instruments of the kind now in use, with which he is acquainted. Its advantages consist in the size and form of the pad, the ease with which it is moved, and the readiness with which the pressure is increased or diminished.

It is, moreover, in his opinion, as well calculated as any other to produce radical cure of Hernia.

GEORGE HAYWARD.
Boston, Jan. 7th, 1841.
AGENTS.

Royal Whiten, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Nonset Village, (Dorchester), and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12. 1y
Elisha Packard & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD, }
AMBROSE M. BURRELL, }
Quincy, Jan. 16. 1f

Powder.
J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.
Quincy, March 25. 1f

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.
As some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town: this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intentions, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gil's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; and, at last, "I'll try."

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style.
Razors HONED and set at short notice.
WILLIAM SHAW.
Quincy, Mar. 20. 3m

'Live and let Live.'
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.
JUSTIN SPEAR.
Quincy, Feb. 27. 1f

Wood and Potatoes.
JUST received and now offered for sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, sixty cords of prime Eastern Wood.
Also—One hundred bushels of good POTATOES—whites, chennagoes and reds.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Point, May 22. 1f

For Sale.
JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.
ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, May 8. 1f

Wines! Wines!
JUST received by the subscriber, of superior quality, in bottles, Seelye Madeira, Malaga and Old Port Wines. Also—Refined Cider and Vinegar.
WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, May 15. 3w

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD,
LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficulty and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.
Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent and publisher, Dr. J. V. C. Smith.
"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.
David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.
General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17. 1y

Livery Stable.
THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams's Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.
THOMAS O. BILLINGS.
Quincy, May 8. 1f

Manley & Bramhall,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25. 1y

Five Dollars Reward.
STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Dec. 26. 1f

Blankets.
ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Ink.
BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19. 1f

Wrapping Paper.
AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30. 1f

Straw Carpeting.
4-4 AND 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, May 8. 1f

Notice.
PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill, or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing the Mowing Land of the subscriber.

HENRY SOUTHER.
Quincy, April 17. 1f

For Sale.
A pair of Blacksmith's Bellows and an Anvil; also, a Jack used in the Stone business. Apply to
JOHN BRIESLER.
Quincy, June 26. 1f

War!! War!! War!!!
THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, vested in even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy wigs; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor is not as firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—*Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.*

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1. CALEB GILL, Jr., Quincy, June 13. 1f

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.
THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH, and cure DYSPEPSIA, no family should ever be without them. The proprietors of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.
Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.
JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.
JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.
Prepared only by Doct. Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.
Quincy, June 13. 1f CALEB GILL, Jr.

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Quincy, June 13. 1f CALEB GILL, Jr.

Jayne's Carminative Balm.
Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Low Spirits, from crying of Infants, and in all cases for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by
Quincy, June 13. 1f CALEB GILL, Jr.

Cologne Water, etc.
COLOGNE Water of superior quality, Lavender, Buffalo Oil, Bears Oil, a variety of Perfumery, Soap, etc. for sale at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30. 1f

To Let,
TWO Stores under the Universalist Meeting House, near Weymouth Landing. Good stands for dry goods or groceries. Apply to
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30. 1f

To Consumptives.
Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.
FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by
Quincy, June 13. 1f CALEB GILL, Jr.

For Sale or to Let,
THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30. 1f

New Goods.
MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10. 1f

Sheetings and Shirts.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received several bales of Brown Sheetings and Shirts, which they offer for sale by the piece or otherwise, at low prices.

Also—A few pieces wide, stout prints at six and a quarter cents per yard.
Quincy, May 8. 1f

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human system is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave some collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the LIFE MEDICINES, or medicines prepared and heralded by the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Acute and Chronic Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inverterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result, of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a PAX SMILE or JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by
Quincy, June 20. 1f JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Woolen Goods.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FAIR AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-blue and bottle green, Oxford mix.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mix, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. 1f

Periodical Agency Depot.
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 31.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1841.

VOLUME 5.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages, unless at the option of the publisher; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
ORIN P. BACON. "Stone Quarries
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. "Dorchester.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. "Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. "South Weymouth.
JOSEPH CLEVELY. "Braintree.
SAMUEL A. TURNER. "Abington.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR. "South Scituate.
N. B. OSBORNE. "Lynn.
FREEMAN HUNT. "Salem.
"New York City.

MISCELLANY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TO THE CITIZENS OF QUINCY.

MR. EDITOR—We, the undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, feeling that we have been represented in rather an unjust light, in your paper of last week, by the gentleman who has recently been associated with us on the Board of Selectmen, have thought it advisable to present to your readers a true statement of facts as they have occurred since that gentleman has been associated with us. On the day of his election, he introduced the subject which has been the bone of contention between us, and which has finally resulted in his withdrawal from the Board. On this occasion he remarked, that although he was chosen to fill the place of the late Capt. Brown as Chairman, yet he should expect the Board to choose their own. Our next meeting was for the assessment of taxes, when the subject of Chairmanship was again brought forward, and each of us expressed our opinions in regard to whom the right belonged—a majority of us were of opinion that the senior member of the Board, not the gentleman that was last chosen, stood as Chairman—and we are still at a loss to determine on what principle he claims to be first or Chairman, unless it be from the principle that he that is first shall be last and he that is last, first. Subsequent to our last meeting, the subject had been discussed at various times but without coming to any definite conclusion. At one time, it was in contemplation, for the two between whom the Chairmanship was contested, to resign and call a meeting of the Town to fill the vacancies occasioned thereby. The subject, however, was farther taken into consideration, and by the majority of us it was thought to be too trivial an affair to burden the Town with a meeting for that purpose after the many meetings that have already taken place; and accordingly another proposition was made by the senior member of the Board, which was to submit it to the decision of three disinterested individuals. This last proposition has again and again been urged by us but has proved unavailing. Some of our most talented and experienced legislators and those who have been most conversant with matters of this kind have been consulted by us, and have given it as their decided opinion that the ground we have taken is tenable, and that we have not assumed anything which does not of right belong to us. We do not feel disposed, at this time and place, to argue the case with the gentleman, but simply to lay these facts before our fellow-townsmen, with what is already in their possession, and leave them to judge for themselves.

DANIEL BAXTER,
LYSANDER RICHARDS,
Selectmen of Quincy.

THE PROMISE.

How often didst thou pledge and vow
Thou wouldst for aye be mine;
And my fond heart itself so true,
It ne'er mistrusted thine.—BURNS.

Just seventeen years ago, Eliza Murray was in the prime of young and maidenly beauty, as fair as the rose that blossoms in the cultivated garden of art, as gentle as the lily of the meadow that bends its head to the summer zephyr; and yet at times as wild and reckless as the playful schoolboy that sports on the edge of the rocky precipice. She was just such a thing as youth would love. I have seen her in the midst of gaiety, with a dimple on her cheek and a playfulness in her manner, which infused its influence on those around her. Many an eye at such times was turned upon her with delight, and many a memory frequently called up to mind the smile that played upon her countenance when directed towards her. She was at such times in her proper sphere, for the whole cast of her character beamed forth; it spoke in the playful throw of a well turned arm; in the graceful movement of a sylph like form;—and in the merry step of a pretty foot. Yet, with a natural volatility, she possessed a noble and generous heart. In her intercourse with society, it was her intention to pursue a correct and honorable course—but she knew not herself.

The winning grace of beauty, the smile of gaiety and the power of fashion, never failed to draw admirers around the form of a woman. Eliza Murray knew the truth of this; she felt the full force of her attractions; she could read them in the pleasure which her smile gave in the many eyes which rested with delight upon her; and in the web of conquest which she wove by the flashing out of that joy and merriment so blended with early youth.

Dancing alone, then, in the hey-day of her conquest, she had still felt at times the influence which passion is ever exerting over us.

Among the many suitors which appeared before her, Henry English was all that the maiden could desire. He saw Eliza Murray, gay, beautiful, and attractive, possessing, with all her volatility, gentleness in her manner, a sweetness of temper, a buoyancy of fancy, and ease in conversation, which he admired. He offered himself among the list of suitors for her hand. With the true spirit of an honorable courtship, he unfolded to her his circumstances, his prospects, and his future hopes; desired an intimate knowledge, willing that acquaintance should blossom to friendship, and ripen into love. She with the ardent color which female fancy ever gives to man, when he stands before her in the beauty of a lover, sketched to herself the character of a suitor—dwelt upon the candid manner in which he had unfolded his purposes, threw her rainbow over the future, pleaded herself his, and his alone; and promised him a separation from all society but his own.

Thus far all was right. But in youth we are the beings of fancy; and more especially, the children of volatility live in the delight of the moment—the gay, giddy scene in the theatre on which they move. This was too much the character of Eliza Murray. A card for a ball was handed her by one, who had always professed himself an admirer, and she forgot in the moment of its reception her promise to Henry. But when alone, her situation was viewed in its proper light. The card had been taken—go she must—and yet she knew it was wrong; but he will forgive me, thought she, and moving at the moment before a mirror, she smiled with satisfaction; then putting on an arch look, danced merrily away with the exclamation, 'He cannot withstand that.' But her beauty possessed not the power she imagined.

He visited her the evening after the ball, talked over the forfeiture of her word coolly, and asked her plainly if she thought she had acted correctly. Instead of freely acknowledging her error, she dwelt with apparent delight upon the gay scene of the ball; told of the merry company present, of the politeness of her partner, and in the end endeavored to ridicule the idea of his being offended. It was enough—they parted.

Years rolled on—they mingled together in the merry scene—surrounded by the social fire-side—but the delight which affection for each other had thrown over the silvery moments they had spent together, had ceased. Cold familiarity and distant politeness had assumed its place. I saw both, however, at length married.

Henry English had chosen one who had no other recommendation but mind and person. Wealth did not throw her wreath of splendor and power around her brow. But sweet and simple, innocent in person and mind, rich in the variety of youth, gave to her charms a more alluring influence than all the splendor that wealth brings in its train. Unaided they commenced the world—industry their reliance,—economy its helpmate.

The gallant, who had been the partner of Eliza Murray at the ball, became in time her husband. He was one calculated to please amid the gaiety of youthful society, but unfit for the more serious and substantial affairs of life. Such was the hasty idea I formed as I witnessed the wedding ceremonies. But Eliza Murray then wore the same gay and smiling countenance, and the same laughing lip spoke of present happiness, when she bid the wedding party welcome, as she used to wear when she could claim protection from Henry English.

I waited upon English and his bride a short time previous to my leaving the village. I had seen Helen Gray often before marriage, but never did she appear so interesting as when after wishing me success when far away, in the character of Mrs. English, she took her husband's arm and wandered away over the meadows to her cottage residence. I also gave a friendly shake of the hand, and bade farewell to Eliza Green and her husband with an earnest but secret wish, that he who was to be a protector of one so fair as Eliza Murray, might be all that a husband could be. I left two happy young couple then—as happy as hope and fancy could make the first silvery moon of matrimony.

Twelve years passed away, when curiosity and inclination led me back again to the sweet village of Middleton. As I wound my way down the road into the village, the recollections of other days came up before me; I thought of those I had left reveling in the joys of 'life's loveliest period.' I rode leisurely along marking the alterations that time and enterprise had made. One neat and elegant mansion had risen on a spot singularly beautiful, to which the hands of industry and art had given their aid—that spot was the residence of Henry English.

Different, very different, had been the course of another couple. Eliza Murray, poor girl, wove for herself a cruel destiny. The duty she was called upon to perform was of no ordinary cast—a dissipated husband to win back to her, and happiness, if possible. Little ones

to watch over and provide for with a mother's anxiety. It was too much—she sunk beneath the weight of it, and left two orphan children. Henry English stepped forward, and became their parent. I saw them both on my first visit to English's sitting on the green.

To those young ladies who peruse this crude and simple tale, I have but a word to say in matters of courtship—let promises, however trifling, be adhered to with the strictest faith. A confidence placed by lovers then, and not betrayed, will never be forgotten.

ATTEMPT TO POISON WASHINGTON.

When they reached Springfield, they drew up to an inn, where they alighted to warm and refresh themselves. The inn-keeper, whose name was Francis, was what was then termed a liberty man, and was commonly called Black Sam, from the swarthy embrowned hue of his complexion. He had kept a similar establishment in the broad street of New York, which was for a long time the centre of attraction to all bachelors and gay-minded gentlemen far and near, draw thither not alone by the wit and good humor of their dark host, but by the allowed excellence and unadulterated quality of viands and liquors; and he it remembered, that Black Sam was a great hero in his way; four hundred brawny wights had he laid upon their backs; unnumbered were the smooth Volturnian noses that he had converted into huge masses; and many, very many, star beaming eyes had he bedimmed by the mighty influence of his magical powers; yet, notwithstanding all this, Black Sam was universally allowed to possess good will for all mankind, and, for his friends, a generosity of feeling seldom equalled by any of his calling, or any other interested barterer of the good things of life.

He had moved to Springfield when the British army had taken possession of the city, following the footsteps of the retreating Americans, and preferring to deal out to his half-naked countrymen their ill-savored continental whiskey than remain where he was and grow rich beneath the patronage of the royalists.

As soon as the travelers had taken their seats at the fire in the room of the inn, a smart looking woman came to receive their commands: the surgeon observing her, exclaimed—
"Why, bless my heart! can this be Polly Honey?"

"The same, sir," replied the rosy checked dame, with a coquetish courtesy; "but Mrs. Molly Francis now at your service."

"And did Black Sam make you master of his house and heart to prevent your divulging a secret that would have hanged him in all probability?"

"He married me, it is true; but many think he had a better reason than you have assigned," and she raised her eyes to the mirror that hung opposite to her.

"That is likely enough," returned the surgeon, half persuaded, on a second look, of the truth of her argument. "And now Mrs. Polly or Mrs. Molly, if that please you better, go and prepare us a dinner, and I will subscribe to all you have said."

Upon which Mrs. Francis pursed up her pretty mouth, and, with another glance at the mirror, retired from the room with an air of consequence, arising from self-esteem, which may be pardonable in an ignorant beauty, though reprehensible in Cicero.

As the door closed, the surgeon turned to his companion and said—

"That simple girl was instrumental in saving the life of Washington. I may speak of it, now it can do no harm. It was about the middle of June, 1776, while the General was at New York, waiting the approach of the king's troops, that this girl came to Francis, her present husband, whom she considered in the light of a royalist, and informed him, as a secret she had overheard, that there was a plan in operation among the government men to destroy the rebel leader, as she termed the commander-in-chief by poison, which was to be plentifully mingled with his green peas, a favorite vegetable of his, on Richmond Hill quarters, where he was to dine. Francis went immediately to Washington and acquainted him with the danger that threatened him. The General, having listened with the utmost attention, said:

"My friend, I thank you: your fidelity has saved my life, to what reserve the Almighty alone knows! But now, for your safety, I charge you to return to your house, and let not a word you have related to me pass your lips: it would involve you in certain ruin; and Heaven forbid that you should be forfeited or endangered by your faith to me. I will take the necessary steps to prevent, and at the same time discover the instrument of this wicked device."

The next day, about two hours before dinner, he sent for one of his guard, told him of the plot, and requested that he would disguise himself as a female, and go to the kitchen, there to keep a strict watch upon the peas, until they should be served up for the table. The young man carefully observed the directions he had received, and had not been long at his post of duty, before the unfortunate T. H. another of the General's guards, came to the door of the kitchen, looked anxiously in, and then passed away. In a few moments after, he returned and approached the hearth where the peas stood, and was about to mingle the deadly substance, when suddenly he shrunk back, as though from the sting of a forked-tongued adder, his color changing to the pale hue of death, and his limbs apparently palsied with fear, evidently horror-struck with his own

purpose; but soon, however, the operation of a more powerful incitement urged forward his reluctant hand, that tremblingly strewed the odious lane, and he left the kitchen overwhelmed with conflicting passions, remorse and confusion.

"Harold sleeps no more; the cry has reached his heart ere the deed be accomplished," said the youth on duty, in a voice not devoid of pity, as he looked after the self-condemned wretch.

"What! T. H.," said the commander-in-chief sorrowfully, upon receiving the information; can it be possible, so young, so fair, so gentle? He should have been the last person upon whom a suspicion could have fallen, by right of countenance. You have done well," said he to the youth before him; "go join your comrades, and be secret."

The young man went accordingly, and Washington returned to the piazza, where several general officers had assembled, among whom was the hero of Saratoga, who was waiting for further instructions from Congress before he departed for Canada. In a few moments dinner was announced, and the party were ushered into a handsome apartment, where a sumptuous board was spread, covered with all the delicacies of the season. The commander-in-chief took his seat, placing Gen. Gates on his right and Gen. Wooster on his left. When the remainder of the officers and company were seated, and eager to commence the duties of the table, the chief said impressively,

"Gentlemen, I must request you to suspend your meal for a few moments. Let the guard attend me."

All was silence and amazement. The guard entered and formed a line towards the upper end of the apartment.

Washington, having put on his plate a spoonful of the peas, fixed his eyes sternly on T. H. and said,

"Shall I eat this vegetable?"

The youth turned pale and seemed dreadfully agitated, while his trembling lips faintly uttered,

"I don't know."

"Shall I eat of these?" again demanded Washington, raising some upon his knife.

Here T. H. raised his hand, as if, by an involuntary impulse, to prevent their being tasted. A chicken was then brought in, that a conclusive experiment might be made in the presence of those witnesses. The animal eat of the peas, and immediately died; and the wretched T. H. overcame with terror and remorse, fell fainting, and was borne from the apartment.—*New York Mirror.*

THE PASTOR OF CAHOKIA.

"No sculptured marble points to tell
Where sleeps the holy man—
Yet are his works remembered well,
In yon red hunter's land."

Father Antoine is held in dear remembrance at Cahokia to this day, as the meek and holy priest who led the founders of that lonely hamlet through their toilsome pilgrimage, and soothed them in the hour of trial or danger, with the balm of heavenly love. Civil rulers were appointed over them, but every magistrate confided all authority to him. The sword of justice rested in its scabbard, for the simple crosier of the priest was found sufficient to restrain the arm of wrong or violence. The bold and restless spirit cowered in his presence, while the feeble and desponding heart was nerved with fortitude at his approach. His council re-assured the strong; his prayers consoled the sick, and to the view of the departing soul, the beams of hope his smile diffused, illumined the portals of the grave.

Careless of the fame or honor which the world can give, he was content to bury in the solitude of an unbroken wilderness his name and virtues, unknown and unregarded by the vast majority of men. His life was not devoted solely to the countrymen with whom he dwelt; it was his native to Christianize, and thus reclaim the native tribes around. He made himself familiar with the Indian language, visited the red man in his cabin, and conveyed to him the principles of what he deemed a sure and saving faith. At his bidding, chapels were erected in the midst of the native villages; and while he ministered before the altar, the unlettered children of the wilderness assembled around him, as the ancient shepherds of Thessaly are said to have gathered about Apollo, when banished from the skies.

Among the people of his charge was a young orphan girl, whose parents had died soon after their arrival in the land of their adoption. This young orphan was the object of his special care. He took upon himself alone the trust of her support and education. Nor were the gushing sympathies of his warm heart misplaced. Gratitude to her protector, deep and earnest gratitude became with her the all absorbing motive of existence. When he was near, she watched his countenance to learn his wishes and anticipate his wants. When he was absent, all the burden of her anxious heart was but to do his will and win a kind, approving smile on his return. Her prompt attention to the lessons he assigned her, and her rapid progress through the various grades of learning, often drew from him expressions of admiring joy, till his attachment to the true and docile child exceeded, if it could be, even a parent's love. Little did he think so soon to have the strength of his affection tried.

An Indian and a Frenchman had been out in company to hunt, and when the chase was over, some dispute arose about the game. Both be-

came excited, and the Frenchman in an evil moment, yielding to the impulse of his anger, shot the Indian through the heart. Well knowing that the natives would demand for this rash act the forfeit of his life, the offender hastily made his escape. The melancholy tidings soon were heralded abroad, and all Cahokia assumed the sadness of despair. Man gazed with anxious and misgiving eye upon his fellow man—the matron clasped the unconscious infant to her heart in breathless terror, and even the fresh, ruddy cheek of thoughtless youth grew pale. All knew the certainty of savage vengeance, but could rely upon no resource to avert it. On first receiving news of the affray, the pious Father had retired and bowed himself in prayer before the altar of his God. Beside him knelt the tender object of his love and care, and fervently implored the arm of Heaven to protect the hamlet for his sake. While thus engaged a crowd broke in on their devotions, and with shrieks exclaimed—"they come—they come—the Indians come—go meet them, holy Father, go!"

The priest arose, and, pausing only to pronounce a benediction on the child, departed. A mighty host of braves were now advancing, some with torches flaming in the wind, the rest with arrows on the string. The feeble company of villagers might as well have hoped to stay the tempest in its wrath, as to withstand their bold advance. The pious Father in his sacerdotal robes approached them, and the chief came forth to meet him. After a brief and hasty salutation, the frowning warrior thus began—"The blood of a Cahokian has been shed; give up the murderer to our hands, or yonder village shall be burnt to ashes, and no living thing in it be spared." "The murderer," replied the priest, "has fled, and we know not whither." "Then," resumed the chief, with threatening aspect, "let us have the girl that you have trained with so much care; nothing less shall save your people." The pious Father heaved a groan that spoke of agony too deep for utterance, and fell upon his knees to ask that other terms might be proposed; but the wrathful chief would not allow another word, and with a bursting heart he rose to return.

As he approached the villagers, every one pressed near the holy man to inquire what terms the Indians had proposed. "They will spare us," said the priest, "only on the condition that we deliver up what I will never consent to sacrifice—let us prepare to die." On saying this he led the way towards the chapel and beckoned all the rest to follow. Arriving at the door he looked around for the tender object of his care but she was gone; all eyes were turned to look for her, when they beheld her far away, and hurrying with her utmost speed towards the Indians. The priest gazed wildly for a moment, and then rushing into the chapel, in the anguish of his soul, threw himself upon the floor before the altar. Others watched the movements of the child, and when she reached the braves, a shout was heard from that wild band that shook the chapel walls. A moment after all their arms and torches were thrown down, and the chief advancing, took her by the hand, and led her back, attended by his braves. The priest had risen from the floor, and as he saw the child returning, raised his voice in gratitude to Heaven. The chief approached him saying, "Holy Father, I restore this noble child, and for her sake will spare your people."

A TRUE STORY.

It is a remark generally applicable to the character of the "better half" of man, that though she be given to censure and admonish her lord in those eloquent philippics familiarly called curtain lectures, or even enforce her precepts in the less delicate mode of applying the broomstick to the pate—she will allow no mortal but herself to abuse or wield the chastening rod over him with impunity—she is as ready to take up the cudgel for his defence as for correction. And the rule has been noted to work both ways. It is a singular and admirable trait in woman, that she will unhesitatingly defend the life, property, honor—in short, "all and singular the rights and credits" of her husband, against all aggressions of third persons—even though she be most scandalous ill treated and abused by him.

We have not ventured these speculations without a "case in point" to back us. A respectable old acquaintance of ours says, that when he was a young man, full of the ardor and chivalry of youth, this adventure befel him. While travelling in a strange part of the country, he came upon a cabin from which he heard the angry voice of a man, mingled with screams of a woman, and at regular intervals a hickory stick singing through the air, as if well laid on. He rode round to get sight of the cause of all this clamor, when he saw a burly looking fellow thrashing his wife like fury, with a stick too formidable to be within the meaning of the statute. On perceiving our friend the belligerents suspended operations—the "shower of timber ceased to fall, and there was a great calm for a few minutes' duration. The young man whose wrath had suddenly waxed hot against the cruel husband, cried out "You brute! you rascal! throw down that stick, and don't touch the woman again, or I'll wear it over your ugly carcass! you savage, you!" Who should respond to this valiant defiance but the injured lady herself? Turning her bloused hair out of her face, and giving her fist a potent shake, she squaled out—"He's as good as you are, you gawky, good for nothing crectur!"

TEMPERANCE.

The temperance reformation has at length got upon the right ground. For some time, it dragged rather heavily, and moral means seemed to fail, recourse was had to the Legislature. Now this was all wrong. The temperance reformer ought never to have wielded any other weapon than the Damascus blade of truth, and never to have thought of stopping short of exterminating his enemy. His confidence should never have wavered, his efforts never should have slackened. "Onward, right onward, to his object," he should have gone, nor stopped a moment for auxiliaries, which at best were doubtful, and which have proved treacherous. The doctrines of temperance have proved the best and completest instruments in this noble work. If the necessity of an instantaneous new birth to the sinner, be demonstrable from the Scriptures—if the propriety and practicability of immediate abolition of slavery, be the right doctrine of the philanthropist, no less true and efficacious is the remedy for intemperance from intoxicating liquors. It is sovereign, final, complete. There is no preparatory work, and no succedaneum of ill effects. Just stop drinking and the work is done.

Here is a lesson to all classes of reformers. Let the Christian, if he would win others to his holy religion, in the first place reform himself thoroughly, and then go to work with the zeal of the primitive martyrs, and with the singleness of purpose and energy of action akin to that of Paul, and he may be sure of success. Let the church, if it would hope to convert the world, just throw off the shackles of a worldly policy, show the power of Religion clearly and conspicuously, and devote itself, its talent, wealth, energies, entirely and unreservedly, to the work, and it would be done. The day has gone by for half measures, and a halting spirit. The spirit of the age is radical. No political abuse—no degrading personal habit—no vice, no sin, can stand before it, if it be only directed by the spirit of God.

But will the spirit of the age be thus directed? Will the temperance reformer be wholly temperate himself?—the anti-slavery reformer banish his own domineering spirit?—the Christian be really so—the church be perfectly pure? Alas! for our hopes. Eighteen hundred years has the bible held out to men, the principles of radical reformation, and yet the light of christianity has only gleamed over the outside of human character, like the moon beams around the summit of the iceberg. The cold glittering surface throws them back, and the petrified mountain flows on still.—*Hartford Patriot.*

ADVERTISING.

New beginners should remember that the old dealers are interested in dissuading them from advertising. Many of the old customers of the old dealers, seeing new competitors in the field, might enter their stores as customers. But while advertising is neglected, the new competitors do not appear, and the old dealers continue to be visited, under the supposition that new ones do not exist. Hence, the old are interested in dissuading the young from advertising, and, whenever we see an old settler discouraging this practice, as we frequently do, we are almost certain that he does it for the purpose of retaining his monopoly. We say, to every beginner in business, advertise; advertise to get business, and then continue to advertise, to keep business. Advertise for one set of customers to-day, and advertise to secure another set to-morrow.

Most dealers are deterred from advertising by the expense of the practice. Let them remember that it is like money paid for education, always returning with interest. A shopkeeper pays a dollar for an advertisement, and catches a customer by it, who buys of him to the amount of ten dollars. Has he lost? He advertises for a year, at an expense of thirty or forty dollars, and draws strangers to his store, who buy to the amount of a thousand dollars. Has he lost? And yet almost every case of advertising in a large and growing city, produces such or greater results. A merchant who urges expense against advertising, is like the keeper of a stable, who would save money by omitting to shoe his horse. He saves the expense of shoeing, but incurs a much greater expense in horses.—*Boston Times.*

SOUTH COVE. That portion of Boston, which bears this name, is comprised wholly of *made land*, formerly flats, lying eastward of Washington street, between the two South Boston Bridges, and any one who has not visited the vicinity for some time past, would not only be astonished, but would be hardly able to tell where he was. The improvements and rapid growth of this portion of the city are truly wonderful. What was formerly the limit of the land, washed by the flowing tide each day, is now in the midst of city appearances, covered with fine brick houses, broad open streets, and almost as compact as any portion of the city. The United States Hotel,—not long since the last house in its direction,—is now quite down town. The time when it stood almost by itself, is not far distant, and now there are fine brick blocks of houses in all directions around it. The South Cove bids fair, ere long, to be not only a large and important portion of the city, but a thriving, busy and populous section of it.

A GOOD EXAMPLE TO LEGISLATORS. Hon. Henry Clay, in the course of a late discussion in the United States Senate, maintained that every thing was gained by the morning hour; that if gentlemen were luxurious in their habits, and fond of indulgence at table, he conceived how unpleasant an early hour was to them; but his habits were not so—he rose at five every morning, and was on horseback by that hour—after taking his ride, he got his breakfast, made his toilet, and came fresh and ready for the public business. And never at any period of his life had he felt better or stronger.

DISGRACEFUL TO THE WEST AND TO THE COUNTRY. Some time since, a man was found near Williamstown, (Ky.) with his throat cut; and two men were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the matter. The wounded man got better, and is in a fair way to recover. But the people of Williamstown were not willing to lose a hanging scene. Notice was accordingly given that on a following day, lynch law would be executed on the two suspicious persons. On the day appointed, about five hundred persons met pursuant to notice, marched to the jail, took possession of the prisoners, and proceeded with them to the place appointed for the execution. Arrived there, the prisoners were allowed the benefit of clergy for several hours. A member of the bar addressed the assembly. When he closed, religious exercises were performed; and then the two prisoners were deliberately murdered.

Considering all the circumstances—the long notice given, the deliberate, cold blooded, atrocity of the murder, the mockery of religion—this is the most disgraceful occurrence which has happened for years. It may well lead us to doubt whether the people of some parts of Kentucky have advanced beyond a state of absolute barbarism. The Tribune says of portions of the West—"If they are not blotted from the Earth, it is only because justice is delayed and murderers allowed immunity for a space—we trust not forever."

NEW METHOD OF TANNING LEATHER. A new method of tanning has been discovered, an account of which is given in the *Wayne* (N. Y.) Standard. It amounts to this. An air-tight, cylindrical vat is constructed, with an orifice for putting in the skins, with pipes by which to admit and discharge the liquor, and with an air pump for the purpose of exhausting the air from within the vat. Having suspended some skins, prepared in the ordinary way, and produced, as nearly as possible, a vacuum with the air pump, some cold hemlock liquor is, after an hour, admitted and suffered to remain ten minutes. It is then discharged, and the vat exhausted of air and kept so for an hour; then the liquor is again admitted for ten minutes and discharged. After repeating this process six times, a piece of calf skin of ordinary thickness was taken out, dried and cured, and by good judges pronounced to be a first rate and unequalled quality of leather. To thicker and heavier skins the liquor is admitted from twelve to eighteen times. Some pieces when cured were declared by experienced shoemakers and tanners to be handsome, stronger and more flexible leather than if tanned in the old way. The time required is from twelve to thirty-six hours.

The theory of the process is this. The exhaustion of the air from the vat removes from the skin that atmospheric pressure which is a chief principal capillary attraction, and causes a rapid evaporation, by which the uncharged water and galic acid in the skins is thrown off, and also produces a reduction of temperature which effects a contraction of fibre in the skins, thereby further expelling their uncharged water, and thus affords to the liquor when admitted, more easy and ready penetration into them.

RESCUE AT NIAGARA FALLS. The Boston Daily Advertiser states, that on the evening of the 16th instant, a man, who resided at Niagara Falls Village, in proceeding homeward from Chippewa, alone, in a boat, when about two miles above the Fall, broke one of his oars. He was consequently unable to reach his place of landing, and soon found himself conveyed rapidly down the current toward the Horse Shoe Falls. By great exertions, he reached so near one of the outer islands, called the Sisters, that his boat struck a rock and filled, and by throwing himself into the stream he gained the island. He there remained through the night, and on the following morning he was observed from the shore. A man, by great exertion and at great hazard, attempted to relieve him, and succeeded in reaching Deer Island, where he could converse with him, but could not afford him any relief. However, by means of a rope which he threw from Deer Island, he succeeded in rescuing him.

CUNNING ROGUE. For several days in succession, recently, a boy some ten years of age, called at a grocery store in Boston, with a bottle, and had it filled with port wine; but the fact excited no particular attention, at the time. He called another day as usual, and while the store-keeper was in a back room drawing the wine (the clerks being absent) another person entered, went to the counting-room desk, and took therefrom a trunk containing one hundred dollars and upwards in money, and nearly all the valuable papers of the store. The man was seen by the neighbors as he left the store with the trunk, but the fact did not at the time excite their suspicions. That there was collusion between the rogue and the boy, seems evident from the fact that the man would not have dared to commit robbery in the very presence of a witness, unless that witness were a party interested. A liberal reward is offered for the recovery of the property, and we hope our vigilant police will ferret out the thieves.

NEGROES IN CANADA. It is computed by the Montreal Courier, that there are about twenty thousand negroes in Canada, who have escaped from slavery in the Southern States. An attempt is making to induce the colored population to emigrate to Jamaica. The results of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, have been that thousand of former slaves have become freeholders, and such is the scarcity of labor and the high premium it commands, in the West India market, that the Legislature of the Island of Jamaica passed last year an act offering a free passage, under the most favorable circumstances, to all persons willing to emigrate to that Colony.

FACTORY GIRLS. In a pamphlet recently published in Lowell, written by Dr. Elisha Bartlett, in vindication of the character and condition of the females employed in the Lowell Mills, there is a statement furnished by the Treasurer of the Lowell Institution for Savings, to the following purport:

"The whole number of depositors in the Institution on the 23d of July, 1840, was nineteen hundred and seventy-six; the whole amount of deposits was \$305,796.75. Of these depositors nine hundred and seventy-eight are factory girls, and the amount of their funds now in the bank, is estimated, in round numbers, at one hundred thousand dollars. It is a common thing for one of these girls to have five hundred dollars in deposit, and the only reason why she does not exceed this sum is the fact that the Institution pays no interest on any larger sum than this. After reaching this amount, she invests her remaining funds elsewhere."

PUMPS WITHOUT BOXES. A great improvement has been made in Pumps, by a mechanic of Boston. In the invention, the brake is made to revolve, so that the necessity of selecting a right or left hand pump is dispensed with, as this is adapted to any situation. Within the body of the pump there is an air chamber of iron, by the aid of which the water is raised easily thirty-two feet perpendicular. There are no boxes. The pumps have been tested for a year and are found to give general satisfaction.

CARRYING THE JOKE TOO FAR. A young man, about fifteen years old, was drowned while bathing in Lancaster, (Pa.). He was in the habit of pretending to be on the point of drowning, while swimming, and afterwards laughing at those who came to his assistance. Several persons were on the bank and witnessed his death struggles, but supposed they were feigned, and used no effort to rescue him. The trite saying that "a liar will not be believed though he speaks the truth," seems to have been fully verified in this instance.

NARROW ESCAPE. As two ladies were walking on the turnpike in Chelsea, an unruly cow, which had been driven out of a pasture, and foiled in an attempt to return, suddenly ran towards them, and tossed one of them into the air. She fell upon her head and shoulder, and was taken up senseless by the men who were driving the cow, and remained so for about two hours. On examination it was ascertained that her injuries were not of a very dangerous nature, although she was much bruised.

GREAT OX. The celebrated ox, Pennsylvania, was slaughtered in Philadelphia on the 2d of February, 1841. This ox was of a cross between the Devon and Durham; was eight years old; had been fed five years; and his live weight was 3350 pounds, dead weight of the four quarters 2385; loose fat 334 pounds. On cutting up, the flesh was found "elegantly mottled," the flesh laid on the best parts, and the five years feed not gone to "make soap and candles," as Bakewell used to remark of such very fat animals.

PERSEVERANCE. The Chinese tell of one of their countrymen who had been making strenuous efforts to acquire literary information, who, discouraged by difficulties, at length gave up his books in despair. As he returned to manual employment, he saw a woman rubbing a crowbar on a stone; on asking her the reason, she replied, she was in want of a needle, and that she would rub down the crowbar till she got it small enough. The patience of the aged female provoked him to make another attempt, and he succeeded in obtaining the rank of one of the first three in the Empire.

DEATH OF DR. McNEVEN. Dr. William James McNeven, the venerable Irish Patriot and companion of Emmett, died last week at New York, in the 79th year of his age. The many years of his life, which have been passed in that city, have endeared him both to his countrymen proper, and to the native citizens of his adopted country. He has gone down to the grave full of years and honors—an esteemed citizen and a beloved friend. Mr. William Trainer is now the only survivor of that little band who accompanied Emmett to this country after the failure of their attempt to revolutionize Ireland.

CURIOUS INVENTION. A flying machine has been invented, and a model deposited in the patent office at Washington. The design is to enclose all the body except the head and hands in one garment, made of strong silk or linen, and strengthened by a cord passing round the body near the waist, and also upwards, diverging from a point near the spine. To the garment and cords a rope, chain, or cord is to be fastened near the loins, and is to extend from the back up to a balloon, in such a manner that, with the aid of wings, a man might rise in the air in an inclined position, and be able to direct his course.

DIARRHOEA. People need not be long troubled with that disorder so generally prevalent at this season, commonly known as the summer or bowel complaint, when the certain remedy therefore may be found on every man's dinner table, in the shape of salt and vinegar. Two tea spoons full of the former dissolved in half a gill of the latter, and swallowed at a draught, will, in most cases, effect an instant cure. The second dose, if needed, will assuredly accomplish it.

ASPARAGUS PAPER. A paper manufacturer of Ghent, has discovered that the refuse ends of asparagus make excellent paper, at half the expense of paper from rags, and that a still greater economy is obtained by mixing the pulp of asparagus with that of the beet root.

EACH PARTY WINNING THE STAKES. Two natives lately took lodgings for about ten days at a tavern in York County, Pa., and fared sumptuously, drinking two or three bottles of wine daily. The last day a dispute arose about the speed of their horses, and they at last agreed to enter on the 'profitable contest.' The landlord was appointed judge, each being the rider of his own horse. When they were mounted, the judge, like those at the Olympic games, gave the word, *one, two, three and Go!*—Off they went, and have never been seen or heard of since; leaving the landlord fully compensated by having had the honor to be their judge.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

TEMPERANCE.

The meeting at the Episcopal Church, as we learn from a friend who was present, on Sabbath evening last, was but thinly attended on account of the shower. Though we were sorry to have a thin audience (and it is what we have not been accustomed to in this good cause) yet we rejoice that, while we had a cold water meeting, water also was pouring down profusely upon the dry earth. Quite a gentlemanly delegation was present from the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Boston, consisting of Messrs. Baxter and Burns.

Mr. Burns was first introduced, who addressed the meeting for about half an hour in a very pretty speech. We did not learn that he himself was actually a reformed drunkard, though according to his own account he had formerly drank something, and was now a member of the Washington Society. We presume he has moved in fashionable circles and had respectable connections.

Mr. Baxter then addressed the meeting for nearly an hour. His remarks were quite appropriate—enunciation was far from good. It was very difficult, not to say impossible, to hear and understand at a short distance from the speaker.

He unfolded to a considerable extent the doings of the Washington Society. He said that it now numbers four thousand! We may well say, what a host of drunkards have existed, and still exist, in our land! But it seems, the number is fast decreasing; and the fond anticipation is cherished by many, that the reform will soon become general and spread over the land.

It seems there are happy instances of breaking off from the cup even in our own town.

As it respects the remarks in our paper of the 24th, we have only to say, that we exceedingly regretted the failure of the delegation, and understanding that no one from this place had countermanded the request that had been officially made for one, we supposed, of course, the fault must lie with the committee of the Washington Society in Boston; and, we still understand, that no one from this town did countermand the direction for a delegation on the 18th. If so, we suppose the fault must have been with the directors of that society.

As to the failure of delegations in Weymouth and Hingham, we simply spoke of them, having heard that such was the fact. If our information was incorrect and there have been no such failures, why, then, we have spoken of what did not exist, and our informants, and not we, were in fault.

We neither intended to give offence, nor to attach blame where it was not due; and we hope we shall not be disappointed in future.

We have received a line relative to the remarks which we made respecting Mr. Cheever's address at the Point. We have only to say, that we had no intention to criticize without cause. We still think some things needed qualifying, at least. We are disposed to make all due allowance for the limited time that Mr. C. had to speak and for his good intentions, but there were some expressions which we were sorry to hear. We could name them if it were necessary. We have a good opinion of Mr. C. and should be happy to hear him again when he may have a longer time and better opportunity to relate what he has seen and heard. In the meantime, we would say, we deem it of the utmost importance to have strict adherence to correctness on all such occasions. Facts should be related just as they are, even though it should take a longer period to relate them. We cheerfully acquit Mr. C. of all wrong intentions, and think him a worthy and talented young man.

COMPROMISE OF THE BANK QUESTION. The Baltimore American has a letter from Washington, which announces "that an understanding has been had among the friends of a United States Bank Bill, by which the vexed questions which have heretofore been agitated among them, have been settled, and matters so reconciled that the bill will speedily pass both Houses of Congress, and receive the approval of the President. It is said that those who have heretofore had 'constitutional scruples,' have consented to the proposed modifications, and it is further understood that Mr. Merrick, the Senator from Maryland, has expressed his determination to vote for the bill."

NAVAL. The United States frigate Macedonian, Com. Wilkinson, and sloop of Warren, Jameison, arrived at Boston, Wednesday last, from Pensacola, which place they left on the 6th inst. The brig Consort, Lieut. Powell, from the same place, arrived at New York on Monday. The frigate Constitution, Daniel Turner, Esq., commanding, was at Callao, May 21st, and would sail for home in all July.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. John Q. Adams for the very valuable pamphlet containing his argument in the Amistad case.

BANK MEETING AT NEW YORK. A large public meeting of Whigs of New York, friendly to the immediate establishment of a Bank of the United States, with power to establish branches in the several states, and territories, was held at the National Hall on Monday evening last. J. L. Lawrence, Esq. presided. Messrs. Selden and Starkweather addressed the meeting, and a series of resolutions were adopted, declaratory of the sentiments of the meeting in relation to a National Bank. The Courier and Enquirer estimates the number present at ten thousand; but the more rational prints put down the number at from three thousand to five thousand.

ABOLITION NOMINATIONS. The Pennsylvania Liberty Convention have unanimously nominated Dr. Francis Julius Lemoine of Washington Co., for Governor. The Convention authorized the State Central Committee to employ Benjamin Shaw of Vermont, to lecture on the subject of independent political action. He is the man who walked over the Green Mountains, "across lots" to attend the first nominating convention at Albany. Providence does not nurse men of his sort for nothing.

QUINCY BAND. It is highly commendable in this Band to witness them taking such a noble stand on a subject of such vast importance, as appears by one of the annexed votes.

The following votes were passed at a recent regular meeting of the Quincy Band, and ordered to be published.

Voted—That at the future meeting of the Band, the members will make no use of intoxicating liquors. **Resolved**—That the thanks of this Band be presented to Mr. Richard Yates, the "mine host" of the Quincy Point House, for the munificent entertainment with which he has graciously favored us the other evening.

CHARLES L. BADGER, Chairman.
CHARLES N. SOUTHER, Secretary.

FIRE AT WATERTOWN, WITH LOSS OF LIFE. About one o'clock Monday night last, a fire broke out in the attached to the Alma House at Watertown, which, with a large quantity of hay and grain, two horses, a pair of oxen, a calf, and several hogs, were wholly consumed. An insane man, who was confined in the barn in consequence of the disturbance created by his noisy ravings in the house, perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at about \$3,000.

TROUBLE IN MAINE. The British Government, it is said, has imposed a tax upon the American residents at Madawaska, in the disputed territory. The Bangor Democrat thinks that the State Government ought to protect them from being compelled to pay this tax, or rather that the General Government should do it. Submitting quietly to insult and wrong is no way to avoid war ultimately. An aggressing nation grows bold by impunity.

THE TARIFF. The revenue bill, introduced into the House, proposes to lay a duty of twenty per cent, on most articles now free, and to increase the duty to twenty per cent on articles now admitted at a lower rate. It will raise a revenue, and may help the silk culture. Wool growers will feel the benefit somewhat too, as this will impose a duty on many mixed fabrics, chiefly woolen, which before came free, or nearly so. It is all we shall probably get this session.

FORTIFICATION BILL. This bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, makes the following appropriations for Boston Harbor: for repair of Fort Independence, \$65,000; for repair of Fort Warren, \$105,000; for repair of West Head Battery, \$5,000; and South-East Battery the same.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT. Several able and philosophical articles have been extracted from this paper and published in the Patriot, without the proper credit. This was a mistake; and our friend of the Transcript may rest assured that it is our intention in future to do him justice in this respect.

RIGHTS OF VERDICT. The jury in the case of the Madame Restell, in New York, convicted her after an absence from the box of scarcely ten minutes. The case will be carried up to the Supreme Court, and the punishment—being only misdemeanor—is fine, or imprisonment, or both.

KENNEBUNK (ME.) GAZETTE. James W. Butler has taken charge of the mechanical department of this old established journal. Its appearance does credit to his taste and skill. He warmly deserves the most liberal success.

WESTERN SKETCHES. Charles Clapp, Esq., late of this town, is now writing a series of articles for the Plymouth Memorial, one of which we have transferred to our columns, on the first page, and to which interesting incident we invite the reader's attention.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The board of Aldermen of Boston, have decided to dispense with the annual School Dinner. The medals will, however, be awarded to the scholars, in a public manner, before the School Committee in Faneuil Hall, and a collation furnished for the children.

The four black men convicted at St. Louis of arson and murder, have suffered the penalty of their crimes by hanging. About fifteen thousand persons were present to witness the disgusting sight. Each of the men addressed the multitude previous to the execution.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, for a libel on the Court of Sessions.

We should manage our fortune like our constitution; enjoy it when good, have patience when bad, and never apply violent remedies but in cases of necessity.

A farmer of North Carolina, who was excessively annoyed by the crows, steeped some of his corn in alcohol, and the crows after devouring it soon began to act funny. May it be a lesson to other crows.

It is said that the bark of a willow tree burnt to ashes, and mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns or excrescences on any parts of the body.

The Ecclesiastical Council, convened for the trial of the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, have adjourned for ten days, leaving their decision to be couched in such terms as a Sub-Committee shall think proper.

The Toronto (Can.) Patriot does not think that England will ever allow McLeod to be tried without an appeal to arms.

NOTICES.

A Delegation of REFORMED DRUGGISTS, deliver addresses, in the Evangelical Meeting-house, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 1st, at five o'clock.

The Singers of the several religious societies, are respectfully invited to attend, and thereby disinterested interest to the meeting.

There will be a meeting on WEDNESDAY next, August 4th, at half past seven, the Vestry of the Evangelical Congregation. Several gentlemen will address the subject of temperance.

The ladies and the public generally are invited to attend.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, that they will be in session at the Town Meeting, on SATURDAY, each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER
LYSANDER RICH
Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing in the firm of
DANIEL FRENCH &
was dissolved, this day, by mutual consent of the late firm to be settled by the association of persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL FRENCH
GEORGE H. FRENCH
Quincy, July 31.

Wanted

Immediately, by the subscriber, three hands to make all kinds of Clothing, to stand employment will be given.
CALI
Neponset Village, July 31.

Granite Bridge.

THE Stockholders in the "Granite Bridge" are hereby notified, that a meeting will be held at the Railway House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of a Corporation, and to transact any other business which may legally come before them.

OTIS SHEPARD
Dorchester, July 31.

Creditor's Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the creditors of the estate of

GEORGE W. WILL

of Braintree, in said County of Norfolk, bankrupt, an insolvent debtor, will be held in the house of the Hon. Sherman Leland, in said County, on SATURDAY, the 6th of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting to said debtor a discharge, and for the transaction of any other business which may legally come before them, and to which meeting the creditors are requested to attend, and to which meeting they have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN
Braintree, July 31.

Engine Notice.

AN adjourned meeting of the Proprietors of the Adams Engine, will be held at the Town Hall on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 3d of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting to said debtor a discharge, and for the transaction of any other business which may legally come before them, and to which meeting the creditors are requested to attend, and to which meeting they have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

A general and punctual attendance of an actor is expected, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the Act, by which the Proprietors should work said engine.

It is expected the Engine Company, to have been committed the Niagara Engine, to have been committed the same time, and to the Adams Engine, in Quincy, and respectfully invited to meet with them, and to that they may become acquainted with the capacity of said Engine, which is so to what it was when new, they are desired to attend at the proposed meeting and witness and examine for themselves. Per order
GEORGE H. FRENCH
Quincy, July 31.

Dry Wood and Pot

FOR sale by the subscriber, at Quincy, cords dry Eastern Wood, twenty cords lock and Spruce Wood.
Also—150 bushels of prime Eastern Potatoes.
Quincy Point, June 12.

Assignee's Notice

THE third meeting of the creditors of CHARLES L. HAYDEN of Braintree, County of Norfolk, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the house of Sherman Leland, in said County, on SATURDAY, the 30th of July instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the Assignee, and for the transaction of any other business which may legally come before them, and to which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

E. L. WHITE
Braintree, July 17.

Benjamin Faxon's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, being duly appointed administrator, of the estate of

BENJAMIN FAXON
late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has accepted said trust, persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and to make payment thereon, to the undersigned, at the residence of LEMUEL BRACKETT, Administrator, Quincy, July 10.

Manley & Bramble. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRUGS. No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall.

JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMBLE.
Boston, April 25.

W. I. Goods and Groceries. E. PACKARD & Co. have now on hand, a sale, a good assortment of the above goods, to suit purchasers.
Quincy, May 22.

BANK MEETING AT NEW YORK. A large public meeting of Whigs of New York, friendly to the immediate establishment of a Bank of the United States, with power to establish branches in the several States, and territories, was held at the National Hall on Monday evening last. J. L. Lawrence, Esq. presided. Messrs. Selden and Starkweather addressed the meeting, and a series of resolutions were adopted, declaratory of the sentiments of the meeting in relation to a National Bank. The Courier and Enquirer estimates the number present at ten thousand; but the more rational prints put down the number at from three thousand to five thousand.

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The Toronto (Can.) Patriot does not think that England will ever allow McLeod to be tried without an appeal to arms.

NOTICES.
A Delegation of REFORMED DRUNKARDS will deliver addresses, in the Evangelical Congregational Meeting house, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (August 1st.) at five o'clock.

The Singers of the several religious societies are respectfully invited to attend, and thereby impart an additional interest to the meeting.

There will be a meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, August 4th, at half past seven o'clock, in the Vestry of the Evangelical Congregational Church. Several gentlemen will address the meeting on the subject of temperance.

The ladies and the public generally are invited to attend.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.
LYSANDER RICHARDS.
Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

Dissolution.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of
DANIEL FRENCH & SON,
was dissolved, this day, by mutual consent. Business of the late firm to be settled by the senior partner.

DANIEL FRENCH.
GEORGE H. FRENCH.
Quincy, July 31.

Wanted.
Immediately, by the subscriber, three hundred Sewers to make all kinds of Clothing, to which constant employment will be given.

Granite Bridge.
THE stockholders in the "Granite Bridge Corporation" are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be held at the Railway House, in Milton, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers of the Corporation, and to transact any other business which may legally come before them.

Creditor's Meeting.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of the estate of
GEORGE W. WILLIS,
of Braintree, in said County of Norfolk, boot manufacturer, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the dwelling-house of the Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the fourteenth day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting to said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Assignee.
Braintree, July 31.

Engine Notice.
AN adjourned meeting of the Proprietors of the Niagara Engine, will be held at the Engine House, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at six o'clock, for the purpose of working the Columbia Engine, which has been thoroughly repaired and put in prime order.

A general and punctual attendance of every Proprietor is expected, in order to carry into effect the vote passed at their late meeting, by which it was voted that the Proprietors should work said Engine at the above time.

It is expected the Engine Company, to whose charge has been committed the Niagara Engine, will also meet for exercise at the same time; and the Proprietors of the Adams Engine, in Quincy, are also hereby respectfully invited to meet with them at their Engine, so that an opportunity may be given for the several engine companies to cooperate together, and thereby be preparing themselves for united and useful action in case of fire.

The Proprietors of the Niagara and Columbia Engines having, at a former meeting, voted to sell the Columbia Engine, it is hereby suggested to the inhabitants owning houses in the westerly part of the town and at Quincy Point, whether it would not be an object for them to purchase said Engine, as there is no engine located in either of those sections of the town; and that they may become acquainted with the quality and capacity of said Engine, which is said to be equal to what it was when new, they are desired to be present at the proposed meeting and witness the exercise and examine for themselves.

GEORGE H. FRENCH, Secretary.
Quincy, July 31.

Dry Wood and Potatoes.

FOR sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, forty cords dry Eastern Wood, twenty cords dry Hemlock and Spruce Wood.

Also—150 bushels of prime Eastern Chenango Potatoes.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Point, June 12.

Assignee's Notice.

THE third meeting of the creditors of the estate of
CHARLES D. HAYDEN of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, teamster, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the house of Sherman Leland, Esq., in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, the thirty-first day of July instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the Assignee and ordering a dividend of the estate of said debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

E. L. WHITE, Assignee.
Braintree, July 17.

Benjamin Faxon's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator, *de bonis non*, of the estate of

BENJAMIN FAXON,
late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, blacksmith, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEWEL BRACKETT, Administrator.
Quincy, July 10.

Manley & Bramhall,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

W. I. Goods and Groceries.
E. PACKARD & Co. have now on hand and for sale, a good assortment of the above, which will be sold to suit purchasers.

QUINCY PATRIOT.
A. S. Jordan,
SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB,
NO. 2 MILK, TWO DOORS FROM WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
MANUFACTURER OF COMBS AND POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the TORTOISE SHELL WORK, at the Favis, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs. Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Sissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils.

COMBS MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED.

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

Elisha Packard & Co.
HAYE recently added to their former large and fashionable Stock, the following Staple and Fancy Articles, viz:—British Chantilly LACE VELS, from \$3 to \$6 each. Low priced FRENCH LAWS for Dresses—Linen and Long Lawn—Victoria and Corded Robes. Fancy Silk, Mousseline De Laine, Black Lace and Thibet HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Lace, Cambric and Thread, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS. Strip'd, Check'd, and Plain White CAMBRICS, SARSENETT, and common colored, do.

Low priced FRENCH LAWS for Dresses—Linen and Long Lawn—Victoria and Corded Robes. Fancy Silk, Mousseline De Laine, Black Lace and Thibet HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Strip'd, Check'd, and Plain White CAMBRICS, SARSENETT, and common colored, do.

MUSLIN COLLARS, of various styles. Black ALPINE, of superior quality, for 75 cents.

LACES, MUSLINS and LINENS, of various quality. Bleach'd and Unbleach'd SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

BROADCLOTH, CASSIMERE, VESTINGS, TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, HATS, CAPS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, &c, &c.

All of which articles are offered at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Quincy, July 31.

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Ellis Ames, Esquire, a Master in Chancery, in the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

CHRISTOPHER WEBB,
of Weymouth, in the said County of Norfolk, merchant, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Webb, will be held at the Office of F. A. Kingsbury, Esq., in Weymouth aforesaid, on the ninth day of August next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Webb, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Webb, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

CALVIN P. HINDS, Messenger.
Weymouth, July 24.

Guardian's Sale.

TO be sold, by public auction, on MONDAY, the second day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at or near the late dwelling house of Thaddeus Bates, late of Weymouth, deceased, the following mentioned Real Estate, to wit:—

One undivided twenty-eighth part of about thirty acres of land of the late homestead of the said deceased, bounding westerly by Pleasant Street, (so called), and northerly by land of heirs of Josiah Bates, deceased.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of about ten acres of land, situated near the Rolling Mill of the Weymouth Iron Company.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of about two acres of land, bounding westerly by Middle Street, and southerly by the Little Farm.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of about fifty-two rods of Salt Marsh, at Weymouth Back River.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of six Pews, in the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, in Weymouth.

Also—One undivided twenty-eighth part of about one acre of Salt Marsh, in Hingham, bounding westerly by the Back River.

The said one undivided twenty-eighth part of the above mentioned premises is a part of the Real Estate of Nathan D. Canterbury, a minor and son of Nathan Canterbury of Weymouth, and will be sold by the subscriber as Guardian to said minor, by license of the Honorable Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk, for his benefit.

NATHAN CANTERBURY, Guardian.
Weymouth, July 17.

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TO be sold, by public auction, on MONDAY, the second day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at or near the late dwelling house of Thaddeus Bates, late of Weymouth, deceased, the following mentioned Real Estate, to wit:—

Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about thirty acres of land of the late homestead of the said deceased, bounding westerly by Pleasant Street, and northerly by land of heirs of Josiah Bates, deceased.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about ten acres of land, situated near the Rolling Mill of the Weymouth Iron Company.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about two acres of land, bounding westerly by Middle Street, and southerly by the Little Farm.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about fifty-two rods of Salt Marsh, at Weymouth Back River.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of six Pews, in the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, in Weymouth.

Also—Two undivided twenty-eighth parts of about one acre of Salt Marsh, in Hingham, bounding westerly by the Back River.

The said two undivided twenty-eighth parts of the above mentioned premises is a part of the Real Estate of Cyndia Canterbury and Josiah Bates, minors, and children of Josiah Bates, late of said Weymouth, deceased, and will be sold by the subscriber as Guardian to said minors, by license of the Honorable Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk, for their benefit.

HEZEKIAH THAYER, Guardian.
Weymouth, July 17.

Commissioners' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

CHARLES A. BROWN,
late of Quincy, in said County, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from the twenty-sixth day of June last are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend to that service at the Hotel of Daniel French and Son, in said Quincy, on the first Wednesday of August, September and November next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

LEWEL BRACKETT, } *Commissioners.*
ISRAEL W. MUNROE, }

Quincy, July 10.

Umbrellas.
ALL sizes and various qualities, constantly for sale by the Subscribers at their DRY GOODS STORE, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, by the Hundred, Dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at prices which cannot fail to suit.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
Boston, May 20.

Kingman Shaw's Estate.
To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Kingman A. Shaw, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Kingman Shaw, late of Quincy, in said County, yeoman, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased, had at the time of his death real estate consisting of about thirty-one acres of land, in Weymouth, with one half of a dwelling house and half of a barn, together with two-thirds of an old mansion, called Kitley House, of the value of \$3125; that the pecuniary legacies given by him amount to \$50,00, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to \$1223.39, and that the charges of administration are \$75, making the whole claims \$1344.39; and that the value of his personal estate is \$255.27, being insufficient by the sum of \$1049.10 to satisfy said claims—And that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased, as the persons or otherwise, are Eunice Shaw, Susan Pool, wife of Asa Pool, Jr.; Benjamin A. Shaw, Nancy S. Shaw, Rosena A. Shaw, Eunice R. Shaw and Albert R. Shaw, of whom the last four are minors. The said Kingman A. Shaw, therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce said sum of \$1049.10.

KINGMAN A. SHAW, Executor.
Copy attest:—J. H. Cobb, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, July 17th, A. D. 1841.

UPON the petition of Kingman A. Shaw, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Kingman Shaw, late of Weymouth, in said County, yeoman, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased,

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
July 24.

Benjamin Faxon's Estate.
To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Lemuel Brackett, Administrator of the goods and estate of Benjamin Faxon, late of Quincy, in said County, blacksmith, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of his death real estate consisting of about two acres of land, in Weymouth, with one half of a dwelling house and half of a barn, together with two-thirds of an old mansion, called Kitley House, of the value of \$2575.00; and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to \$1345.19, and that the charges of administration are \$75, making the whole claims \$1448.19; and that the value of his personal estate is \$100, being insufficient by the sum of \$1348.19 to satisfy said claims—And that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased, as the persons or otherwise, are Eunice Shaw, Susan Pool, wife of Asa Pool, Jr.; Benjamin A. Shaw, Nancy S. Shaw, Rosena A. Shaw, Eunice R. Shaw and Albert R. Shaw, of whom the last four are minors. The said Administrator therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce said sum of \$1348.19.

LEWEL BRACKETT, Adm.
Copy attest:—J. H. Cobb, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, July 10th, A. D. 1841.

UPON the petition of Lemuel Brackett, Administrator of the goods and estate of Benjamin Faxon, late of Quincy, in said County, blacksmith, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased,

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
July 24.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

WILLIAM KINGMAN,
of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, and has accepted said trust. And all persons indebted to and having any goods or effects of the said Kingman are required to pay and deliver the same to the subscriber, Assignee. And the creditors of the said Kingman are hereby notified that their second meeting will be held at the office of Samuel Brack Esq. in Braintree, on MONDAY, the ninth day of August next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may and be legally required, at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

By order of Ellis Ames, Esq. Master in Chancery.
JOSEPH BRACK, Assignee.
Braintree, July 24.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

OBADIAH THAYER,
late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

HEZEKIAH THAYER, Adm.
Braintree, July 17.

Bonnet's Repaired.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform her friends and the public, that she has commenced Whitening and Pressing Straw and Florence Bonnets, and altering them to the most fashionable form.

Also—Drawn and Frame Bonnets made.

The above work she can do at quite a reduced price. Residence at Nathaniel Pittee's, on the Weymouth and Braintree Turnpike.

ELIZABETH PITTEE.
Quincy, July 10.

For Sale.

FIFTY cords of Dry White Pine Wood, delivered at \$1.50 the cord. Apply at Quincy Point to

ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, July 24.

Napoleonic Cloths.

THE best article for summer Coats.

Also—A good assortment of GAMBROONS for Pants. For sale at low prices by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, July 24.

French Muslim Collars.

VERY neat style and fashionable shape, just received and for sale by

J. BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, July 17.

Quincy & Boston Stage.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day. (Sundays excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hartwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON G. LLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Jeffrey R. Brackett,
Importer—Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN Fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials, Tools and RICH MANTEL CLOCKS.

Manufacturer of Rich Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles and Fencil Cases.

Watches repaired by experienced workmen.

Cash paid for gold and silver at No. 69 Washington Street, Boston.

Tooth Powders.

POTTER'S Celebrated Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and purifying the Breath.

Also—Potters' Tooth Ache Drops, a cure for the Tooth Ache. For sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19.

White Lead.

THE subscriber is agent for the Glenville White Lead, which, for whiteness and ease in using, is pronounced by some of the best painters to be superior to any kind in the market.

The undersigned is under the necessity to caution the public against those who purchase the Glenville Lead, as some unprincipled fellows are purchasing old kegs and filling the same with a compound of Lead and Whiting (or Barley), and selling for the Glenville.

E. F. PRATT, 107 State St. Boston.

N. B. Painters colors and Linseed Oil.

Also—The following persons sell the genuine—
JOHN BARNES, Ann Street.
EDWARD ADAMS, Wharf Street.

No other person is authorized to sell.

Painters are requested to call and get a sample at 107, State Street.

Boston, May 1.

New Goods.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have received a splendid assortment of spring and summer goods, such as Mouslin de Laine, rich Prints, elegant printed Lawns, white and colored goods; Shawls, Scarfs, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Laces, etc., etc.

Ladies, please call and examine our assortment before purchasing.

Quincy, May 8.

Wood! Wood!

JUST landed at the wharf, Quincy Point, fifty cords of good dry Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in any part of the town free of expense for transportation. Apply to James Leland, at the Train House, or to

ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy Point, May 22.

Wagon for Sale.

A GOOD second hand Covered Wagon and Harness for sale cheap. Apply to

POETRY.

THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

She rose from her untroubled sleep,
And put aside her soft brown hair,
And in a tone as low and deep
As love's first whisper, breathed a prayer;
Her snow white hands together pressed—
Her blue eye sheltered in its lid—
The folded linen on her breast
Just swelling with the charms it hid;
As from her long and flowing dress
Escaped a bare and tender foot,
Whose fall upon the earth did press
Like a snow white flake, soft and mute,
And there from slumbers soft and warm,
Like a young spirit fresh from Heaven,
She bowed her light and graceful form,
And humbly prayer—to be forgiven.

Oh, God! if souls unsoiled as these
Need daily mercy at thy throne—
If she upon her bended knees,
Our loveliest and our purest one,
She with a face so clear and bright,
Who deem her some stray child of light—
If she, with those soft eyes in tears,
Day after day, in her first years,
Must kneel and pray for grace from thee,
What far, far deeper need have we?
How hardly, if she win not heaven
Will our wild errors be forgiven.

THE BARK OF LIFE.

My bark of life o'er the water's of strife,
Has long been sailing slow;
With rudder lost, and tempest-tossed,
It bears its weight of woe.

Like a troubled dream does my voyage seem,
So rough has been its course;
For against my bark the billows dark
Have spent their utmost force.

As a living grave, o'er the sullen wave,
Listless my bark moves on;
And clouds of ill are hovering still,
Though the ireful storm be gone.

Now all around a gloom profound
Enshrouds the circling air;
Of hopes bereft, my bark is left
A prey to fell despair.

But see from afar, heaven's polar star,
The beacon of grace shines clear;
And the radiance bright of that blessed light,
Dispels each gloomy fear.

Faith springs the gale that fills my sail,
And wafts me towards the shore—
Till at land of peace, where troubles cease,
And sorrow is no more.

HAPPINESS—WHERE IS IT?
Is it in wealth? Go probe the breast
Of fortune's favorite heir;
And why doth woe that heart infest,
And anguish canker there?

Is it in fame? Its empty breath,
Inconstant as the breeze,
Will blast ere long, the laurel wreath
That late it formed to please.

Is it in friendship, or in love?
Alas! they soon decay;
The tears of disappointment prove
How feeble is their stay.

'Tis not in all that here excels,
'Tis not in Folly's round;
Look upward, mortals, there it dwells,
And only there is found.

ANECDOTES.

TEE-TOTALISM. Not long since, a Washingtonian, who had, previous to his signing the pledge, been a hard drinker, was taken very sick, and for a time, was unable to speak. His friends, wishing to stimulate him, offered some liquor. He could not speak, but shook his head, and continued to as long as it was offered him. When he recovered he requested his friends not to offer him liquor unless they wanted to hurt his feelings. "Especially," said he, "when I am sick don't give it to me—it nearly killed me when I was well."

THE PRACTICAL HEARER. A poor woman in the country went to hear a sermon, wherein, among other evil practices, the use of dishonest weights and measures was exposed. With this discourse she was much affected. The next day the minister according to his custom went among his hearers, and called upon the woman, he took occasion to ask her what she remembered of his sermon. The poor woman complained much of her bad memory, and said she had forgotten almost all that he had delivered. "But one thing," said she, "I remembered, I remembered to burn my bushel." A doer of the word cannot be a forgetful hearer.

JUDICIAL PLASANCY. A lawyer was pleading before a Scotch Judge. Happening to have a client, a female defender in the action of the name of Tickle, he commenced his speech in the following humorous strain—"Tickle, my client, the defender, my Lord." The audience amused with the oddity of the speech, were almost drawn into hysterics of laughter, by the Judge replying, "Tickle her yourself Harry, you are as well able to do it as I."

TIT FOR TAT. A gentleman riding thro' the town of—, one day, met an awkward fellow leading a hog, whom he accosted in the following manner—"How odd it looks to see one hog lead another?" "Yes," replied the chap, "but not so odd as it does to see a hog ride on horseback."

CROMWELL AND THE COMMONWEALTH. When Oliver Cromwell first coined his money, an old cavalier looking on one of the new pieces, read this inscription on one side, "God is with us,"—on the other, "the Commonwealth of England." "I see," said he, "that God and the Commonwealth are on different sides."

INFORMATION. "Pa, what am a board?" "A board, my beloved infant, is a long, wide, thin piece of wood, sawed from a log." "O, yes, I know—well, am our aldermen sawed out of logs?" "Why—hem!—no, child, they grow up like I do." "Pooh! fudge! pa; here's 'board' of aldermen in the paper, and I guess they is made of logs 'cause the papers knows." "Shut up, you long tongued little brat, you."

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber would call attention to the following Certificates, selected from among many, in favor of Dr. M. R. Fletcher's Trusses, which are manufactured under his direction. The qualities, which render this instrument superior to others for the same object, are its lightness, neatness, and facility of adaptation and alteration; qualities which those who have been compelled to wear a Truss will know how to prize. The subscriber, however, deems it unnecessary to add any thing to the recommendation of the distinguished gentlemen whose notices are appended.

LUTHER ANGER.

From W. G. Hannford, M. D., M. M. S. S.

This certifies that I have been in the habit of applying "Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss" since its first introduction—have applied it in many cases and noticed its effect.

Owing to the facility with which the size of the Truss—the position of the Pad, and the amount of pressure can be altered and arranged to suit each particular case, I have no hesitation in saying that I think this Truss can be worn with greater ease to the patient, and at the same time with a better prospect of a radical cure than any other Truss I have ever known.

W. G. HANFORD.

From J. C. Warren, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

At the request of Dr. Fletcher, I have examined his Truss, and have been much gratified with its mechanism, and think it worthy of an extensive trial, which I believe will result in its introduction as an important aid for the relief of Hernia.

JOHN C. WARREN.

From J. V. C. Smith, M. D., M. M. S. S., Quarantine Physician, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned has convinced himself, from a close examination and comparison with other instruments devised for the same object, that Dr. Fletcher's recently invented Truss is particularly deserving of the attention of medical practitioners. It combines so many advantages in an economical manner, that it recommends itself to those at all acquainted with the anatomy of the region to which it is to be applied.

J. V. C. SMITH.

From J. Jeffries, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Having examined Dr. Fletcher's Compound Sliding Truss, I consider it as based upon true principles for the retention of the parts protruding in Hernia, and the mechanical application as exceedingly well adapted to accomplish the end proposed.

JOHN JEFFRIES.

From A. L. Pierson, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dear Sir—The requisites of a good Truss are, 1. Perfect security against protrusion of the bowel. 2. Lightness, neatness, and simplicity of construction. 3. Durability. 4. Moderate price. Your Truss appears to combine these in a high degree, with the advantage of being easily adapted to the varieties of Hernia.

A. L. PIERSON.

Salem, Aug. 15, 1834.

From Geo. Hayward, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The undersigned having made frequent trials of the Truss invented by Dr. Fletcher, has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as superior to all other Trusses of the kind now in use, with which he is acquainted. Its advantages consist in the size and form of the pad, the ease with which it is moved, and the readiness with which the pressure is increased or diminished.

It is, moreover, in his opinion, as well calculated as any other to produce radical cure of Hernia.

GEORGE HAYWARD.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1841.

AGENTS: Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Newport Village, (Dorchester); and in this town, Ebenezer Woodward.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD,

AMERSON M. BURRELL,

Quincy, Jan. 16.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and

offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 25.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

A

some one has been industriously circulating re-

ports that the subscriber is about to remove from

the Town: this notice is to inform my customers and

the public generally, that I entertain no such inten-

tions, but shall continue business at the old stand over

Gil's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully

solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a

constant attention to business to please; at least, I will

try.

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most

fashionable style.

Razors HONED and set at short notice.

WILLIAM SHAW.

Quincy, Mar. 20.

'Live and let Live.'

THE

subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his

thanks to his customers and the public for the lib-

eral patronage extended to him, and would inform

them that he has just added to his former stock a large

assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved

credit.

JUSTIN SPEAR.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

Wood and Potatoes.

JUST

received and now offered for sale by the sub-

scriber, at Quincy Point, sixty cords of prime

Eastern Wood.

Also—One hundred bushels of good POTATOES—

whites, cheneauges and reds.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Point, May 22.

For Sale.

JUST

received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good

Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable

price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8.

Wines! Wines!

JUST

received by the subscriber, of superior qual-

ity, Sicily Madeira, Malaga and Old Port Wines.

Also—Refined Cider and Vinegar.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, May 15.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy

of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here

introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed

in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the

agent, and published in the New York Sun.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D.

Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy

Root, during the month of May. It has cured and

completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Pal-

liver Complaint 192, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Pal-

pitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1652.

The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medi-

cine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certifi-

cate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the

written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation

in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington

County, the following resolution was unanimously

passed:—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition

of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and

Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we

have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided

and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption

and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it

to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have

been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoar-

hound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in

private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital.

I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the

Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough,

Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious,

and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the

profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—It is most happy to in-

form you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort,

and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint;

a disease under which I had labored upwards of six

years. I have recommended it to several of my friends

who have been successful, and in every instance has been

successful. I am, I believe, a happy man, and I am

glad to see your life for usefulness. I am respectfully, your

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay

street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW

GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the

New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy,

October 17.

Livery Stable.

THE

subscriber respectfully acquaints the public

that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear

of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to ac-

commodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and

other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Quincy, May 8.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CARRIAGE BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN

from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, sev-

eral Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of

large size. The above reward will be given for such

knowledge as will lead to the detection and punish-

ment of the thief or thieves.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 26.

Blankets.

ROSE

and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for

sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Ink.

BLACK

and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen,

at manufacturer's prices, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19.

Wrapping Paper.

AN

assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes,

for sale low at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Jan. 30.

Straw Carpeting.

4-4

AND 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just re-

ceived and for sale low, by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, May 8.

Notice.

PERSONS

going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill,

or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing

the Mowing Land of the subscriber.

HENRY SOUTHER.

Quincy, April 17.

For Sale.

A

pair of Blacksmith's Bellows and an Anvil; also,

a Jack used in the Stone business. Apply to

JOHN BRIEHLER.

Quincy, June 26.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long dis-vested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigwigs are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by

Quincy, June 13.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensive-ly used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

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MISCELLANY.

THE MISTAKEN CHOICE.

'So you are really going to be married Charles?'

'Yes, uncle; and I hope you will agree with me in thinking that I have made a very prudent choice.'

'That remains to be seen yet,' said Mr. Waterton. 'In the first place, who is the lady?'

'Miss Laura Tarleton.'

'I knew her name well enough, for you have scarcely uttered any other one these six weeks,' was the crusty reply; 'but I want to know something of her family.'

'Her father was a southern merchant, and died four or five years since, leaving only two daughters to inherit his large estate; one of these daughters married about two years since, and is now in Europe, the other I hope to introduce to your affections as my wife.'

'Has she no mother?'

'Her mother died while she was yet very young.'

'Where was she educated?'

'At the fashionable boarding-school of Madame Finesse, and I can assure you no expense has been spared in her education.'

'I dare say not: these new-fangled establishments for the manufacture of mantraps, don't usually spare expense. How old is your intended wife?'

'Just nineteen.'

'Where has she lived since she left school, for I suppose she was finished,' as they style it, some years since.'

'She has resided lately at the Astor House, under the protection of a relative who boards there.'

'Then she cannot know much about house-keeping.'

'I dare say not,' replied Charles, with a slight feeling of vexation, 'but all that knowledge comes by practice, uncle.'

'If her time has been divided between a boarding school and a hotel, where is she to learn any thing about it?'

'Oh, women seem to have an intuitive knowledge of such things.'

'You are mistaken, boy,' said the old man, 'if a girl has been brought up in a good home, and sees a regular system of housekeeping constantly pursued, she will become unconsciously familiar with its details, even though she may not then put such knowledge in practice; the consequence will be that when she is the mistress of a house, her memory will assist her judgment—a quality, by the way, not too common in girls of nineteen. But how is a poor thing who has seen nothing but the *skimble-skamble* of a school-household or the clockwork regularity of a great hotel, to know any of the machinery by which the comfort of a home is obtained and secured?'

'Oh I am not afraid to trust to Laura,' replied Charles with animation, 'she is young, good-tempered, and, I believe, loves me; so I have every security for the future. When there's a will there's a way.'

'True, true, Charles, and I only hope your wife may have the will to find the right way; what is her fortune?'

'Reports vary respecting the amount—some say eighty, others one hundred thousand dollars.'

'Don't you know any thing about it?'

'I know that her fortune is very considerable, especially for a poor devil like me, who can barely clear two thousand a year by business,' answered Charles, with some irritation.

'When your father married, Charles, he was master of only three hundred dollars in the world.'

'That may be, and the consequence was that my father's son has been obliged to work like a dog all his life.'

'The very best thing that could have happened to you, my dear boy.'

'How do you make that out? For my part, I see nothing very desirable in poverty?'

'Nor do I, Charles; poverty is certainly an evil, but it is an evil to which you have never been exposed; competence was the reward of your father's industry, and he was thus enabled

to bestow a good education and good habits upon his son. The limited range of your own experience will convince you of the danger of great riches. Who are the persons in our great city most notorious for vice and folly? Who are the horse-jockies, the gamblers, the rowdies, and the fools of high life? Why, they are the sons of our rich men, and how can we expect better things from those who from their very childhood are pampered in idleness and luxury. I know you will tell me there are exceptions to this sweeping censure, and this I am willing to allow, for there are some minds which even the influence of wealth cannot injure; but how few are they, compared with the number of those who are ruined in their very infancy by the possession of riches. Depend upon it, Charles, that learning, industry, and virtue form the best inheritance which any man can derive from his ancestors.'

'It is a pity the world would not think so, uncle.'

'So it is, boy; but the fact is such as I have stated, whatever the majority of people may think. You have not now to learn that the wise and good are always in the minority in this world. But tell me one thing, my dear boy; if Miss Tarleton was poor and friendless, instead of being rich and fashionable, would you have fallen in love with her?'

'Why yes—certainly—I don't know—I' stammered Charles, confusedly, 'but that is supposing so improbable a case that I cannot determine.'

'Suppose she were suddenly to be deprived of her fortune,' said the persevering old man, 'would you still be so desirous of wedding her?'

'Why, to tell you the honest truth, uncle, I do not think I should, and for an excellent reason. Laura has been brought up as a rich man's daughter, and therefore can scarcely be expected to have had proper training for a poor man's wife. If I were compelled to support a family on my paltry business, it would be necessary to have a more prudent and economical companion than Laura is likely to prove; but, thank heaven, that is not the case.'

'All are liable to reverses of fortune, Charles, and should such befall you in future, you might chance to find that a prudent wife without money is a better companion in misfortune than an extravagant one who brought a rich dowry.'

'My dear uncle, do not imagine all kinds of unpleasant contingencies; the idea of what you call a prudent woman is shocking to my notions of feminine character; it always conjures up in my mind an image of a sharp-voiced, keen-eyed creature, scolding at servants, fretting at children, and clattering slipshod about the house to look after candle-ends and cheese-parings. Before a woman can become parsimonious she must in a measure unsex herself, since the foible most natural to the sex is extravagance—the excess of a liberal spirit.'

'You are mistaken, Charles; that there are such women as you describe, bustling, notable housewives, who pride themselves on their ability to manage, as they term it, and who practice cunning because unable to use force, I acknowledge; but they are chiefly to be found among those who have been placed in an unnatural position in society—women, who having neither father, brother nor husband to protect them, have been obliged to struggle with the world, and have learned to jostle lest they should be jostled in the race of life. But bachelor as I am, I have had many opportunities of studying the sex, and I can assure you that economy, frugality and industry are by no means incompatible with feminine delicacy, refinement of thought, and elegant accomplishments.'

'Well, it may be all true, uncle,' replied Charles, utterly wearied of the old man's lecture, 'but it is too late to reflect upon the matter now, even if I were so disposed. I am to be married next week, and I hope when you see Laura, you will think, with me, and give me credit for more prudence than you seem to believe I possess.'

Charles Waterton possessed good feelings, and, as he believed, good principles; yet, seduced by the ambition of equalling his richer neighbors, he had persuaded himself into choosing a wife, less from affection than from motives of interest. Had Laura Tarleton been poor, he certainly would never have thought of her, since, pretty as she was, she lacked the brilliancy of character which he had always admired. But there was a sin upon his conscience, known only to himself and one other, which often clouded his brow, even in the midst of his anticipated triumph. There was a young, fair, and gifted girl, whom he had loved with all the fervor of sincere attachment, and he knew that she loved him, although no word on the subject had been uttered by either. He knew that his looks, and tones, and actions had been to her those of a lover, and he had little reason to doubt the feeling with which he had been met. He had looked forward to the time when he should be quietly settled amid the comforts of a peaceful home, and the image of that fair girl was always the prominent object in his pictures for the future. But a change came over the spirit of the whole nation. Wealth poured into the country—or at least what was then considered wealth—and with it came luxury and sloth. The golden stream came to some like a mountain torrent, and others began to repine at receiving it only as the tiny rivulet. People 'made haste to be rich,' and Charles Waterton was infected with the same thirst after wealth. He met with Laura Tarleton, learned that she was an orphan heiress, and instantly determined to secure the

glittering prize. Ambition conquered the tenderness of his nature; he forsook the lady of his love, and after an acquaintance of six weeks succeeded in becoming the husband of the wealthy votary of fashion.

Not long after his marriage, he discovered one slight error in his calculations, and found that his wife's hundred thousand dollars had in reality dwindled down to thirty thousand. But even this was not to be despised, and Charles, conscious that he had nothing but talents and industry when he commenced life, felt that he had drawn a prize in the lottery. Grateful to his wife for her preference of him, and conscious that he had not bestowed on her his full affection, he determined to make all the amends in his power, by lavishing every kindness upon her, and submitting implicitly to her wishes. Having intimated to him that she should prefer boarding during the first year of their married life, he accordingly engaged a suite of apartments at the Astor House, where they lived in a style of splendor and ease exceedingly agreeable to the taste of both. Mrs. Waterton was extremely pretty, with an innocent, child-like face, and a graceful figure, and Charles felt so much pride in the admiration which she received in society, that he forgot to notice her mental deficiency. Their time was passed in a perpetual round of excitement and gaiety. During the hours when the counting room claimed the husband's attention, the young wife lounged on a sofa, read the last new novel, waddled through a morning's shopping, or paid fashionable visits. The afternoon was spent over the dinner table, while the evening soon passed in the midst of a brilliant party, or amid the pleasures of some public amusement. But living in the bustle of a hotel, with a large circle of acquaintances always ready to drink Mr. Waterton's wine and flirt with his pretty wife, they were rarely left to each other's society, and at the termination of the first twelve months, they knew little more of each other's tempers and feelings than when they pledged their vows at the altar. Charles had learned that his placid Laura was somewhat pertinacious and very fond of dress, while she had been deeply mortified by the discovery that Charles's deceased mother had, during her widowhood, kept a thread and needle store; but this was all that they had ascertained of each other. There had been no studying of each other's character—no opportunity of practising that adaptation so necessary to the comfort of married life. They had lived only in a crowd, and were as yet in the position of partners in a quadrille, associated rather for a season of gaiety than for the changeless scenes of actual life.

The commencement of the second year found the young couple busily engaged in preparing for housekeeping. A stately house, newly built and situated in a fashionable part of the city, was selected by Mrs. Waterton and purchased by her obsequious husband in obedience to her wishes, though he did not think it necessary to inform her that two thirds of the purchase money was to remain on mortgage. They now only awaited the arrival of the rich furniture which Mrs. Waterton had directed her sister to select in Paris. This came at length, and with all the glee of a child she having her house fitted with carpets of such turkish softness that the foot was almost buried in their bright flowers; mirrors that might have served for walls to the palace of truth; couches, kivas and fauteuils, inlaid with gold and covered with velvet most exquisitely painted; curtains, whose costly texture had been quadrupled in value by the skill of the embroideress; tables of the finest mosaic; lustres and giandolles of every variety, glittering with their wealth of gold and crystal; and all the thousand expensive toys which serve to minister to the frivolous tastes of fashion. The arrangement of the sleeping apartments was on a scale of equal magnificence. French dressing tables, with all their paraphernalia of Sevres china and crystal; Psyche glasses, in frames of ivory and gold; beds of rosewood, inlaid with ivory, and canopied with gold and silver, were among the decorations. But should the reader seek to ascend still higher—the upper rooms—the servants' apartments, uncarpeted, unfurnished, destitute of all the comforts which are as necessary to domestic life as their superiors, would have been found to afford a striking contrast to the splendors of those parts of the mansion which were intended for display.

With all his good sense, Charles Waterton was yet weak enough to indulge a feeling of exultation as he looked round his magnificent house, and felt himself 'master of all he surveyed.' His thoughts went back to the time when the death of his father had plunged the family almost into destitution—when his mother had been aided to open a little shop, of which he was chief clerk, until the kindness of his old uncle had procured for him a situation in a wholesale store, which had finally enabled him to reach his present eminence. He remembered how often he had stood behind a little counter to sell a penny ball of thread or a piece of tape—how often he had been snubbed and scolded at when subject to the authority of a purse-proud employer—and, in spite of his better reason, Charles felt proud and triumphant. His self-satisfaction was somewhat diminished, however, by the sight of a bill drawn upon him by his brother-in-law in Paris, for the sums due on this great display of elegance. Ten thousand dollars—one third of his wife's fortune—just sufficed to furnish their new house. Thus seven hundred dollars was cut off from their annual income, to be consumed in the wear and tear of their costly gew-gaws; another thou-

sand was devoted to the payment of interest on the mortgage which remained on his house; so that, at the very outset of his career, Charles found himself, notwithstanding his wife's estate, reduced to the 'paltry two thousand a year,' which he derived from his business. But he had too much false pride to confess the truth to his wife, and at once to alter their style of living. Each had been deceived in their estimate of the other's wealth. Laura's income had been large enough, while she remained single, to allow her indulgence in every whim, and Charles, ambitious of the reputation of a man of fashion, after slaving all the morning in his office, had been in the habit of driving fast trotting horses, or sporting a tilbury and tiger in Broadway, every afternoon, spending every cent of his income, and giving rise to the belief among the young men that he was very rich, while the old merchants only looked upon him as very imprudent. They were now to learn that their combined fortunes would not support the extravagancies of a household, but Laura, accustomed to the command of money from childhood, knew not its value, because she had never known its want, and her husband shrunk from the duty of enlightening her on the subject, by informing her of their real situation.

By the time the arrangements of their house were completed, and had been admired, envied and sneered at by her 'dear five thousand friends,' the season arrived for Mrs. Waterton's usual visit to Saratoga. Her husband of course accompanied her, though with rather a heavy heart, for he knew that only by close attention to business he could hope to provide the necessary funds for all such expenditures, although he had not sufficient moral courage to confess that he was so closely chained to the galley of commerce. The usual round of gaiety was traversed—the summer was spent in lounging at different watering places—and the autumn found them returning, heartily wearied, to their splendid home. With the assistance of some kind suggestors, Mrs. Waterton now planned a series of entertainments for the coming winter, and Charles listened with ill-dissembled anxiety to the schemes for balls, parties, soirees, musical festivals and suppers—there was but one way to support all this. Charles determined to extend his business, and instead of confining himself to a regular cash trade, he resolved to follow the example of his neighbors, and engage in speculation. Accordingly, he sold his wife's stock in several noted institutions, and investing the proceeds in merchandise, commenced making money on a grand scale. This was in the beginning of the year '36, and every one knows the excitement of that momentous season: a season not soon to be forgotten by the bankrupt merchants, the distressed wives and the beggared children who can date their misfortunes from the temporary inflation of the credit system, by which that fatal year was characterized.—Mr. Waterton's books soon showed an immense increase of business, and, upon the most moderate calculation, his profits could scarcely be less than from eight to ten thousand dollars within six months. This was doing pretty well for a man who had formerly been content with a 'paltry two thousand a year,' but as avarice, like jealousy, 'grows by what it feeds on.' Charles began to think he might as well make money in more ways than one. He therefore began to buy real estate, and pine lands in Maine, wild tracts in Indiana, town lots in Illinois, together with the thousand schemes which then filled the heads of the sanguine and the pockets of the cunning, claimed his attention and obtained his money; while, at the same time, the fashionable society of New York were in raptures with Mrs. Waterton's splendid parties, her costly equipage, and her magnificent style of dress.

'Have you counted the cost of all these things, Charles?' said his old uncle, as he entered the house one morning, and beheld the disarray consequent upon a large party the previous night.

'Yes, uncle, I think I have,' said Charles, smiling, as he sipped his coffee, at the old man's simplicity. 'The fellows who manage these affairs soon compel us to count the cost, for when I came down this morning, I found on the breakfast table this bill for nine hundred and fifty-four dollars.'

'Nine hundred dollars, Charles! You don't mean to say that your party last night cost that sum?'

'I do, my dear sir, and considering that the bill includes everything but the wines, I do not consider it an exorbitant one; however, the elegant colored gentleman who takes all this trouble for me does not charge me quite so much as he would if I employed him less frequently.'

The old man looked round and sighed. The apartments were in sad disorder, for the servants, overcome by the fatigues of the previous day, had followed the example of their master, and stolen from the morning the sleep they had been denied at night. A bottle lay shivered in one corner of the supper room, the champagne with which it had been filled soaking into the rich carpet—a piece of plum-cake had been crushed by some heedless foot into the snow white rug which lay before the drawing-room fire—the sweeping draperies of one of the curtains was still dripping with something which bore a marvellous resemblance to melted ice cream, and the whole suite of apartments wore that air of desolation which usually characterizes a 'banquet hall deserted.'

'Do you calculate the destruction of furni-

ture in counting the cost of your parties, Charles?' asked Mr. Waterton.

'Oh no—that of course is expected; furniture, you know, becomes old-fashioned and requires to be renewed about every three years, and therefore one may as well have the use of it while it is new.'

'You must have a vast addition to your fortune if you expect to pay for all these things.'

'My dear sir,' replied the nephew, with a most benignant smile at his uncle's superlative ignorance of his affairs, 'my dear sir, you do not seem to know that, in the course of about three years, I shall be one of the richest men in New York.'

'Do you sell on credit?' asked the old man significantly.

'Certainly; everybody does so now.'

'Well, then, my boy, take an old man's advice, and don't count your chickens before they are hatched; don't live on ten thousand a year when that sum exists only in your ledger. Call in your debts, and when your customers have paid, then tell me how much you have gained.'

'My dear uncle, you are quite obsolete in your notions. I wish I could induce you to enter with me into a new scheme; it would make your fortune.'

'I am content with my present condition, Charles; my salary of eight hundred a year is quite sufficient for the wants of a bachelor, and leaves me a little for the wants of others; nor would I sacrifice my peace of mind and quiet of conscience for all the fortunes that will ever be made by speculation.'

'It is not necessary to sacrifice either peace or principle in making a fortune, uncle.'

'You have not seen the end yet, my dear boy; I have lived long enough to behold several kinds of speculative mania, and all terminated in a similarly unfortunate manner. It is a spirit of gambling which is abroad, and I am old-fashioned enough to believe that money thus obtained never does good to any one. It is like the price of a soul: the devil is sure to cheat the unhappy bargainer.'

'How I hate to hear people talk about business,' lisped Mrs. Waterton, as she sat listlessly in her loose wrapping-gown at the breakfast table; 'I think no one ought to mention the word before ladies.'

The old man looked at her with ill-disguised contempt.

'It will be well for you, young lady,' said he, 'if you never have to learn the necessity of a knowledge of business.'

Laura put up her pretty lip, but was silent, for she was much too indolent, and rather too well bred, to get angry.

Charles Waterton had given his uncle what he believed to be an accurate view of his circumstances. Excited beyond the bounds of sober sense by his seeming success, he was as glibly a dupe as ever bled beneath the leechcraft of speculation. His real estate, which he very moderately estimated at quintuple its cost, formed, at such prices, an immense fortune. His book debts were enormous, for his money was scattered east, west, north and south, and in consequence of giving long credits, he was enabled to obtain exorbitant profits. But the Eldorado whose boundaries seemed so accurately defined on paper, became exceedingly indistinct as he fancied himself about to approach its shores. The following year began to afford tokens of coming trouble. Credit was still good, but money had entirely disappeared from the community, and men who had learned to make notes in order to acquire fortunes, were now obliged to continue their manufacture in order to avoid ruin. Rumors of approaching distress arose in the money market—men began to look with distrust upon their fellows, and as unlimited confidence in each other had been the foundation of the towering edifice of unstable prosperity, the moment that was shaken, the whole structure fell crumbling to the earth. As soon as doubt arose, destruction was at hand, and at length one wild crash of almost universal bankruptcy startled the dreamers from their golden visions.

One fine morning in the spring of 1838, the doors of one of the most stately houses in the street were thrown open to the public, and the auctioneer's flag waving from the window gave a general invitation to every passer by. That ominous red flag! no less significant of evil than the black banner of the rover of the seas; for it is ever the signal of the disruption of household ties. That ominous red flag! sometimes betokening the instability of fortune—sometimes the work of death—sometimes telling of blighted fortunes—sometimes of broken hearts, but always of discomfort and disquiet. Yet few things will so readily collect a concourse of people as that scarlet harbinger of destruction. There may be found the regular auction-haunters, men of idleness, bachelors, perhaps, glad to find an hour or two killed beneath the auctioneer's hammer—single ladies of small fortunes, who had nothing to do for themselves, and have not yet learned the luxury of doing something for their neighbors—notable housewives, actuated by a sense of duty and a love of economy, who waste nothing but time in their hunt after bargains—

young ladies who came to see how such persons furnished their houses—and perhaps some would-be connoisseurs in search of old pictures, which if they have only hung long enough over a smoky fireplace, may be classed with the works of the old masters. On the morning in question however, unusual attractions were offered to the visitors of such places, for it was

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestine. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels, and find them so encumbered with the refuse of the system, that they are obliged to use the most powerful cathartics to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels, and find them so encumbered with the refuse of the system, that they are obliged to use the most powerful cathartics to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and animated by force coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disordered complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Cold and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that may be said in writing, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result, of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theories, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadian Provinces. For Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—be sure that a fac simile of JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20. if

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JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—consisting in PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt. CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM'S and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

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Quincy, Nov. 4. if

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JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines, embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, young ladies music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best works, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25. if

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) had been rendered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Quincy, July 21. if

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUG. 7, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

TEMPERANCE.

Last Sabbath evening, we had a delegation from the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Boston. The meeting was held in the Evangelical Congregational Meeting-house, which was crowded to overflowing. The delegation consisted of Messrs. Baxter and Cannon.

Baxter's speech was principally a repetition of what he said on a former evening. It was very appropriate and calculated to do good. His address continued about an hour.

After him, Mr. Cannon was introduced to the audience. He appeared to be a man about fifty years of age, strong and well built, and finely formed. He gave us a history of his life—his rise and fall, prosperity and adversity—for a train of years. It was truly a theme of gratification to witness the stern uprightness and integrity which characterized his conduct through all his reverses. In these days of "failing to make money—of hawking and swindling, and sharpening," to see a man determined, at all events, to pay his honest debts, forcibly reminded us of the expression of the poet:

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

In him may be seen what a man can do. He can, by divine assistance, break off intemperate habits. He can, by industry, by hard labor, though he have for some time been accustomed to an easier method of living, obtain a competence. We liked the appearance, language and general expression of the man, and think him calculated to do much good. Had he spoken louder, the effect would have been much better.

We hope, hereafter, the pledge will not be circulated while an individual is speaking. It must occasion much interruption. If it must be circulated before the close of the meeting, let the choir entertain us with music.

A meeting of the friends of temperance was held on Wednesday last, at the Evangelical Congregational Church. Mr. Justin Spear presided. Mr. Miller of Boston, [late of Milton] and Rev. Mr. Pratt of Portland, addressed the meeting, after which the following resolution was offered by Mr. Eliza Marsh, which after some remarks by Rev. Mr. Cornell in its favor, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved—As the sense of this meeting, that those persons who have been in the habit of using intoxicating drinks to excess and have abandoned the practice and pledged themselves to abstain entirely from all that can intoxicate, with a determined resolution to refrain from the same forever, are entitled to the confidence and respect of all good men; and what is of more value, they are inspired with renewed confidence and respect for themselves.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Boston Post mentions that one hundred tons of hay on thirty-seven acres of land have been cut in Charlestown, Mass., this year by two enterprising farmers of that town.

There is a fellow in New York, whose nose is so red he can't eat ice cream—it melts and runs down his chin before he can get it to his mouth.

Sir Robert Peel, in his speech to the electors of Tamworth, stated that the number of slaves annually brought from the coast of Africa, is at least fifty thousand.

Chapman, the veritable Chapman, has commenced a publication of a weekly paper at Indianapolis, entitled the "State Sentinel." At the head of the "Sentinel," the editor has stationed a game cock, with the words, "crown, Chapman, crown."

A young milliner of Philadelphia, was courted by a gentleman who married her. After the marriage, the landlady sued the husband for wood and oil consumed during the courtship. She lost her suit!

At the late commencement of Union College, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Hon. Samuel Jones, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the city of New York, and upon the Hon. George Bancroft, the Historian.

A western editor, in speaking of vegetable wonders, says he heard the other day of a young lady whose lips were so sweet that she dare not go into the garden for fear of the bees.

Williamson, the burglar, charged with the robbery of a jewelry store, in Philadelphia, has been brought up before Judge Randall, of that city, and after a short hearing was remanded.

Among the Chinese there are seven grounds for divorce, of which the fourth is talkativeness in woman. Fanny Elssler, the dancer, it is said, is to return to Europe in the Great Western, which is shortly to sail.

Thirty-seven thousand dollars have been stolen from the vault of the Planters' Bank, in Savannah, Ga. The National Intelligencer is of opinion that Congress will not close its special session before the tenth of September.

Hon. Alexander H. Everett was inaugurated, on the 30th of June, President of Jefferson College, in Parish of St. James, Louisiana.

Goods have been opened and for sale in Boston in thirty days after the order for them had been sent to England.

the abode of wealth, and luxury, and taste, which was thus desecrated—the mansion of the Watertons! the rich carpets were disfigured by many a dirty foot step,—the velvet couches bore the impress of many a soiling touch, and many a rude hand was laid upon the delicate and costly toys which had once been the admiration of the fashionable visitants of the family. Among the crowd were two of that numerous tribe found in the very midst of fashionable life, who have learned the trick of combining meanness and extravagance—women who will spend hundreds upon a shawl, and at the same time beat down the wages of a poor sempstress until she is almost compelled to purchase with life itself the bread which ought to sustain life. Such were the two who now seated themselves in the drawing-room of the ruined family, in order to be in the right place when certain articles were put up for sale.

"I want nothing here," said one, with a half scornful air, "except those mosaic tables; the carpets and curtains are ruined by carelessness, and no wonder, for Mrs. Waterton was a wretched house-keeper."

"And I only mean to buy that 'workbox,' said the other, "Mrs. Waterton told me it cost a thousand francs in Paris, and I am sure it will not sell for one fourth its cost."

"By the way, have you seen her since her husband's failure?"

"Oh no, I shouldn't think of calling upon her when in so much distress; besides, I am told she has refused to see any one. Did you hear how she behaved when she heard of Mr. Waterton's reverses?"

"No, I know nothing about her since she gave her last grand party, which was followed in a few days by his bankruptcy."

"Why I was told she raved like a mad woman, reproached her husband in the vilest terms for thus reducing her to poverty, taunted him with his low origin, and accused him of the basest deception."

"I can easily believe it, for these mild, placid milk-and-water women have got the temper of demons when once aroused."

"I have not told you all yet; she refused to give up her jewels, which were known to be of great value, and having secretly employed a person to dispose of them for her, she took passage for France, and actually set sail a few days since; merely informing her husband by letter that such was her purpose. This letter she placed in such hands that she knew he would not receive it until the vessel was under weigh, and he thus learned that she had deserted him forever. She pretends to have gone to join her sister; but there is a whisper of a certain black-whiskered foreigner who is the companion of her voyage. At any rate, whether he goes with her or not, he is a fellow passenger."

"Where is Mr. Waterton?"

"At the house of his old uncle, who will probably be obliged to transfer him to a lunatic asylum before long; but hush, the auctioneer is coming."

I have told you the denouement as related by the heartless woman of the world, but like most of their species, they were only half right. Mrs. Waterton did go with the intention of seeking her sister's protection, but ere she arrived there, she was persuaded to travel further under the protection of her fascinating friend. Mr. Waterton did not enter a lunatic asylum, but recovered his senses so fully that he obtained a divorce from his wife, and is now a fellow-clerk with his uncle; enjoying as much tranquility as a remembrance of his former follies, his imprudent choice, and his three years of wedded life, will allow.

For the Quincy Patriot.

CATHOLICISM UNMASKED.

The atrocious outrage and intolerance, exercised by the dignitaries of the Catholic Church, on a family of their flock, related in the foregoing facts, will answer as a prelude to show what would be the condition of us, heretics, could the mother church but extend her jurisdiction over us. The eldest son of a family who resided in the west part of Quincy, of Irish descent, and who were attached to the Catholic Church, was recently removed by death. A true copy of the receipt below will show that his parents purchased the right to bury him at the Catholic Cemetery at Bunker Hill, and at the same time purchased a family grave.

Mr. James Kehoe	Charlestown, April 23d, 1841.
To P. Denvie, Dr.	
For burying your son from Quincy,	\$6.50
For one family grave on Bunker Hill,	6.00
For digging a grave,	1.50
	\$14.00
Received Payment,	Patrick Denvie.

Very recently the father died, and his widow applied to the Rev. —, the Catholic priest, as we understand is customary in such instances, to bury him with his son. Now mark the reply of the saint, which was this: "that the deceased had neglected to perform the religious ceremonies enjoined by the Church" (paying his money to the priest for the absolution of his sins, and for praying souls of the departed out of purgatory, and such other foolish mummeries), "consequently was no better than a heathen, and they might bury him like a dog by the way side or in the field under a rock." The Right Rev. Bishop was then applied to, (the writer gives the substance of the priest's and bishop's language, as understood by his informant, not pretending to copy minutely their precise words,) who told her "that he was unacquainted with the deceased, but that if she could procure a certificate from the said Rev. —, the Catholic priest, testifying that the deceased when living was among the faithful, their difficulties would be ended." The priest was accordingly again applied to, who refused to give the requisite certificate, asserting "that

it would be sacrilegious to bury the father so near the remains of his blessed son." As the only alternative, he was buried at the common burial-place in Quincy.

Now, whatever may have been the character of the deceased, to refuse the widow, after having purchased and paid for the lot, the right to bury her husband with the departed son, is a barbarous insult on the feelings of the afflicted, and a palpable violation of the common laws of justice. Incredible as it may appear, this outrage was committed by the Fathers of the Church, to whom the laity are taught to look upon as their spiritual and infallible guide. Has it come to this in the nineteenth century, in the land of the Pilgrims and of steady habits, that the "man of sin" thus dares, in defiance of law, to show his cloven foot and rear his hideous form. May a corrupt priesthood, who seek to establish a temporal kingdom by subjugating and tyrannizing over the souls of men, be frowned upon by an indignant people, until the "beast" shall find no resting-place in our land.

JUSTICE.

CRUELTY. The principal teacher in the "Farm School" so called, near Boston, Robert B. Gove, was brought up at the Common Pleas Court, in Boston, last week, for inflicting certain cruel punishments upon a boy—and the jury returned a verdict of three hundred dollars damages. It makes one shudder to read the trial.

According to the facts elicited in the trial, it appears that his method of punishment was summary. For a trifling offence the boys were ordered to stand up without moving from eight till ten o'clock. Again, for gratifying the whims of the teacher, the boys were occasionally put on "short allowance." Once a boy dug up and ate a "last year's carrot" to appease his hunger, for which he was flogged with a cowhide till blood was drawn. Another instance, they were ordered to stand up all night with no clothing but their shirts, and were watched,—about ten o'clock one fell asleep; for such an unpardonable offence the inhuman monster seized him by the hair of the head and flogged him with a rawhide, drawing blood at each blow;—In the morning he asked for breakfast, and was again flogged in the same manner. Thus he suffered this kind of punishment four separate times during ten hours! The testimony of the physicians proved that his skin was cut through in more than twenty places. The fellow deserves the "rope's end" daily, for a twelve month, in addition to his sentence.

It will be recollected that this is the school where the notorious Locke, the superintendent, a few months ago left between two days, for a series of cruelty such as condemning boys in mid-winter to go barefooted until their toes were frozen off. A noble brace of monsters surely,—fit subjects for torture-masters in the Inquisition!

BOSTON EXCHANGE. The corner stone of this grand edifice in process of erection in State Street, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, on last Monday morning. Col. T. H. Perkins, who is at the head of the mercantile community of that city, was called to preside on the occasion, and after making an appropriate address, in which he gave an account of State Street, as it was sixty years ago, and related many reminiscences of the commencement of trade to China and the Northwest Coast, a silver plate, with an inscription engraved on it, was placed in a leaden box, together with some American coins, the Massachusetts Register, the Boston Directory, the Boston Almanac for 1841, a list of the original subscribers to the Company, and the newspaper of the day.

The box having been carefully soldered and hermetically closed, was deposited in a cavity cut in the corner stone or plinth, covered with marble, and secured with cement. The base of the ante, which is to form the northeast corner of the building, was then placed over it.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. The National Convention of advocates of temperance, which met at Saratoga Springs on the 27th July, closed its session on the 29th. Chancellor Wolworth, President. The whole number of members present was about five hundred and fifty. There were from the State of New York 386, Massachusetts 50, Vermont 45, Connecticut 23, New Hampshire 4, Rhode Island 2, Maine 3, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 9, Maryland 4, Michigan 4, Louisiana 3, Alabama 2, Wisconsin 3, Ohio 3, Illinois 2, Georgia 2, Iowa 1, Canada 1, Sweden 1, Sandwich Islands 1, and three from places not named. The Convention, besides the transaction of considerable business which elicited much debate, held five public meetings, in which large audiences were addressed by Gerrit Smith, Esq., Rev. Dr. Beman, Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. Mr. Slicer, Dr. Charles Jewett, and several of the reformed drunkards.

SNEEZING. A custom is said to have prevailed in China which required that whenever the Emperor sneezed, his immediate attendants should cry "God bless him," and this ejaculation was passed along from one to another until it had spread all over the empire. The custom of saying God bless you, upon hearing one sneeze was once quite prevalent. The custom of blessing sneezers was established among the Romans and Greeks; and we learn from the Bible that it once existed among the Jews. In some warm climates sneezing is said to be symptomatic of the *coup-de-soleil*, and a usual harbinger of its approach. It is therefore considered as ominous of danger. Hence probably originated the custom of invoking a blessing upon the head of the sneezer, that the head aches and other symptoms of heliacal injury might not ensue. This would gradually become extended to a general custom, a regular form of civility. In cold climates, a sneeze is

never the forerunner of danger, but rather the mark of a wholesome irritability of fibre.

INTENDED REVOLT OF SLAVES. New Orleans Bulletin states, that a plot had been detected in West Feliciana, which had been laid by the negroes to rise on the 1st of August, and murder all the whites. One of the overseers on a plantation had occasion to rise from his bed late at night, when he overheard two slaves discussing the subject. They were examined in the morning, confessed the fact, and gave information which led to the arrest of several others who made confessions which all agreed in the main facts. Some of them acknowledged that the combination was from Bayou Sara to Natchez. A white man, a carpenter, who had been doing a job of work, was also arrested on suspicion, and examined. He said he had nothing to do with the plot, but acknowledged that the negroes frequently spoke to him, and informed him all about it. This man, with about forty negroes, all of whom had confessed their knowledge of the intended rising, were committed to jail at St. Francisville, and were guarded by a company of volunteers.

MURDERS IN NEW LONDON. A supporter of the license laws, a laborer of Lyme, (Conn.) purchased at a store a quantity of rum, and some powder and shot. In the course of the day he had a quarrel with his employer, and beat him with a club. A writ was obtained and placed in the hands of an officer, for the purpose of arresting him. A short distance from the village the officer saw him in a field near the road. He alighted from his wagon and proceeded towards the culprit, who fired and shot him through the abdomen, inflicting a wound so serious that he lived but about fifteen minutes. The murderer fled to a forest, and a party which pursued, hearing a gun, were led to a place where they found his dead body. He had shot himself through the head.

THE VERY LAST WAY OF STEALING. A German was arrested a few days ago, at St. Louis, for a very novel mode of stealing. It seems he had at home a cow and a calf; he would go to the city, steal a calf and carry it to market tied, driving the cow along and sell the cow and calf. The purchaser would take them home, and turn out the cow, supposing she would return to the calf; but no sooner was she out than she would run to her own calf. The market master's suspicions were first aroused by seeing the same cow frequently at market, and on pursuing the fellow up, the fact was proved.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, July 27. In the Senate, after the morning hour, the Bank Bill was taken up, and an interesting debate was had upon it. Mr. Morehead opened in defence of the bill. He was followed in opposition by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Benton. Mr. Clay made a speech, in which he proposed an amendment, embodying Mr. Rives's and Mr. Ewing's proposition, with modifications. It was adopted, 25 to 24.

The modification is essential, and is substantially as follows. It provides that the assent or dissent must be expressed at the first session of the legislature of each State after the passage of the law. Otherwise the assent of the State is to be taken for granted, and no future action of its Legislature can withdraw it. The provision also insists that when Congress shall see fit to establish branches, it may, without this assent. Mr. Rives expressed his regret that he must vote against the amendment. Probably his friends went with him; but it passed as above stated.

The bill was then passed to be engrossed by the same vote. Two members of the Senate, Messrs. Clayton and Henderson, were not present when the vote was taken, though they were in the chamber several times during the day.

In the House, the Revenue Bill was debated during the day, without coming to any decision.

WEDNESDAY, July 28. In the Senate, the Fiscal Bank Bill having been read a third time, and the question being on its final passage, Mr. Benton made a few general remarks against the bill, particularly against Mr. Clay's amendment, and moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. The question was then taken on the postponement, and decided in the negative—yeas 21, nays 23. The main question—"Shall this bill pass?" was then decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—26.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Sappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—23.

In the House, the Bank Bill was received from the Senate, read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Revenue Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Kennedy offered an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and insert six sections providing for a duty of twenty per cent on certain specified articles now duty free, or bearing a less duty than twenty per cent, enumerating raw silks, linens, ticklenburgs, sheetings, all worsted goods, common saddlery, almonds and other fruits, wines, &c. The day was spent in debate, and without action the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 29. In the Senate, the Navy Pension Bill was discussed, but was postponed to Monday.

The bill in relation to the District Banks was debated, and recommitted to the Committee on Finance. Before adjournment, the Senate spent some time in Executive Session.

In the House, the revenue bill was the subject of debate, but the speakers generally opposed it.

The Lynn Record says that the first Universalist Church in that town, have passed a vote to use water instead of wine at the communion table.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Great Western, arrived at New York on Friday last, bringing London papers to July 14th. There is nothing, however, remarkable, except the certain defeat at the late elections in Great Britain of the Whig Melbourne Ministry, and the certain success of Sir Robert Peel and his party. The grain crops throughout the United Kingdom gave a fair promise of an average yield. Tens have advanced considerably. The markets for Colonial produce generally, both in England and on the Continent, were rather better. The shareholders of the United States Bank in London, contemplated holding a meeting.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 5th instant, affirms that "Russia is concentrating considerable forces in Bessarabia. Military men are of opinion that the Turkish empire is about to fall to pieces."

STATE NOMINATIONS. The friends of humanity, in this State, have nominated Lucius Holtwood, Esq. of Amherst, for Governor, and Ebenezer Hunt, M. D., of Danvers, for Lieutenant Governor. These gentlemen are in every particular qualified for the respective offices to which they have been nominated. The friends of liberty, of equal and exact justice, and of the bleeding slave, should show that they not only profess an adherence to these self-evident principles, but will prove by practice, next November, their love of these heaven-born blessings.

ANTI BANK MEETING IN NEW YORK. The great no-national bank meeting, in front of the New York City Hall, is said to have composed some five or six thousand of the late administration party. The late Mayor, Mr. Varian, presided, with sixty Vice Presidents. The resolutions approve the State decision in the M'Leod case; denounce the loan and distribution bills; protest against a protective tariff; and against any bank, or national incorporation with banking powers. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to be known as the "Repeal Corresponding Committee" to act in case a bank is chartered.

"DEDHAM PATRIOT." Warren B. Ewer, Esq., has again become proprietor and editor of this paper, which has been published about one year in Roxbury, under the name of the "Roxbury Democrat and Dedham Patriot." The establishment has now been removed to Dedham, and decided improvements made in the editorial department and especially in its mechanical execution. Friend Ewer deserves a generous encouragement. We hope his most sanguine expectations may be more than realized.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS. We have received from the venerated Representative in Congress from this District, Hon. John Q. Adams, a communication relative to the late United States Census, which, on account of its length and the late hour of its arrival, we are reluctantly compelled to defer publishing until next week.

TO READERS. The "Song of the Corsair's Bride," by Gifford, has been duly received and will find a place in the "poet's corner" next week.

In our next impression, we shall take the liberty of extracting from a private letter received by us from a friend "down east," an interesting sketch of the success which has attended the temperance cause in the writer's immediate neighborhood. May we not expect to hear often from our friend. His favors will be gladly received.

LADIES TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE. The first number of the "Olive Plant and Ladies Temperance Advocate," published in New York City, at one dollar per annum, has made its appearance. As its name implies, it is designed to be the medium through which the ladies may lend their aid to further this great cause. L. D. Johnson is the publishing agent.

"LYNN FREEMAN." Our old friend, Richard I. Attwill, Esq., has assumed the duties of editor and publisher of this paper. Under his supervision, the "Freeman" will become an able and interesting journal, worthy of the liberal patronage of the industrious citizens of Lynn, who are ripe in every "good cause." In principles, (with the exception of politically speaking,) Mr. Attwill will be found on the "right side" every philanthropic and benevolent enterprise will find in him a ready co-operator and zealous advocate. May a rich success be the reward of his labors.

"CATHOLICISM UNMASKED." The communication, under this caption, comes from a respectable source. On this account, without expressing an opinion of its merits, we give it a place in our columns. We simply add, that we advocate the rights of all; and when we fully understand this matter, shall not hesitate to express an opinion.

NOTICES.

Rev. John Gregory will deliver a discourse, next SABBATH AFTERNOON, at five o'clock, on the subject of Temperance, in the Universalist Meeting-house. He will show the causes of Intemperance, and give his views of the present effort made by the "Washington Temperance and Benevolent Association." The Singers of the several religious societies are respectfully invited to attend, and thereby impart an additional interest to the meeting.

A Delegation from the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Boston, will deliver addresses, in the open air, near the Railway Meeting-house, (Milton,) SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (August 8th,) at half past five o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Norfolk Abolition Society will hold their next annual meeting at Medway Village, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Rev. Daniel Sandford's Meeting-house.

A loud call is now made for action on the part of the friends of the slave at the North, and it is hoped that a corresponding interest will be felt among the abolitionists, and that a good impulse may be given to the work. We hope every local society in the country will spare no pains to send a full quota of delegates to that meeting.

LYMAN B. LARKIN. Cor. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.

LYSANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

LATER FROM CHINA. Hostilities have menaced between the Chinese and the latter have captured what are called Bago eight hundred pieces of cannon,—have ward and entered Canton, and three are at anchor several miles above that city, contemplate to capture Peking, if the latter does not come to terms. The Chinese are immense numbers, under an imperial edict to exterminate their invaders. Heavy rewards are offered for the capture of their officers. Tens are high and scarce.

THE FISCAL BANK. This bill has in the House. It was to be brought yesterday. Doubts are entertained, even that the President may veto it.

DIED.

In this town, 27th ult. Mr. James Kehoe, in Boston, Mass. Betsey, widow of the Arnold of this place, aged 53.

By Clapp & Steel

Corner of Pearl and M.

Stonecutters and Smith's Tools, Wagon, &c.

ON FRIDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be a quantity of Tools and Implements, including and raising stone, consisting in part—Best Steel Drills—Pien Hammers, &c.—Steel Box Wedges—do with Saws—Hammers—Patent Bush do—Face do—Hammer Handles—Pliers to patent Bush—Pien Steel for do—Stone Saws—Smiths' and Shoemakers' do—Cutting Chisels—Jacks—Crowbars, all sizes—Bundles of Ox Chains—Drill Braces and Wheel. Also—One Stone Wagon—Railroad Car Boxes (entirely new)—lot Eye Pins, &c. The above articles are manufactured of material, many of them are entirely new, have been but very little used; they were by the U. S. Government for the purpose of Lighthouse, but owing to the abandonment of the project, they will now be perpetually sold. Boston, August 7.

Meetings of Probate

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. NORFOLK. At a Court of Probate, in and for the County of Norfolk, in said Commonwealth, on the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1841, it was Ordered,—That the Courts of Probate for said County, be hereafter holden at the fall and places, on the days fixed by law for holding on such other days as they shall be in judgment.— At the Probate Office, in Dedham, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

At the house of the Judge of Probate, at ten o'clock in the afternoon.

At the dwelling house of Daniel French, Stone Meeting House, in Quincy, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In part of the house occupied by the Bank, belonging to Hiram B. Fisher, in Wrentham, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

At the Courthouse of Leather Mass, the Factory Village, in Melway, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Copy—Attest:— J. H. Coss, 6w

Dedham, August 7.

NEW-ENGLAND

TRUSSES

MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses, at his residence, at the old stand, No. 365, Washington St., Boston, (entrance to the Court House,) and he has on hand a good stock of the above.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has at hand three thousand persons, for the last five years, secured of relief who call and try Trusses of his. He is so confident he can give every individual relief on him.

The public are cautioned against the many Trusses, among which are all the different kinds of Trusses, some of which are of the worst kind, and some of which are of the best kind. The subscriber has offered to the public for the last twenty years, a Truss of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, the rupture, what sort of Truss is best in each case that occurs; and he has on hand a good stock of the above.

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N. B. OSBORNE. Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT. New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE PLIGHTED HAND.

"Here's a hand, my trusty friend,
And give a hand of thine."

Mary Ann Multitude was the universal toast and although not toasted *brown*, yet so thought there was an inkling that, as her countenance had been known, for some months wear a deeper red hue, that might, in time, assume a more sombre cast. This new complexion, if not the effect of toasting, must have proceeded from some other tropical source, as even one agreed that her natural color was far less sanguine. There was nothing peculiarly amiable in the expression of her countenance, or there was, it screened itself behind the red coloring of which we have spoken. Her eyes had not much expression, but her tongue made up for that defect, possessing a double share of the quality. Her lips were neither red nor pointing, but her nose remedied that defect, as its extreme point projected into realms unknown, and boded that ruby tint which nature—as if chafing bestowing too much beauty on one face—denied her lips. Her teeth were not white, they were very large and strong, and therefore adapted to the use for which they were designed.

I have suggested that Miss Multitude was the universal toast. Of course, then, she has many hangers-on. If any person upon reading the above description of her has conceived prejudice unfavorable to the belief of this fact, or if believing it, he is disposed to this lightly of the understanding of the woosers, can show him that which will remove all prejudice, and show him in a twinkling that young spark ever gave better evidence of a good and a right understanding, than did the young gentleman who signed and flattered in the pulchritude of Mary Ann Multitude. First, her dress was rich and fashionable; and it is not even one in this age of the world who can resist the attractions of dress. I believe that if cocoanut had not been discovered until the present century, they would have been deemed fit only for swine, on account of the ugly husk in which they are deposited. If one suit of clothes has such a winning power, how much more glorious must have been the consideration that the was that in her father's coffers which would cure to her the possession of "silks and satins" through a long life. Hence "the happy man" would have the satisfaction of always seeing his beloved well dressed. Next to the object we adore, is self; and when, added to the benefits in store for the beloved Mary Ann, the lucky spouse could contemplate a great many new suits of clothes for himself, to match those of the lady; it was still an additional reason for desiring to become "bone of his bone." But there was not only a vast quantity of clothing in prospect—and that of the best—there was also in view several clever clergymen, house in the city, carriages, horses and even dogs. Never was the adage, "love me, love my dog," more truly fulfilled, than in the case of Miss Multitude, for her lovers loved not only her dogs, but also her horses, her carriage houses and lands. Oh! ingratitude of woman's heart, when so much love, when such expansion of affection, was not returned. Yet it is not strange as to be wholly unaccountable. Love cannot exist without an object, and on the side of Mary Ann, we have shown that there were great many objects, consequently there must have been an enormous quantity of love; but happened that on the side of her lovers, there was no object but themselves, they being mind, horses, land, and horses, ergo Mary Ann could not return the affection of either of them with equal ardor, strength, tenderness, and all the sorts of things. Therefore, though beset with lovers, Miss Multitude remained unmarried. Now if the young lady did not like lovers, I liked their company. As a more aged lady said on a different occasion, "one likes to be things, even if one don't want to use them." Mary Ann had a use for her lovers. She liked them, like the old fashioned boot-tassel, to have about, and serve as a sort of a set off to her charms and virtues. "Hope deferred," "crucial disappointment," "weariness of life," was the

POETRY.

THE WIDOW'S REPLY.

The following beautiful verses were taken from the Post Office at a Fair, in Portsmouth, N. H.

Oh, let me wear the sable dress,
The widow's coil and veil,
No orange wreath my heart can bless,
No lover's tender tale.

Then ask me not again to wed,
Another name to bear,
The one I borrowed from the dead,
I evermore would wear.

I do not doubt your worth, your truth,
I do not doubt your love,
But I gave my heart to him in youth,
And he bore that heart above.

'Tis true that sorrow hath passed by,
Nor left to view a trace,—
She hath not dimm'd my hazle eye,
Nor channel'd o'er my face.

Dark o'er my path she loved to roam,
With her pale sister care,—
Within my heart she made her home,
And left her foot-prints there.

'Tis true my home is lonely now,
Hushed is the voice of mirth,
Nor speaking eye, nor cheerful brow,
Meet round the glowing hearth.

But from the wall looks down a face,
That fondly seems to smile,
His features tell a daily trace,
And deem him here the while.

Then leave me in my loneliness,
Nor ask me tale to share,
The past alone my hours can bless—
I love to linger there.

Go seek a bride whose heart is free,
Nor longer woo in vain,—
For she who once hath loved like me
Will never love again.

Then ask me not again to wed,
Another name to bear—
For that I borrowed from the dead,
I evermore would wear.

SYMPATHY.

How sweet the tear that gently falls
From manhood's sturdy cheek,
When'er a suffering brother calls,
With grief too keen to speak.

The soul that feels for riven hearts,
With hands wide spread to bless,
A glory to his life imparts,
Too noble to express.

True sympathy—how little known—
How few are moved to hear
The orphan's cry—the sufferer's groan—
And trace the falling tear.

The blighting of Heaven may rend
The fondest hearts in twain—
And God may death and mildew send,
With sorrow in their train.

When honest worth thus stricken lies,
And joy and hope are flown,
Shall we refuse our sympathies,
And nature's ties disown?

Sorrow'd be the thought. Let other's woe
Sink deeply in our breast;
'Twill cause the grateful tears to flow,
And made us doubly blest.

ANECDOTES.

"ON HAND." A farmer hired a sailor to dig a patch of potatoes, upon the condition of being allowed a bottle of whiskey to begin with. In about an hour the farmer went to see how the son of Neptune had progressed with his business of farming, when he found him holding to a stump, the bottle lying empty at his feet, and no potatoes dug. "Halloo, youascal," said he, "is this the way you dig my potatoes?" "If you want your potatoes dug," said the sailor, hiccupping, "bring 'em on, for I'm not going to run all round the lot 'till 'em."

A CAREFUL SOLDIER. A new recruit coming into action followed the example of his comrades, and loaded his musket. Having done this, he placed the breech of his piece on the ground, and appeared to be anxiously endeavoring to draw his charge. One of his comrades observing him, sung out Jim, why don't you fire and let 'em have it boy? Because, replied Jim, I don't like to; I shall hurt somebody, for I've got a ball in my gun, and can't get it out.

POWER OF IMAGINATION. An honest Hibernian being observed with a piece of bread in each hand, one of which was smaller than the other, and from which he alternately cut a bit, was asked the meaning of such an unnecessary proceeding—"Faith," said he, "I've heard so much of the powers of imagination, that I am trying to believe this little bit to be MATTE, while the large piece remains as READ, but for the soul of me, I cannot bring my mind to distinguish the difference."

THE TRUTH WILL OUT. "Do you admire fine paintings?" asked a gentleman of a young lady, who seemed intensely engaged in contemplating an exhibition of landscapes. "Yes, indeed," she replied with the utmost naivete, the BLUSHES upon her cheeks attesting the truth of the remark. "Yes, indeed sir, I PAINT MYSELF."

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE. John Randolph, in the midst of one of his splendid rhapsodies, in the Senate of the United States, paused, and fixing his eyes on the presiding officer, exclaimed, Mr. President, I have discovered the philosopher's stone. It consists in these four plain English monosyllables: "PAY AS YOU GO."

JUVENILE WIT. "Jimmy do you go to school?" Yes, sir, to school kept by Miss Post. "Miss Post! not a WHIPPING POST, I hope?" "O, no sir; she is a GUIDE POST."

A CONSIDERATE CLERGYMAN. A dull clergyman, said to the boys in the gallery, "don't make so much noise, for you will awake your parents below."

POINTED REPLY. "You've played the DEUCE with my HEART!" remarked a gentleman to a young lady who was his partner in a game of whist. "Because you played the BRAVE," replied the lady smiling archly.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber would call attention to the following Certificates, selected from among many, in favor of Dr. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSSES, which are manufactured under his direction. The qualities, which render this instrument superior to others for the same object, are its lightness, neatness, and facility of adaptation and alteration; qualities which those who have been compelled to wear a Truss will know how to prize. The subscriber, however, deems it unnecessary to add any thing to the recommendation of the distinguished gentlemen whose notices are appended.

LUTHER ANGER.

From W. G. Hanaford, M. D., M. M. S. S.

This certifies that I have been in the habit of applying Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss since its first introduction—have applied it in many cases and noticed its effect.

Owing to the facility with which the size of the Truss—the position of the Pad, and the amount of pressure can be altered and arranged to suit each particular case, I have no hesitation in saying that I think this Truss can be worn with greater ease to the patient, and at the same time with a better prospect of a radical cure than any other Truss I have ever used or known.

W. G. HANAFORD.

Boston, December 24th, 1840.

From J. C. Warren, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

At the request of Dr. Fletcher, I have examined his Truss, and have been much gratified with its mechanism, and think it worthy of an extensive trial, which I believe will result in its introduction as an important aid for the relief of Hernia.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. V. C. Smith, M. D., M. M. S. S., Quarantine Physician, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned has convinced himself, from a close examination and comparison with other instruments devised for the same object, that Dr. Fletcher's recently invented Truss is particularly deserving of the attention of medical practitioners. It combines so many advantages in an economical manner, that it recommends itself to those at all acquainted with the anatomy of the region to which it is to be applied.

J. V. C. SMITH.

Boston Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. Jeffries, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Having examined Dr. Fletcher's Compound Sliding Truss, I consider it as based upon true principles for the retention of the parts protruding in Hernia, and the mechanical application as exceedingly well adapted to accomplish the end proposed.

JOHN JEFFRIES.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. L. Pierson, M. D., M. M. S. S. one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dear Sir.—The requisites of a good Truss are, 1. Perfect security against protrusion of the bowel. 2. Lightness, neatness, and simplicity of construction. 3. Durability. 4. Moderate price. Your Truss appears to combine these in a high degree, with the advantage of being easily adapted to the varieties of Hernia.

A. L. PIERSON.

Salem, Aug. 15, 1834.

From Geo. Hayward, M. D., M. M. S. S. one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The undersigned having made frequent trials of the Truss invented by Dr. Fletcher, has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as superior to most instruments of the kind now in use, with which he is acquainted. Its advantages consist in the size and form of the pad, the ease with which it is moved, and the readiness with which the pressure is increased or diminished.

It is, moreover, in his opinion, as well calculated as any other to produce radical cure of Hernia.

GEORGE HAYWARD.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Newport Village, (Dorchester); and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD, }
AMROSE M. BURRELL, }

Quincy, Jan. 16.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and

Quincy, March 25.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.

JUSTIN SPEAR.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

Wood and Potatoes.

JUST received and now offered for sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, sixty cords of prime Eastern Wood.

Also—One hundred bushels of good POTATOES—whites, cheneagons and reds.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Point, May 22.

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8.

Wines! Wines!

JUST received by the subscriber, of superior quality, Sicily Madeira, Malaga and Old Port Wines. Also—Refined Cider and Vinegar.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, May 15.

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS, of all sizes and various qualities, constantly for sale by the Subscribers at their DRY GOODS STORE, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, by the Hundred, Dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at prices which cannot fail to suit.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, May 29.

French Muslin Collars,

VERY neat style and fashionable shape, just received and for sale by J. BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, July 17.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balsam, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balsam is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balsam, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cure it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

* Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 27, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I have labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has it been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by BREWSTER GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Quincy, May 8.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a lot of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 26.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19.

Wrapping Paper.

AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Jan. 30.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, May 8.

Notice.

PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill, or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing the Mowing Land of the subscriber.

HENRY SOUTHER.

Quincy, April 17.

For Sale.

A pair of Blacksmith's Bellows and an Anvil; also, a Jack used in the Stone business. Apply to

JOHN BRIEHLER.

Quincy, June 26.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long dis-vested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "motes and bats," while the wigmakers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 33.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1841.

VOLUME 5.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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SAMUEL A. TURNER.	South Scituate.
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And give a hand of thine."

Mary Ann Multitude was the universal toast, and although not toasted brown, yet some thought there was an inkling that, as her countenance had been known, for some months to wear a deeper red hue, that might, in time, assume a more sombre cast. This new complexion, if not the effect of toasting, must have proceeded from some other tropical source, as every one agreed that her natural color was far less sanguine. There was nothing peculiarly amiable in the expression of her countenance, or if there was, it screened itself behind the red coating of which we have spoken. Her eyes had not much expression, but her tongue made up for that defect, possessing a double share of that quality. Her lips were neither red nor pouting; but her nose remedied that defect, as its extreme point projected into realms unknown, and boasted that ruby tint which nature—as if chafed by bestowing too much beauty on one face—had denied her lips. Her teeth were not white, but they were very large and strong, and therefore adapted to the use for which they were designed.

I have suggested that Miss Multitude was the universal toast. Of course, then, she had many hangers-on. If any person upon reading the above description of her has conceived a prejudice unfavorable to the belief of this last fact, or if believing it, he is disposed to think lightly of the understanding of the woosers, I can show him that which will remove all such prejudice, and show him in a twinkling that no young spark ever gave better evidence of a good and a right understanding, than did the young gentleman who signed and flattered in the parlors of Mary Ann Multitude. First, her dress was rich and fashionable; and it is not every one in this age of the world who can resist the attractions of dress. I believe that if coco-nuts had not been discovered until the present century, they would have been deemed fit only for swine, on account of the ugly husk in which they are deposited. If one suit of clothes had such a winning power, how much more glorious must have been the consideration that there was that in her father's coffers which would secure to her the possession of silks and satins new, through a long life. Hence "the happy man" would have the satisfaction of always seeing his beloved well dressed. Next to the object we adore, is self; and when, added to the benefits in store for the beloved Mary Ann, the lucky spouse could contemplate a great many new suits of clothes for himself, to match those of the lady; it was still an additional reason for desiring to become "bone of her bone." But there was not only a vast quantity of clothing in prospect—and that of the best—there was also in view several clever farms, a house in the city, carriages, horses and even dogs. Never was the adage, "love me, love my dog," more truly fulfilled, than in the case of Miss Multitude, for her lovers loved not only her dogs, but also her horses, her carriages, houses and lands. Oh! ingratitude of woman's heart, when so much love, when such expanded affection, was not returned. Yet it is not so strange as to be wholly unaccountable. Love cannot exist without an object, and on the side of Mary Ann, we have shown that there was a great many objects, consequently there must have been an enormous quantity of love; but it happened that on the side of her lovers, there was no object but themselves, they being minus houses, land, and horses, ergo Mary Ann could not return the affection of either of them with equal ardor, strength, tenderness, and all that sort of thing. Therefore, though beset with lovers, Miss Multitude remained unmarried. Now if the young lady did not like lovers, she liked their company. As a more aged lady said on a different occasion, "one likes to have things, even if one don't want to use them."

Mary Ann had a use for her lovers. She kept them, like the old fashioned boot-tassel, to hang about, and serve as a sort of set off to her charms and virtues. "Hope deferred," "cruel disappointment," "weariness of life," was the

burden of their complaints: but the lady threw out her baits and took care to hook neither of them.

An incorrigible coquette sometimes discovers the man who was made for her; and it is frequently the case that the gentleman is, on such occasions blind to "the good the gods provide him." Although he may be made for her, yet it is difficult to persuade him that she was made for him. This appeared to be the case with a youth in her neighborhood, who would reply "sir," or "what," when you stood a few paces behind him and pronounced the cabilistic words, "John Flint." Said Flint was comely as he was rich—even richer than Miss Multitude. A friend of his—a poor but capable youth—was bound to the house of Mr. Multitude, whither he had travelled oft and hopelessly, and requested Flint to bear him company. The latter was so well received, that he called again in company with his friend.

"Flint, I am the most wretched man alive," said the friend one day.

"Indeed, Tom, and why?"

"You need not ask—but Mary Ann is as miserable as I am."

"Indeed."

"Yes," said Tom, fixing his eyes meaningly on Flint. Then after a pause, he said—"Tell me candidly as a friend, could you love Miss Multitude?"

"She is not to my taste, candidly—but why that question?"

"Because she loves you. She is fairly wild, and I have learned from good authority, that her father intends to see yours about the matter."

"Heaven defend us!" exclaimed Flint. "You know how dependent I am upon my father, and should he lay his commands upon me—and what is more likely?—truly I am distressed."

"Now if you could shift me into your shoes!"

"It would be a consummation devoutly to be wished!"

"Amen—a dread of moonshine—impracticable entirely."

The friends parted. Flint went home. Already had his father been spoken to, and already was he charged to woo and marry Miss Multitude. In the eyes of the old gentleman, it was a very proper match. "Fortune equal—no other woman in the country sufficiently fashionable!"

Flint was driven to extremes. His father had left him no alternative. He must choose between beggary and a hateful union with wealth.

A day or two passed, and his hand was formally plighted to the coquette—now sincere for the first time in her life.

In a fit of despair he called on his friend Tom.

"My hand is plighted, and it is now too late to do any thing. I must marry her."

"Don't despair John Flint," said Tom, "two heads are better than one. Go see her again and borrow one of those diamond rings which she wears on her finger. Put it upon your finger in her presence, and come to me."

Poor Flint caught at this straw of hope. He was absent an hour, and returned to Tom with the ring on his finger.

Tom took the ring and sent Flint home.

On the next day the town was alive with indignation. "Such an insult!" cried one young lady, "and the Multitudes are so high spirited too! what will it lead to?"

"If I were Miss Multitude, I would go right off and marry some one else out of spite—but only to think that he should lose his hand in order to take so mean a revenge."

In the afternoon Flint met Tom.

"Everything works well, my boy," said Tom, "you have grievously insulted the family, and I have threatened to challenge you. Mary Ann will marry me out of spite; but you must hide yourself until after the marriage."

"But what do you mean?"

Simply that some students took up a body the other night—with much trouble I got possession of one of the subject's hands—I put a ring on its finger—the ring, and put it into a careful envelope, directed to my beloved. A note without signature said that as he had plighted her his hand, the writer had chopped it from his body and sent it, choosing rather to lose that member than to give it to her while it was attached to his body. The ring fixes the deed upon you, as she knows to whom she gave it. I went to the house while their bloods were up. I played the hero and vowed vengeance. I struck while the iron was hot, and the girl will marry me in a week to show her repentment to you."

Flint took the hint and left town. When he returned, the marriage had taken place. Flint's father had heard of his son's imprudent method of breaking off the match; and was now astonished to see his son returned with both hands attached to his body!

He, of course, knew nothing—had been out of town; and had heard nothing of the story, so that he could not contradict it. The happy bridegroom was equally astonished to see his friend safe and sound, but as he had been lawfully married, he could not resign the lady. Finally, all parties were satisfied.

FARM WORK FOR AUGUST.

A majority of our farmers finish their haying in July; but those who have fresh meadows to cut should not be in haste to mow them in case they should abound in what is called the seed grasses. The fowl meadow grass should not be cut for a month to come, for if we cut it before the seed is full, we root out

this most excellent stock grass and make way for poorer kinds.

But there are other seed grasses also which are valuable and are found intermixed with the poorer kinds of fresh meadow grass. By suffering the whole to stand till the best have seeds, a part of the seeds will be scattered for another year's growth. These grasses seem not to be injured by standing till the middle of August, and they may be cut when laborers have become recruited after the severe exercises of July.

To farmers who have no fresh meadows, August is a month of leisure, and this leisure may be improved in many cases to great advantage. Peat may be cut for fuel in the first of this month, and if the season proves as dry as usual, it may be put under cover in four or five weeks after cutting; though it is safer to cut in June.

Low lands which cannot be approached in the spring may be taken in hand in August, and be prepared for planting or for mowing in the ensuing season. Many fields too low for planting may be ploughed and laid so flat as to admit of being sown to grass before the month is out. No matter how tough the furrow, we need not wait for it to rot, we have only to make the surface smooth by rolling and harrowing, and then apply our composts and our grass seeds.

Those who practice cutting bushes before they are large enough for fuel, usually perform this labor in August, and cutting with a view to destroy them may as well be done in this month; but a good farmer will not mow bushes from year to year with a view of killing them; he will either let them run up for wood if the land be too rough to be tilled; or he will kill his bushes by means of his plough.

Ditching and draining low lands must generally be done at this season, and draining is the first step to be taken to fit low lands for English grass. Lands which were prepared in June may be burned in August and made ready for the grass seed. Rocks may be dug in low land and piled in heaps to be drawn off in winter. Newly cleared lands may be burned in August and be prepared for sowing in September. Old ditches may be cleared out and the contents mixed with stable manures or with ashes, for future use.

Lands which have been prepared by green crops and by summer tilling to be seeded to grass may as well be sown by the last of this month, provided the weather be not too dry; and green sward lands turned up with a view to sow them down again to grass, should have the seed sown on the fresh furrow if possible, as it will vegetate in that case much sooner.

—Boston Cultivator.

A BARGAIN.

The following actually took place in Baltimore a short time since. The dialogue was conducted in a sort of low toned voice, and therefore it is not likely the bargain was overheard by any of the bystanders; but, as an evidence of the truth of the matter, the notes of the fortunate young lady have by this time, perceived that one of their number has all of a sudden left their ranks.

"How do you sell those flowers?"—said a good looking stranger, from one of the Southern States, to a pretty little damsel in market, the other day, who has hitherto been compelled to sell pinks, posies and similar notions, honestly to maintain herself and parents.

"Twenty five cents, sir," said the maiden, holding to the gaze of the gentleman a sweet-scented bunch.

"Cheap," said the Southerner.

"Indeed they are," said the maiden.

"So much so, that I cannot possibly conceive how you can make a living at the business."

"Ah, sir," said the pretty little damsel, "the times are hard, and we are compelled to do the best we can. By economy, sir, we do manage to get along. Did those who lived in glittering palaces but know how severe is the lot of the dejected and poor, we might perhaps get a trifle more for our labor. But alas! sorry am I to be compelled to say it, justice is blind, and dim indeed is the vision of opulence."

Here the stranger, touched by the powerful remarks of the young flower girl, was seen to drop his head and let fall a tear of sorrow. Recovering, however, he continued as follows:

"But, miss," said the gentleman, "why not turn your attention to something more profitable?"

"I know not what, sir," said the girl.

"Turn your attention to speculation."

"I know not what kinds, sir; and if I did, I am not possessed of the capital."

"Oh, miss," said the gentleman, "there are some kinds of speculation in which, to meet with success, a capital is not required."

"Name it, sir."

"Marriage, miss."

"Sir," said the maiden, "my chances in that kind of speculation are poor, poor indeed."

"Perhaps not so poor as you imagine."

"I have now on my hands a dear, dear father and mother to support by my little earnings, and to marry a youth as poor as myself would only be heaping misfortune on our already overburdened shoulders."

"But perhaps in the search you might fall in with some one who has more of this world's treasures than yourself."

"But to get him," modestly articulated the young lady.

"'Twere an easy task if he loves you."

"But where shall I find him—which way shall I look?"

"Here, my pretty one," said the gentleman, at the same time throwing his eyes upon the young flower girl in such a manner as to leave not a doubt in her mind that she was adored by the stranger.

The reader will please pardon us for not giving the remainder of the dialogue; for we do not think it right that every one should know all the little love talk of two hearts united in one cause. Suffice it to say, that the couple became more intimate with each other—that the stranger did buy the flowers of the maiden, and, as compensation, he gave her his fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, with, by-the-by, a written contract that herself should be thrown into the bargain. They are now man and wife—the aged parents are comforted in their declining years—the maid is no longer compelled to vend her nosegays—the pair are on their way to their new residence, and the stranger, doubtless, blesses the hour he visited the city of monuments, and went to buy the blue-eyed maiden's charming posies.

LETTER FROM J. Q. ADAMS.

To the Editors of the Old Colony Memorial, the Hampshire Patriot, and the Quincy Patriot, in the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED STATES,
Washington, July 23, 1841.

SIRS—I enclose to each of you, a copy of a document recently communicated, by the Secretary of State to the Senate of the United States. It is a statement shewing the aggregate in the population of the several States and Territories, and in the District of Columbia, under the last Census, distinguishing the number of whites, free persons of color, and all other persons, as nearly as can be ascertained at this time.

You are aware, that the words *all other persons*, in this caption, and in the table beneath, in the demure language of the Constitution of the United States, means SLAVES. And you perceive that in this document, in the column of *all other persons*, meaning slaves, there is entered in line with the name of Massachusetts the figure 1, importing that when this enumeration of the whole People of the United States was made, there was within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, *one slave*.

Very few of my constituents of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts are of age to remember the first census of the population of the United States, taken according to the provision of the Constitution, in the year 1790. Few of them are perhaps informed that in that document the entry in that column of *all other persons*, than the free inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in line with her name, instead of an Arabic figure was the emphatic and most significant English word "None."

No man can have lived so long as I have in this world without being sensible of the perpetual tenancy of public opinion, silently and imperceptibly, to degenerate from virtuous principle. The virtuous principle of the Revolution of American Independence was human liberty—universal human liberty. This was emphatically the principle of the Declaration of Independence. It was the paramount principle of the Declaration of Rights forming the foundation of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: and the Supreme Judicial Court of that Commonwealth, shortly after the adoption of that Constitution, consistently carried out that principle by a solemn decision that, by the proclamation of that principle, neither slavery nor slave existed within the bounds of that Commonwealth. And when in 1790, the first census of the population of the United States was taken, it was in conformity with that decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the State, that in footing up the column of *slaves*, the Marshal of the District returned the word *none*. And I am sure that those of you whose memory goes back to that period have not forgotten the honest pride which the people of the State took in the return of that word *none*, in the record of their numbers. It was not only a subject of congratulation among themselves but of frequent laudatory notice from others. It was the more endeared to them, because it was then exclusively confined to that State—no other member of the Union, having at that period practically carried out the principle proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence.

In the subsequent enumerations of 1800, 1810 and 1820, although the emphatic word *none* was not repeated, the column of *Slaves*, in the tables of the Commonwealth, presented an uniform return in blank.

But on the taking of the fifth Census of the population of the United States in 1830, there appeared on the returns from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the footing of the column of *Slaves*, the figure 4.

On the 25th of January, 1832, the present Governor of the Commonwealth, being at that time a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, moved a Resolution, directing the Secretary of State to report to the House the evidence upon which four persons were represented as *Slaves* resident in the State of Massachusetts by the abstract of the Returns of the census of 1830—and also the place of residence of such persons.

On the next day, the 26th of January, 1832, this Resolution was with the consent of the mover modified, to include the same instruction to the Secretary of State, with regard to similar returns of supposed *Slaves*, in the States of Maine and Ohio, and thus modified was adopted by the House.

On the 31st of January, 1832, the answer of

the Secretary of State to this Resolution was received by the House, purporting that two of the persons thus returned as *Slaves*, in Massachusetts, were females upwards of one hundred years of age—and that the two other persons reported as *Slaves*, should have been returned as free persons of color.

The House laid this report on the table, and there the matter ended. Mr. Davis doubtless thought it not worth while to pursue the enquiry any further. The Report of the Secretary of State, ought undoubtedly to have been that all four of the persons returned as *Slaves*, should have been returned as free persons of color, for the two persons who in four enumerations had been returned as free, could surely not have become *Slaves*, by reaching a centennial anniversary. But the error of the return injurious to the political character of Massachusetts was corrected, and the two aged women were suffered to die in peace, free as the proudest lady in the land.

When in the enclosed abstract of the Census, not yet completed, I perceived the repetition of this libel upon my native Commonwealth, the first idea that occurred to me was to offer to the House a Resolution similar to that offered by Gov. Davis in January, 1832; but on the 12th of June last, the House in its wisdom adopted a rule that "upon the presentation of petitions and other papers, on subjects not specially referred to the consideration of the House in the Message of the President at the opening of the present extra session, objection to the reception shall be considered as made, and the question of reception shall be laid upon the table. This rule to be considered only in force during the present session. Petitions and other papers for or against a Bankrupt Law, to be excepted from the operation of this rule."

So that if I had offered the Resolution of inquiry, why and how the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been thus insulted—"objection to its reception would have been considered as made," and the question of reception would have been laid on the table." My resolution would have been returned to me, and no trace of it would have appeared upon the Journal of the House.

And then, if in all humanity, I had waited till the next winter session, and if the House should then have recovered from their hardness of hearing, so as not to consider *objection as made* to the reception of all petitions and other papers, unless on subjects specially recommended by the President, or upon a Bankrupt Law, and I should have repeated the experiment of offering my resolution of inquiry, who can tell what an explosion, the very question why the imputation of having a Slave within her boundaries, was in a public national document cast upon the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, would have produced? How instantaneously would the perturbed spirit of Abolition have stalked into the House! What a shivering fit, would have fallen upon the whole chivalry of the South, born insensible to fear! What a foul conspiracy, would have been detected, against the *peculiar institutions of the South*, in the pretence that the presence of a slave, would be felt by the people of Massachusetts as contamination! Objection would be made to the reception of my resolution. That would lay it over a day, and then it would fall into the line of orders of the day, and never could be called up, without a violent struggle, and a vote of two-thirds of the members present. If called up, a string of debatable amendments would be hung upon it, and previous questions and motions to lay on the table, and reconsiderations, would smother my Resolution; the imputation upon the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would remain without reparation, and eight or ten days of the time of the people in their House of Representatives would be consumed in complimentary scurrility upon the venerable member from Massachusetts, who would be held severely to account for all this waste of time, for introducing the firebrand of Abolition into the House.

Instead of offering a Resolution to the House therefore, I thought it safer to address my enquiry to the Department of State, which I accordingly did, and the result of which, was the correspondence whereof copies are herewith enclosed. I request the publication of the same, and of this Letter in your paper, for the information of my Constituents of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, and especially of the younger part of them.

There is no probability that I shall live to witness the taking of another decennial Census of the population of this Union. The Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts will itself probably not survive the present Congress. It has been my good fortune to have represented it during the whole ten years of its existence. The new Census will be followed by a new apportionment, and that by a new organization of the Districts of Massachusetts. No one can at this time foresee how those Districts will be constituted, or of what number they will consist. It may be that this is the last opportunity that I may have of communicating directly with the Twelfth District, as my Constituents, and I avail myself of it, to return to them the thanks of a grateful heart for the favor which they have constantly and repeatedly extended to me through all the vicissitudes of the last ten years of our national history. More than one-half of my present immediate Constituents have attained the age for the exercise of the elective franchise, since I was first elected as the Representative of the District to which they belong. The District is formed of twenty-four towns, inhabited by the lineal descendants from the first settlers of New Eng-

QUINCY PATRIOT.

land in the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies united—the pure unadulterated blood of those puritans to whom the Jacobite Home was compelled to testify that the People of England are indebted for all their liberties. To them, to the children of such forefathers, to the free active citizens of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, and through them to the whole People of the Commonwealth, I dedicate this communication, entreating them to remember that after four successive enumerations, each at ten years' distance from its predecessor, in all which, not one Slave had been returned as abiding within the precincts of the Commonwealth, now for the second time that glorious pre-eminence has been practically denied them, in a document proceeding from the Executive authority of the Nation. And with that memory fixed in their minds, I exhort them to a purpose equally firm and unmovable, that as their good old mother Commonwealth, in her youth never bore and in her maturity never bred a Slave, so in her old age, the imputation of Slave-bearing or Slave-breeding shall not be cast upon her with impunity.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 19, 1841.

SIR—By direction of the Secretary of State, I enclose to you a copy of a Letter from the United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts who was written to at your request, relative to the Slave returned from the County of Nantucket, and I am instructed to say, that as it appears from the accompanying Letter of the Assistant Marshal, G. F. Worth, said return was erroneous, in the particular referred to; that in the general recapitulation at the end of the work, the error shall be corrected, with suitable explanation.

I remain, respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM A. WEAVER.
Hon. John Quincy Adams.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, July 12th, 1841.

WILLIAM A. WEAVER, ESQ.
SIR—Your Letter dated July 3, inst., came duly to hand. I caused a Copy of the same to be forthwith mailed to Mr. George F. Worth, the Assistant to the Marshal in taking the Census of Nantucket for the year 1840, with instructions to make his answer to me as directed. This morning I received the following answer:

NANTUCKET, July 8th, 1841.

SIR—Your Letter of the 6th came to hand this morning. I can in reply only say that there was no Slave residing in Lydia Barker's family on the first day of June, 1840, or in any other family within the division allotted to me.

I suppose the mistake he was in carrying out one free colored female between the age of ten and under twenty-four, as there was a person of that description in her (Lydia Barker's) family at that time.

I am yours, etc.
GEORGE F. WORTH.

Solomon Lincoln,
United States Marshal, Boston, Mass.

I made an examination of the Copy of the Census of 1840, and find that in the copy in the United States District Clerk's Office of George F. Worth's division, no Slave is put down, but a free colored female, as mentioned in Mr. Worth's Letter to me; neither does there appear to be any Slave mentioned in the aggregate of George F. Worth's division, or in the aggregate of Marshal Sibley's returns, made in the Clerk's Office.

I am, sir,
Respectfully, yours,
SOLOMON LINCOLN, Marshal.
William A. Weaver, Esq.,
State Department, Washington, D. C.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The following extract from a private letter from a friend in Maine, (which we have taken the liberty to publish,) dated S—, August 4th, respecting the progress of Temperance in that region, may not be uninteresting to our readers.—Ed.

"I see by late numbers of the Patriot (for which I thank you,) that the people of Quincy are co-operating heartily and devotedly in the blessed temperance movements which now seem to pervade, with astonishing power, every portion of our happy land. What a sublime spectacle does this great moral regeneration present! Who can contemplate so perfect a triumph of truth and virtue over prejudice, custom, and the grossest sensuality, without having all the finer feelings of humanity awakened and refreshed? What firm and enlarged ground is there for the encouragement and maintenance of Faith—vigorous, sanguine, faith in man! in the divinity of his attributes—in the omnipotent nature of his capacities for rational, social, moral improvement!"

"It is with feelings of pride and the deepest exultation that I refer to the triumphs of the temperance cause in this vicinity. The quiet, sober portion of community among us, can hardly credit the evidence of their own senses—the humane and philanthropic are at loss how to express their joy and thankfulness, in beholding individuals who have for years been bowed down to drunkenness—its most abject worshippers—coming up in crowds, and rallying under the pure white flag of Total Abstinence. Scores have been raised literally from the gutter. S—has ever been a 'hard place' in the matter of dram-drinking. Larger and more frequent libations have probably been poured forth here in honor of the great Gorgan, Intemperance, than in any other town of its size in New England. It has been its strong hold—its most impregnable fortress. But the

foundations of its kingdom have been at last shaken. A Washingtonian Society was started here about a month since, by four or five individuals, who had long suffered keenly all the afflictions and miseries of the devoted inebriate. Their progress for some days was slow. Hardly any addition was made to their number until about two weeks ago, when the stand taken by them became more generally known, and their efforts were blessed in a sufficient degree to enable them to form a more perfect organization. About a week since, Hawkins, the Baltimore missionary, (God bless him!) who had been travelling the eastern part of the State, came among us. Measures were taken to get out a general attendance of the citizens, particularly the immoderate and moderate drinkers; and the result of his first evening's labors was the administering of the pledge to about fifty persons—including as above intimated, many of the oldest and most abandoned inebriates to be found in the place. The day following, a public meeting of the inhabitants of S— and B—, embracing the children of schools of the two villages properly attired and under the direction of their teachers, numbering in all between one and two thousand, was held in the open air, in a central part of the town, and addresses delivered by Messrs. Hawkins, and Ryder (a member of the Washingtonian Society at Portland,) the clergy and others. In the evening, another meeting was held, and the largest church in town filled to overflowing. Nearly one hundred came forward at the close of the lecture and signed the pledge! Hawkins left here for Portsmouth, N. H. on Saturday, where it was his intention again to "do battle with the enemy." He will find ample cause for action in P. The field there, figuratively speaking, is "white and ready for harvest." "Old Strawberry bank," as she is familiarly termed, is a "serious case" in the consumption of liquor. At least, such is the testimony of those who, to use Hawkins' dictum, "have been there and staid over night."

"I will not trouble you with a description of the style and character of Hawkins' addresses, as I learn he will shortly visit Quincy. It is generally admitted on all hands that the Temperance enterprise is now taken hold of in the right way, and by the right individuals. Such is emphatically the case. The prayers of the philanthropist, and the devoted pioneers in the hallowed cause of temperance, which have for so many years gone on unceasingly to the author of all good, for aid in their benevolent undertaking, have been finally heard and graciously accepted.

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform—"

and who that considers the origin of the recent temperance impulse, and beholds in astonishment the extraordinary and glorious results it is achieving throughout our whole union, can for a moment doubt the superintending and impelling power of a divine agency in the work. The dynasty of alcohol is fast sinking beneath the peaceful but irresistible influence of correct moral sentiments. Having no innate virtue to rely upon, it cannot resist the onward force of truth. Heaven speed the sacred reformation, until Intemperance and all its concomitant evils shall have been banished from our beloved country; and we as a nation become as distinguished for high moral and intellectual advancement, as we now are for our signal civil and political elevation.

"One great reason of Hawkins' success is, the natural manner in which he handles the subject. No one who hears him, can fail to be convinced of his sincerity, and of the purity and devotion of his feelings for the unfortunate inebriate; while the most obdurate free-thinker cannot fail to acknowledge the force of his arguments, or the most callous dealer in alcoholic poisons listen to the startling recital of his wrongs and sufferings, without being led to reflect seriously upon the unjust and ruinous character of his traffic.

"The excitement and interest still prevails among us. Names are being daily subscribed to the pledge. Upwards of fifty voluntary signatures, have been added within the two last days. The rum-sellers are getting desperate—the few remaining Corinthians are "haling between two opinions," while the friends of Abstinence are rejoicing fervently over the prospect of a speedy and thorough emancipation of our town and vicinity from the use and influence, in every degree, of all that can intoxicate.

"The same success has attended Hawkins' labors in the eastern part of the State, particularly in Portland, Augusta, Hallowell, Bangor, and the larger towns. Hundreds of unhappy victims have broken the chains which have hitherto bound them to the earth; moderate drinkers, by hundreds and thousands—embracing men distinguished for genius, talent, and learning—have come out boldly and zealously in the good work, taken a life estate in the cause, and are now engaged, both by precept and example, in carrying forward the beneficent revolution. The State has been considerably purged; and on the second Monday of September next an important stroke will probably be added to the moral purification, by the triumphant election of John Fairfield, as Governor."

UTILITY OF BIRDS. It is now generally conceded that our small birds that frequent our fruit trees, do more good by destroying insects, than mischief to the buds or fruit. Buffle, who gives a pompous account of the disposition of sparrows, supposes, that to nurture on nest of their young, about four thousand insects or caterpillars are devoted for their food. The common wren is a great destroyer of insects, and it will not devour fruit. A pair of these birds, having a nest in an inverted olive jar, stuck upon a limb of a cherry tree, defended the fruit from the depredations of all other birds. The olive jar is fastened by a fragment of a

perpendicular branch which is inserted into the inverted jar, which the wren enters and builds its nest of sticks. The wren is a very pugnacious bird, and will not allow any other small bird to alight upon its trees. Such a contrivance would be an effectual means of guarding the fruit from the smaller birds, while the wren would rid the tree of insects, and leave the fruit untouched.

"NINE CHILDREN COULD NOT SAVE HIM." Among the thirteen clerks who were dismissed from the Land Office, there was one whose wife, unfortunately, had only four children, while all the others had from eight to a baker's dozen. After these thirteen clerks and their wives had resolved in solemn caucus to visit the President in a body, with their babies, and humbly petition him to be restored, this dilatory father instinctively discovered that he would appear to great disadvantage with so inferior a number of responsibilities. "The fruitful ingenuity of woman," however, soon suggested an expedient that would place them on a footing, in this respect, with most of his companions in misery. She determined to borrow five or six children from some lucky neighbor, and the plan was actually carried into execution. His nine children, however, could not save him. The President had the shrewdness to discover the imposition, and the husband, wife, borrowed babies and all, were dismissed in disgrace!

STATE OF WASHINGTON. The ship Sea has arrived at the Navy Yard, Washington, from Leghorn, bringing Greenough's far-famed statue of the father of his country. It is said to be a magnificent work of art, imparting to the subject as much of grace, dignity and sublimity, as was possible to conceive. It is destined to take the place of Jefferson's statue, in the Rotunda of the Capitol. It is of such a colossal size that it will probably become necessary to remove a portion of the wall of the Capitol to introduce it. The statue of Jefferson, which Congress declined accepting, will be removed to the yard in front of the President's House. So says the Madisonian.

EMANCIPATION IN THE FRENCH WEST INDIES. The commissioner sent out by the French Government to examine the working of emancipation in the British West Indies, and enquire into the expediency of adopting the same measure in their own island possessions, is now in this country. He expresses perfect satisfaction with the success of the experiment in the British Islands, and will strongly recommend immediate emancipation to his own Government. Holland and Denmark are also on the point of emancipation. The "freest nation in the world" is likely soon to hold the only slaves.

DOGS. The number of dogs killed last week in New York was one hundred and thirty-four; week previous, one hundred and thirty-four; making with the nine hundred and twelve killed, twelve hundred since the war commenced. This does not include those shot by amateurs. Now, the killing of dogs is not a bad business, if well followed; but ought not the keepers of dogs to be—not killed exactly—but in some way punished for keeping such nuisances?—Boston Times.

UNNATURAL MURDER. A woman of Louisville, (Miss.) killed three of her own children, by cutting their heads off with an axe. She intended to kill two more, but her design was discovered and frustrated by her husband. The dreadful deed was done while she was in a fit of mental derangement, and since her reason has returned she has suffered the most bitter anguish. She is the mother of eleven children, including the three which she killed, and she says that while under the influence of a distorted imagination, she thought she was doing a charitable action in ridding her husband of the burden of supporting herself and their five youngest children, as he is a poor and very hard working man.

CURIOUS MOVEMENT. The Society of Friends in New York have expelled some of their prominent members, in consequence of their being, either directly or indirectly, connected with an abolition journal. This is explained in the Philadelphia Ledger, by the remark that many of the members are highly respectable merchants extensively engaged in Southern trade, who are determined to discountenance all 'pragmatic interference' with the legal and constitutional rights of the South! No logician like money.

THE SLAVE TRADE. A slaver carried into Berbice, left the African coast with five hundred and ten negroes on board—she was taken thirteen days out, having lost by death in the same time, one hundred and thirty-five, and notwithstanding the greatest care, in cleansing and airing the vessel, and releasing the slaves, by the British commander, twenty of them died after she was taken.

THE LYNN POST OFFICE CASE DISCHARGED. The complaint against the Lynn Post Master, for an alleged violation of the law, in breaking the seal of an anonymous letter, has been heard before his Honor Peleg Sprague, District Judge; and after a full hearing of the complaint, the Judge decided that the act complained of, was no violation of the law; that the letter in question, 'not being intended to be conveyed by post,' did not come within the jurisdiction of the statute, under which a penalty is annexed. That such anonymous missives are a fraud upon the person to whom they are addressed, as they subject him to expense of postage, or the trouble of demanding the postage to be refunded—and a fraud on the government, as they make the post office department a vehicle of insult and imposition, and if countenanced, would deter many persons from taking letters out of the office. His remarks were rather complimentary

to the Lynn Post Master for his sagacity in detecting and exposing such frauds and insults, and concluded by ordering the complaint to be discharged.

TAXATION. The new tariff bill has passed the House of Representatives, and will doubtless pass the Senate. It levies upon the people of the United States a tax of about eight millions of dollars annually. This large amount the people will pay, and most of them without knowing it; or, in other words, without knowing why or to whom they pay it. They will know that the money goes out of their pockets, but unless they keep this law constantly in memory, they will not dream that it goes into the coffers of the government. They will find that for some reason the prices of their tea and coffee, and other articles of consumption, are raised twenty per cent, but they will be very likely to ascribe it to any thing but the real cause, and to suppose that they pay it to the merchant instead of the government.

A WARNING. A man near Savannah, lost his life recently by an act of carelessness which is very common. He had been riding round the farm of which he was manager, and upon returning and whilst near the house, he was sitting on the horse with both feet on one side. While in this position the animal became frightened, started off and threw him to the ground. His wife, who was the only witness of the accident, hastened to his aid, but could only let him recline in her arms, in which position he expired.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUG. 14, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Saratoga Sentinel says that five field pieces have recently been stolen from the county of Cayuga. Neither the place to which they were taken nor the object of the depredators have yet been ascertained. He thinks that preparations are making for another Patriot movement.

From the 2d to the 8th of August, there arrived at the Saratoga Springs, one thousand six hundred and seven persons. The company is, says the Sentinel, more fashionable than political.

Orders have been received at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, to launch the Frigate Congress.

Dr. Wolcott Nelson, one of the proscribed patriots, has returned to Canada, and is now with his family at St. Dennis.

The Post Master General has re-established a daily mail, excepting on Sundays, between Boston and Bridgewater, passing through the towns of Dorchester, Milton, Randolph, East Stoughton, and supplying also the Post Offices at North and West Bridgewater.

Within a circle of five miles round Pittsburg it is stated in the Intelligencer of that city, ten thousand persons of all classes, have joined the several temperance societies in those limits.

A physician near Northampton is said to have at the present time under his care, twenty-eight young ladies in a state of decline, victims of incurable consumption.

William H. Simmons, Esq., the accomplished lecturer on Shakespeare, died of yellow fever, at his father's house, on Tuesday last, in Boston.

There is to be a National Musical Convention at Boston—commencing Aug. 19th, at the Odeon. The convention, unlike many others, will produce a "national deal" of harmony.

At the late democratic town meeting held in Philadelphia, the Chairman, Henry Horne, Esq., read a letter recently received from General Jackson, giving the old veteran's last advice to the American people, and urging them strongly to oppose a national bank. The reading of the letter was very cordially received by the meeting.

CONGRESS. Mr. Clay's Bank bill has passed the House, as it came from the Senate, without amendment, by 125 to 97—majority 31. Some doubt is entertained whether President Tyler will approve it.

REPEAL OF THE SUB TREASURY LAW. Last Monday, the bill repealing the Sub Treasury, passed the House, and is now before the President for signature. The vote was 134 to 87.

REV. JOHN PIERPONT. The Ecclesiastical Council, before whom the difficulties between the Rev. Mr. Pierpont and a portion of Hollis Street Society, in Boston, have been lately investigated, have come to a result and removed injunctions of secrecy. The report is a lengthy one. The Council decided in substance that he has done nothing which would authorize them to recommend a dissolution of the connection between the Pastor and Parish.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Mr. Phineas Pierce, an old and favorite driver on the line of stages between Scituate and Plymouth, was killed almost instantly on Tuesday last, at Hanover Four Corners. He was fastening on baggage at the time, had the strap which confined the baggage, around his person, with his foot upon the hub of the wheel in order to draw it taut, when the strap broke, and he fell with such force, striking on the back of his head, as to break in the skull and produce almost instant death.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 11th inst., by Rev. John Gregory, Mr. JASON CLAPP to Miss HARRIET N. HALL, both of this place.
Our friends, who have so generously remembered us on this occasion, deserve an abundant share of the blessings which this world can give.

Samuel Swartwout, the great Custom House defaulter, has returned. The Government have stopped their prosecutions, and called him to testify against other rogues.

NOTICES.

Delegates from the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Boston, will deliver Addresses at the Union Meeting-house, in this Town, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, August 15th, commencing at five o'clock. The Singers of the several religious societies are respectfully invited to attend, and thereby impart an additional interest to the meeting.

The Norfolk Abolition Society will hold their next annual meeting at Medway Village, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Rev. Daniel Sandford's Meeting-house.

A loud call is now made for action on the part of the friends of the slave at the North, and it is hoped that a corresponding interest will be felt among the abolitionists, and that a good impulse may be given to the work. We hope every local society in the county will spare no pains to send a full quota of delegates to that meeting.

LYMAN B. LARKIN. Cor. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.
LYSANDER RICHARDS.
Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

DIED.

In this town, August 9th, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr. Frederick Hardwick, aged 66 years.

The death of this good woman deserves more than ordinary notice, because her usefulness was such as to excite attention and command esteem. Her friends, (and she had many,) were all dear to her, and she was very dear to them. In her, the powers of sympathy found ready exercise. It is not the object of the writer to extol the virtues of this good woman; but it is useful to the living to notice the excellencies of departed worth to encourage them to form a proper standard of character. It is well known to all who knew her, that her life has been spent, either in improving her mind or in attending to the concerns of her situation.

Alas! how many tender cords of affection are severed by this sudden and afflicting dispensation of God's will—how many fond hopes are blighted by the decease of this kind and affectionate wife, mother, and friend of the distressed poor.

By her exit, her family and friends mourn an irreparable loss. The aged partner, who, from her youth to the present time, during nearly half a century, has traversed with her the path of life, enjoying together its many comforts, and consoling each other in meeting and sustaining its trials and bereavements, finds himself suddenly deprived of the friend of his more active years and the solace of old age. Her children have lost, what never can be restored to them, a most kind and affectionate counsellor and mother. Her friends and acquaintances a worthy associate and patron of industry and economy. The poor have lost a benevolent, sympathizing benefactress—one ever ready to contribute to their relief, or to encourage others, as circumstances might demand, according to her ability. The Church, of which she was long a faithful and consistent member, have sustained a loss and weeps that this dear sister is no more to come up to let "solemn feasts." The Charitable Society will miss a worthy member. Alas! this community mourns her departure.

In the discharge of her domestic and social duties she was faithful. Her life was devoted to the happiness of her family and friends; her charities flowed silently in many instances to gladden the abodes of want and sorrow. Her benevolence was a happy mixture of the wish to relieve suffering and a due regard to the prevention of its recurrence, when occasioned by imprudence or vice. She will live long in the affections of her bereaved family and all who have shared her kindness and the privilege of her friendship. We have abundant reason to be satisfied with her religious character, which was founded on principles of liberal Christianity. The Bible was her companion, and the precepts were the rule of her conduct. Her last sickness was severe, but though her sufferings were at times excruciating, she sustained them with fortitude, such as could only flow from a settled conviction of the paternal goodness of an all-wise Providence—the duty of submission to God's will—and the firm belief that every thing was directed by infinite wisdom and goodness. To the many privations which she had been called to suffer in the loss of near and dear friends, though now could feel more sensibly—she grieved—but bowed with resignation and seemed to enjoy with gratitude what was spared to her. During the last part of her sickness, though she had a great desire to live and had much to live for, still she gave evidence of being perfectly resigned to submit to the will of her Maker, the promises and encouragement of the gospel were her chief support, and they were a staff to comfort her—"through the valley of the shadow of death." Her feelings, in relation to her departure from this world, were in full accord with the prayer of her Saviour, in the hour "when his soul was exceedingly sorrowful even unto death." Oh, my Father if it be possible let this cup pass from me, nevertheless not as I will but as thou wilt.

Many were the tears of filial love and affection that were shed around her dying bed in commemoration of what she endured. The family mourn, but let them not mourn as those who mourn without hope; may they be taught to remember that life is uncertain, and make it their care to be followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises; imitators of the virtues of their departed friend, who being dead yet speaketh with a confidence that they shall be long meet again among the spirits of the just made perfect. In her death, her friends have consolations which the world cannot give or take away. Her example has given evidence to her children and friends, and may teach others never to sink under adversity, and reminds them that Christian principles are of sovereign efficacy under affliction.

On the 13th inst. Mrs. Patience V., wife of Mr. Jonathan Marsh, aged 51 years.
Funeral to-morrow afternoon immediately after divine service.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of

MARY SPEAR,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ELIJAH BAXTER, Executor.
Quincy, August 14.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

SAMUEL THAYER.

late of Randolph, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

HENRY D. THAYER, Adm.
Randolph, August 14.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, Assignee of the

CHRISTOPHER W. of Weymouth, in said County, mercantile debtor, by his creditors, and that he is a

Also—Notice is hereby given, that a

Master in Chancery, has ordered a

of the creditors of said Webb, to be in

of the subscriber, in Weymouth, on

MONDAY, the twenty-third day of

the said Webb take and subscribe

scribed by law to be taken discharge proceeds

transact any other legal business that

And the creditors of said Webb, who

proved their debts, will be allowed to

at said meeting.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY

Weymouth, August 14.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, the first day of

next, at two o'clock in the afternoon

by order of the Court of Probate, will

Land situated in Weymouth, near the

Shaw, ten acres of which is Wooded

twenty acres of Mowing and Pasture

mouth, together with one half of a

and Barn standing thereon, being the

Kingman Shaw, late of Weymouth, of

much of said estate will be sold as a

sum of one thousand and forty-nine

cents.

Sale to commence on the first day

where the conditions will be made known

KINGMAN A. SHAW

Weymouth, August 14.

Notice.

THE individual who a few days since

residence of J. V. Clark, a C. N. E. will

will avoid an exposure and save expe

it to the subscriber immediately, and

advertisement.

J. C.

Quincy, August 14.

Trusses! Trusses!

DR. WOODWARD! has just received

Trusses from different manufactu

will furnish to all who order them, m

than the same can be purchased in

where.

Quincy.

about, the great Custom House default. The Government has stopped the several religious societies are required to attend, and thereby impart an aid to the meeting.

NOTICES.
The Washington Total Abstinence Society, will deliver Addresses at the Union House, in this Town, SUNDAY AFTERNOON 15th, commencing at five o'clock. The several religious societies are required to attend, and thereby impart an aid to the meeting.

Abolition Society will hold their next meeting at Midway Village, on WEDNESDAY, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in Sandford's Meeting-house.

now made for action on the part of the slave at the North, and it is hoped that the interest will be felt among the abolitionists. A good impulse may be given to the every local society in the county and to send a full quota of delegates to

LYMAN B. LARKIN, Cor. Sec.

and, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice to be in session at the Town Hall, the last of each month, until further notice, at five o'clock in the forenoon, in accordance with the Town are requested to attend.

DANIEL BAXTER,
LYSANDER RICHARDS,
30th, 1841.

DIED.

August 9th, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr. Clark, aged 66 years.

of this good woman deserves more than a passing notice, because her usefulness was such as to command esteem. Her friends, many of whom were dear to her, and she was a mother in her, the powers of sympathy were not the least of her virtues. It is not the object of the writer to notice the excellencies of her character, but it is to encourage them to form a proper character. It is well known to all who are in mind or in attending to the concerns of

many tender cords of affection are suddenly and afflicting dispersion of how many fond hopes are blighted by the kind and affectionate wife, mother, and distressed poor.

her family and friends mourn an irreparable loss. The aged parent, who, from her youth, during nearly half a century, has been her path of life, enjoying together her trials and her pleasures, and finding in her the powers of sympathy, the solace of old age. Her children at never can be restored to them, a most devoted mother and mother.

Her husband, a worthy associate and partner in life. The poor have lost a sympathizing benefactor—one ever ready to relieve, or to encourage, or to encourage them, according to the Church, of which she was long a consistent member, has sustained a loss in this dear sister is no more to come upon her. The charitable Society will miss her. Alas! the community, the church, the friends of the poor, the friends of the domestic and social duties, her life was devoted to the happiness and friends; her charities flowed in many instances to gladden the shades of sorrow. Her benevolence was a happy mixture of relief and a due regard to the of her recurrence, when occasioned by her. She will live long in the after bereaved family and all who have known and the privilege of her friendship. An abundant reason to be satisfied with her character, which was founded on principle and goodness. To the many precious precepts were the rule of her conduct. Her death was a severe loss, though her sufferings excruciating, she sustained them, such as could only flow from a settled sense of the paternal goodness of an all-wise Father, the duty of submission to God's will—belief that every thing was directed by him and goodness. To the many precious precepts were the rule of her conduct. Her death was a severe loss, though her sufferings excruciating, she sustained them, such as could only flow from a settled sense of the paternal goodness of an all-wise Father, the duty of submission to God's will—belief that every thing was directed by him and goodness.

On a full examination and comparison, our conviction is, that these books are better calculated than any other we know to make good readers, to establish the habit of reading with the full co-operation of the mind, and at the same time to convey useful knowledge, impart virtuous sentiments, and cultivate the taste.

We are sure, if they were generally introduced into our primary schools, the tasks of teachers would be much easier and the improvement of their scholars much facilitated.—*Albany Argus.*

These volumes embrace a great variety of articles, inculcating a correct morality, reverence for religion, and a love of nature. They are full of life and spirit, and quite unlike the dry and incomprehensible selections which fill too many of the compilations for schools.

These books are of the inductive order, so arranged as to lure the pupil on step by step, and cause him to be astonished when he reaches the Fourth Reader, which he has learned so much with so little trouble.

These volumes, from the pen of the well-known author of Peter Parley's Tales, strike us as a great improvement upon the various works of the kind hitherto published.—*New York Times.*

These Readers seem to us perfect works of their kind. We think that, in interesting matter for children, clearness and intelligibility, and purity of sentiment, they are unequalled by any works now in use in our schools.—*Baptist Banner.*

The strong excitement afforded to this exercise of the intellect in the youthful reader, throughout the whole of this series, cannot fail, we think, to secure the beneficial influence of this principle, in a degree not hitherto generally attained.—*Harford Congregationalist.*

We would express our most unqualified opinion in favor of the little volumes before us. They are superior to any thing of the kind we have ever before examined.—*News Letter.*

We are constrained to say that the volumes now before us strike us as a great improvement upon the various works of the kind which have hitherto appeared. Some of the lessons are natural models of composition for children—simple and lively, sometimes humorous and sometimes pathetic.—*New World, N. Y.*

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Assignee's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly elected Assignee of the estate of

CHRISTOPHER WEBB.
of Weymouth, in said County, merchant, an insolvent debtor, by his creditors, and that he has accepted said trust.

Also—Notice is hereby given, that Ellis Ames, Esq., a Master in Chancery, has ordered a second meeting of the creditors of said Webb, to be held, at the Office of the subscriber, in Weymouth, in said County, on MONDAY, the twenty-third day of August instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having the said Webb take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law to be taken by insolvent debtors, and to grant said Webb the discharge provided by law, and to transact any other legal business that may be required. And the creditors of said Webb, who have not before proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same at said meeting.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.
Weymouth, August 14. 2w

Real Estate at Auction.
ON WEDNESDAY, the first day of September next, at two o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Court of Probate, about twelve acres of Land situated in Weymouth, near the house of Juba Shaw, ten acres of which is Woodland; also, about twenty acres of Mowing and Pasture Land, in Weymouth, together with one half of a Dwelling-House and Barn standing thereon, being the estate of which Kingman Shaw, late of Weymouth, died seized, or so much of said estate will be sold as will produce the sum of one thousand and forty-nine dollars and ten cents.

Sale to commence on the first named piece of Land, where the conditions will be made known.
KINGMAN A. SHAW, Executor.
Weymouth, August 14. 3w

Notice.
THE individual who a few days since took from the residence of Mr. C. Clark, a CANE without leave, will avoid an exposure and heavy expense, by returning it to the subscriber immediately, and paying for this advertisement.

J. C. EDWARDS.
Quincy, August 14. 3w

Trusses! Trusses!!
DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

OTIS, BROADBENT & CO., of Boston, and MORRIS & GRISWOLD, of Louisville, have recently issued a series of School Books, entitled

The Comprehensive Readers
THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS:
THE FIRST READER, for the use of Schools, by S. G. GOODRICH.
THE SECOND READER, for the use of Schools, by S. G. GOODRICH.
THE THIRD READER, for the use of Schools, by S. G. GOODRICH.
THE FOURTH READER, for the use of Schools, by S. G. GOODRICH.

To this series the publishers respectfully ask the attention of teachers, parents and the public generally. It is believed that they are an important improvement, and must afford the greatest advantages to teachers and pupils of all schools where they are introduced. Their design is—

1. To cultivate the art of reading in an easy, distinct and pleasing manner.
2. To stimulate the thinking faculties, by making the pupil understand what he reads, and by interesting his feelings in the subject.
3. To cultivate the sentiments of justice, truth, candor, kindness and charity.

These works are now introduced in some of our leading schools. The following are among the numerous notices of them, received from various sources:

These books have been prepared with great care, by one of long practice and great skill in the communication of knowledge to the young. The volumes of the series are well fitted to the end for which they were designed.—*Annals of Education.*

We have examined these Readers with great care. The result is an opinion that, in many respects, they are superior to all preceding school-readers, and in none inferior.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

The series is well calculated to give impetus to the mental powers, to develop the moral faculties and improve the manners. In mechanical execution, these books surpass all others of the kind which have fallen under our observation.—*New York Star.*

These admirable school books are, if we mistake not, destined to supersede all other similar publications in our seminaries for the instruction of the young.

On a full examination and comparison, our conviction is, that these books are better calculated than any other we know to make good readers, to establish the habit of reading with the full co-operation of the mind, and at the same time to convey useful knowledge, impart virtuous sentiments, and cultivate the taste.

We are sure, if they were generally introduced into our primary schools, the tasks of teachers would be much easier and the improvement of their scholars much facilitated.—*Albany Argus.*

These volumes embrace a great variety of articles, inculcating a correct morality, reverence for religion, and a love of nature. They are full of life and spirit, and quite unlike the dry and incomprehensible selections which fill too many of the compilations for schools.

These books are of the inductive order, so arranged as to lure the pupil on step by step, and cause him to be astonished when he reaches the Fourth Reader, which he has learned so much with so little trouble.

These volumes, from the pen of the well-known author of Peter Parley's Tales, strike us as a great improvement upon the various works of the kind hitherto published.—*New York Times.*

These Readers seem to us perfect works of their kind. We think that, in interesting matter for children, clearness and intelligibility, and purity of sentiment, they are unequalled by any works now in use in our schools.—*Baptist Banner.*

The strong excitement afforded to this exercise of the intellect in the youthful reader, throughout the whole of this series, cannot fail, we think, to secure the beneficial influence of this principle, in a degree not hitherto generally attained.—*Harford Congregationalist.*

We would express our most unqualified opinion in favor of the little volumes before us. They are superior to any thing of the kind we have ever before examined.—*News Letter.*

We are constrained to say that the volumes now before us strike us as a great improvement upon the various works of the kind which have hitherto appeared. Some of the lessons are natural models of composition for children—simple and lively, sometimes humorous and sometimes pathetic.—*New World, N. Y.*

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Manley & Bramhall,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25. 1y

'Live and let Live.'
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.
Quincy, Feb. 27. 1f

Black and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19. 1f

Wrapping Paper.
AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30. 1f

Wanted
Immediately, by the subscriber, three hundred Sewers to make all kinds of Clothing, to which constant employment will be given.
CABLE HILL.
Neponset Village, July 31. 1f

Meetings of Probate Court.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK ss. At a Court of Probate holden by adjournment at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1841, it is

Ordered—That the Courts of Probate for the County of Norfolk, be hereafter holden at the following times and places on the days fixed by law for holding them, and on such other days as they shall be holden by adjournment:—

At the Probate Office, in Dedham, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.
At the house of the Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, at two o'clock in the afternoon.
At the Court Room of Daniel French, near the Stone Meeting House, in Quincy, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In part of the house occupied by the Wrentham Bank, belonging to Hiram B. Fisher, in Wrentham, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
At the Court Room of Luther Metcalf, Esq., at the Factory Village, in Medway, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Copy—Attest:—**J. H. COBB, Register.**
Dedham, August 7. 6w

Dry Wood and Potatoes.
FOR sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, forty cords dry Eastern Wood, twenty cords dry Hemlock and Spruce Wood.

Also—150 bushels of prime Eastern Chenango Potatoes.
GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Point, June 12. 1f

NEW-ENGLAND
TRUSS
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence, at the old stand, opposite No. 34, No. 20, Washington St., Boston, (entrance in the Theatre—up stairs.) All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons, for the last five years. All may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person who purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not cure, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Booth, of this city, formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic-spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved hinge and pivot Truss; umbilical spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, knee caps and back bands are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and out of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can leave if he does not suit them; after a fair trial, they these Trusses for any of the gentlemen Dr. Hilly's Trusses; Russell's do.; Salmon's belt and socket; Sherman's patent; French do.; Marshall's improved Truss; Bateman's Truss, as a person well fitted to supply their wants for children, of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for many years, and is well acquainted with the Trusses, and keeps on hand steel shoes, for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and adults, in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
Boston, May 1, 1840.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.
Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful surgeon in recommending Trusses to the popularity of these cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Booth. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments for the relief of the afflicted, and that he is a person well fitted to supply their wants for children, of all sizes.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed. **JAMES THATCHER, M. D.**
Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1839.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients, and have always found him ready, capable, and faithful, and truly to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RADDALE, M. D.
Boston, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster of Boston, in a great many instances, for these few years past; and it is due to me to declare that, in every instance, it has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

RO. L. COFFIN, M. D.
Quincy, July 17. 1f

W. I. Goods and Groceries.
E. PACKARD & Co. have now on hand and for sale, a good assortment of the above, which will be sold to suit purchasers. 1f

QUINCY PATRIOT.
A. S. Jordan,
SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB,
NO. 2 MILK, TWO DOORS FROM WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
MANUFACTURER OF COMBS AND POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the TORTOISE SHELL WORK, at the Favis, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.
Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs. Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils.

COMBS MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED. 1f
DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.
Boston, June 12. 3m

Elisha Packard & Co.
HAVE recently added to their former large and fashionable Stock, the following Staple and Fancy Articles, viz:—British Chantilla LACE VEILS, from \$3 to \$6 each. Bishops and Printed FRENCH LAWS for Dresses—Linen and Long Lawn—Victoria and Corded Robes. Fancy Silk, Mousseline De Laine, Black Lace and Thibet HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen and Linen Cambric—Lace, Cambric and Thread, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS. Striped, Check'd, and Plain White CAMBRICS, SARSENETT, and common colored, do.

Low priced MOUSE DE LAINE, very pretty style. PAISLEY CLOATHS, latest style, from 25c to 75c each. Black ALPINE, of superior quality, for 75c each. LACES, MUSLINS and LINENS, of various quality. Bleach'd and Unbleach'd SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS. BROADCLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, HATS, CAPS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, &c., &c.

All of which articles are offered at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Quincy, July 31. 1f

Commissioners' Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

CHARLES A. BROWN.
late of Quincy, in said County, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from the twenty-sixth day of June last are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend to that service at the Hotel of Daniel French and Son, in said Quincy, on the first Wednesday of August, September and October next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

LEWEL BRACKETT, } Commissioners.
IRAIL W. MUNROE, }
Quincy, July 10. 6w

To Travellers and the Public.
DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

Dr. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Samaritan labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

Dr. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages:—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

Dr. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or Anti-Metastatic Pancer, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 18 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

Mr. G. graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.
Boston, Aug. 15. 1y

Creditor's Meeting.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of the estate of

GEORGE W. WILLIS,
of Braintree, in said County of Norfolk, bankrupt manufacturer, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the dwelling-house of the Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the fourteenth day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of said debtor against his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to do so, at the same time.

AMUEL D. HAYDEN, Assignee.
Braintree, July 31. 2w

For Sale,
FIFTY cords of Dry White Pine Wood, delivered at \$45.00 the cord. Apply at Quincy Point to
ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, July 24. 3w

Napoleon Cloth.
THE best article for summer Coats.
Also—A good assortment of GAMBRONS for Pants. For sale at low prices by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, July 24. 1f

Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of
DANIEL FRENCH & SON,
was dissolved, this day, by mutual consent. Business of the late firm to be settled by the senior partner.

DANIEL FRENCH,
GEORGE H. FRENCH.
Quincy, July 31. 3w

West India Goods.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM &

POETRY.

SONG OF THE CORSAIR'S BRIDE.

Oh! how can I forget:
Those bright, elysian hours in the deep green wood,
In the haunts of our native homes,
By the murmuring rills, through the wild arcades—
In our sylvan, romantic towns:
When we have wander'd afar, and climb'd the steep
crags,
On high Barcelona's mounts,
Ere the sun had drunk the nectarian dews,
From flower or jessamine fountains:
When we both glided forth, in the gentle moonlight,
On the silent, silvery lake,
And saw the tall spires of the distant towers,
Gaily dance in our sparkling wake.
Oh! how can I forget!

Oh! how can I forget:
When he, true as the vesper bells' musical chime,
Floated mellow o'er the green vale,
With his fond guitar or melodious lute,
Discours'd, in sweet music, a tale—
By the low latticed casement that hung o'er the green—
Of our ancestors' banquet hall,
Where our fathers of old revel'd in glee,
And fought against proud Gallic's thrall:—
Of old love eternal, still pledged in the glen,
While nightingales warbled above,
And seal'd with a kiss, by the convent's gray porch
And cross, at the end of the grove.
Oh! how can I forget!

Oh, I can ne'er forget!
Though the corsair's mild land may be fair to the
view,
The twilight skies brilliant and bland,
Ambrosial flowers teem by the forest's bright streams,
My heart is still in mine own land:
And as the gentle winds wake the Aeolian lyres'
Mingling streams; so joy and regret,
As the charms of sweet home steal o'er my mute heart,
Are wak'd, that I ne'er can forget!

Oh, I can ne'er forget!
Though the corsair's mild land may be fair to the
view,
The twilight skies brilliant and bland,
Ambrosial flowers teem by the forest's bright streams,
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Mingling streams; so joy and regret,
As the charms of sweet home steal o'er my mute heart,
Are wak'd, that I ne'er can forget!

HOPE.

If Hope be dead—why seek to live?

For what besides has life to give?

Love, Life, and Youth, and Beauty, too?

If Hope be dead—say! what are you?

Love without Hope! It cannot be!

There is a vessel on yon sea

Becalmed and sailless as Despair,

And know—'tis helpless Love floats there.

Life without Hope! Oh, that is not

To live! but, day by day, to rot,

With feelings cold and passions dead;

To wander o'er the world, and tread

Upon its beauties; and to gaze,

Quite vacant, o'er its flowery maze:

Oh! think if this be Life? then say,

"Who lives when Hope has fled away?"

Youth without Hope! An endless night,

Trees which have felt the cold spring's blight,

The lightning's flashes, and the thunder's strife,

Yet pine away a weary life

Which older would have sunk and died

Beneath the stroke their youth defied—

But, curst with length of days, are left

To rail at Youth of Hope bereft.

And Beauty, too, when Hope is gone,

Has lost the ray in which it shone:

And, seen without this borrowed light,

Has lost the beam which made it bright.

Now what avail the silken hair,

The angel smile, the gentle air,

The beaming eye, and glance refined—

Faint semblance of that purer mind—

As gold dust, sparkling in the sun,

Paints where the richer strata run?

Alas! they now just seem to me

Bestowed to mock at Misery.

They speak of days long, long gone by,

Then point to cold Reality,

And, with a death-like smile, they say,

"Oh! what are we when Hope's away?"

Then Love, Life, Youth, and Beauty, too,

When seen without Hope's bright'ning hue,

All sigh in Misery's saddest tone,

"Why seek to live when Hope be gone?"

ANECDOTES.

ADVANTAGES OF BAIL. One of the constables of a borough in England, recently called upon an individual with the pleasant information that he had an execution against him for rent. This was a new thing for our unfortunate friend—it was surprising—he had frequently rented houses before, had given bail, as in the present case, for the rent, and had never been troubled about the matter. "There must be some mistake—why did not the constable call upon his bail as usual?" He's not to be found," said the constable. "Well! think it's a very hard case; I had a great deal of trouble running about to get bail—and now he's gone off leaving me to pay the rent myself!"

EVERY MAN IS RELIGIOUS. A clergyman was conversing with a parishioner on the importance of a due observance of the Sabbath, and was surprised to find his companion readily seconded his views of the subject. "Why neighbor, continued the parson, 'I have been informed that you often drive your team, and even go a fishing or a hunting on the Sabbath.' "True," he replied, "but then on those occasions I always whistle psalm tunes."

WELL CONSIDERED. "We must be unanimous," observed Hancock, on the occasion of signing the Declaration of Independence; "there must be no pulling different ways; but we must all hang together." "Yes," added Franklin, "We must hang together, or we are assuredly separated."

SHARP CUT. A dandy who wanted the milk passed to him, at a hotel, thus asked for it: "Landlady, please to pass your cow down this way." The landlady thus retorted: "Waiter take this cow down where the calf is bleating."

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber would call attention to the following Certificates, selected from among many, in favor of Dr. M. R. Fletcher's Trusses, which are manufactured under his direction. The qualities, which render this Instrument superior to others for the same object, are its lightness, neatness, and facility of adaptation and alteration in qualities which those who have been compelled to wear a Truss will know how to prize. The subscriber, however, deems it unnecessary to add anything to the recommendation of the distinguished gentlemen whose notices are appended.

LUTHER ANGER.

From W. G. Hanford, M. D., M. M. S. S.

This certifies that I have been in the habit of applying Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss since its first introduction—have applied it in many cases and noticed its effect.

Owing to the facility with which the size of the Truss—the position of the Pad, and the amount of pressure can be altered and arranged to suit each particular case, I have to hesitation in saying that I think this Truss can be worn with greater ease to the patient, and at the same time with a better prospect of a radical cure than any other Truss I have ever used or known of.

W. G. HANFORD.

Boston, December 24th, 1830.

From J. C. Warren, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the

Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

At the request of Dr. Fletcher, I have examined his Truss, and have been much gratified with its mechanism, and think it worthy of an extensive trial, which I believe will result in its introduction as an important aid to the relief of Hernia.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1830.

From J. V. C. Smith, M. D., M. M. S. S., Quinarian

Physician, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned has convinced himself, from a close examination and comparison with other instruments devised for the same object, that Dr. Fletcher's recently invented Truss is particularly deserving of the attention of medical practitioners. It combines so many advantages in an economical manner, that it recommends itself to those at all acquainted with the anatomy of the region to which it is to be applied.

J. V. C. SMITH.

Boston Feb. 9th, 1830.

From J. Jeffries, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Con-

sulting Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Having examined Dr. Fletcher's Compound Sliding Truss, I consider it as based upon true principles for the retention of the parts protruding in Hernia, and the mechanical application as exceedingly well adapted to accomplish the end proposed.

JOHN JEFFRIES.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1830.

From A. L. Pierson, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the

Consulting Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dear Sir—The requisites of a good Truss are, 1. Perfect security against protrusion of the bowel. 2. Lightness, neatness, and simplicity of construction. 3. Durability. 4. Moderate price. Your Truss appears to combine these in a high degree, with the advantage of being easily adapted to the varieties of Hernia.

A. L. PIERSON.

Salem, Aug. 15, 1834.

From Geo. Hayward, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the

Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The undersigned having made frequent trials of the Truss invented by Dr. Fletcher, has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as superior to most instruments of the kind now in use, which he is acquainted with. Its advantages consist in the size and form of the pad, the ease with which it is moved, and the readiness with which the pressure is increased or diminished.

It is, moreover, in his opinion, as well calculated as any other to produce radical cure of Hernia.

GEORGE HAYWARD.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whitton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Olin P. Bacon, Newport Village, (Dorchester); and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD,

AMROSE M. BURRELL,

Quincy, Jan. 16.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and

offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 25.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his

thanks to his customers and the public for the lib-

eral patronage extended to him, and would inform

them that he has just added to his former stock a large

assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved

credit.

JUSTIN SPEAR.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

Wood and Potatoes.

JUST received and now offered for sale by the sub-

scriber, at Quincy Point, sixty cords of prime

Eastern Wood.

Also—One hundred bushels of good POTATOES—

whites, clemences and reds.

Quincy Point, May 22.

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good

Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable

price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8.

Wines! Wines!

JUST received by the subscriber, of superior quality,

Sicily Madeira, Malaga and Old Port Wines.

Also—Refined Cider and Vinegar.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, May 15.

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS, of all sizes and various qualities,

constantly for sale by the Subscriber at their

DRY GOODS STORE, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston,

by the Hundred, Dozen, or singly; each of which will

be warranted as good as represented, and at prices

which cannot fail to suit.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, May 29.

French Muslin Collars,

VERY neat style and fashionable shape, just received

and for sale by J. BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, July 17.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Painful Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption, 131 cases; Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 136, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. D. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs, Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANGELO GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Quincy, May 8.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 26.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13 1/4, for

sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen,

at manufacturer's prices, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19.

Wrapping Paper.

AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes,

for sale low at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Jan. 30.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN B. MANLEY,

CORSETIER, BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 and 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just re-

ceived and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, May 8.

Notice.

PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill,

or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing

the Mowing Land of the subscriber.

HENRY SOUTHER.

Quincy, April 17.

For Sale.

A pair of Blacksmith's Bellows and an Anvil; also,

a Jack used in the Stone business. Apply to

JOHN BRIEHLER.

Quincy, June 26.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long devastated of even the best remedies of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied.

Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever.

Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

I may add Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

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Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BACOCK, JR., JUSTIN SPEAR, ORIN P. BACON, FISHER A. KINGSBURY, JACOB TIRRELL, JR., SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, JOSEPH CLEVELY, SAMUEL A. TURNER, CHARLES LEFAYOUR, N. B. OSBORNE, FREEMAN HUNT,	Quincy Railway, Stone Quarries, Dorchester, Reynolds, South Weymouth, Braintree, Abington, South Scituate, Lynn, Salem, New York City.
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MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A SLAVE TO PARTY.

There is no man upon whom we look with more pity than him who is a slave to party. That man has no opinion of his own, who for his belief in politics or religion must consult a party—composed as such parties always are of persons of different feelings, tempers and motives—acted by influences known only to the breast of each individual actor in such party—occasionally disclosing that love of fame or office had no small share of power over them.

There are times when a considerate, conscientious man must leave party and act independently: for instance, when his party does wrong.

When General Jackson came into power, thousands of whigs were hurled indiscriminately from office—this was wrong; the conduct of the administration was justly censured as anti-republican and subversive of liberty itself. Gen. Harrison, the whig candidate twelve years after this, was elected President; under the administration of his party, many removals have taken place and more are contemplated in order to make room for hungry partisans. The presses and the party, which condemned the practice under Jackson, now approve the same measures of removals under the Harrison administration.

What principle has a party which one day denounces a measure and the very next day pursues after and embraces it.

Is personal independence to be despised? What but personal independence severed Luther from his party? What but personal independence brought the Puritans here? It was the party spirit which caused Calvin to light fires for heretics and the Puritans to brand Quakers.

Shall we now be told that we must not exercise our judgment privately—independently. Why not? Is truth in danger—are the wire-pullers of a party to dictate what we shall say or believe? The history of all parties shows that at times they have gone too far and been wrong.

Let us look at some of the leading measures now-a-days adopted to secure the success of a party. An honest and intelligent old gentleman is christened "Old Tip"—large processions are got up—hard cider is freely distributed, and then the Bacchanalian song follows;—the multitude disperse highly gratified with the success they have made in gaining converts to their party—others who do not believe as they do are denounced as enemies to their country.

Now, in order to offset such arguments as these, the other party must put up a Commodore, christen him "Old Salt," "Old Ironsides," or with the more palatable nickname of "Baked Beans." You must not be surprised, if, some years hence, the democrats bake a large pot of beans for their dependants, allowing each visitor to help himself with a large spoon to this mode of getting patriotism.

This method may take, and then once more our country may be safe again. Should danger of a political nature hereafter threaten, get some new nickname candidate for President—some new eatable or drinkable for the crowd—pretend to love the dear people, and you have at hand one of the most efficacious antidotes for all the evils to which this country is heir.

A. PLEBEIAN.

FORTY-ONE TONS OF INDIGO.

Let us begin with a maxim. Though such a commencement may a little startle the mere amusement seeker, we must disregard his very natural fear of being instructed for the sake of the imposing air that it gives to the article. In matters of business, if you can help it, as far as possible never commit yourself by speaking hastily.

We have propounded our aphorism, and we now proceed to prove its value by the narrative of a fact, which, should it read a little like a tale, we shall not be sorry for, but merely plume ourselves upon the attractive manner in which we have related it. It is not our fault if we be

naturally eloquent. But this will not make us vain, for we have much greater sin than eloquence to answer for.

Men with linen aprons before them have sometimes very creditable feelings, and a coat out at the elbows may often be buttoned over a generous breast. It may be even suspected that maidens with serge gowns on their backs may have their susceptibilities, though I know these latter have been shamefully monopolized by young ladies who are votaries to the excitements of elegant fiction.

If the above propositions can be tolerated by the reader, let him read on, and know that the hero of this little moral sketch was a dandy and a canny Scot, making up, by their great variety, for the limited extent of his dealings. He was a chapman in a promiscuous line. In fact—why should we attempt to disguise the truth?—he kept what in London would be called a chandler's shop. He condescended, merely for the convenience of his immediate neighbors, to sell candles as low as a fathing apiece—indeed he would, for the nonce, furnish light so attenuated that you might furnish two for a fathing, and yet he had small beer in his emporium more attenuated still. He also sold darning materials, among which I might have classed his small ale, and he had coculus indicus to set off against a halfpenny's worth of salt, barilla against two sheets of Parliament cake for a haubee, and indigo by the pound against snuff by the half ounce.

Indeed, our trustworthy friend, Donald McGrie, had no small pride in his shop; and the street in which he lived in the gude and old town of Aberdeen, had just as much pride in Donald. Really Donald was a safe chief; he kept his accounts accurately, both with God and man, for he was as punctual at kirk as in his payments, and, as he allowed no long scores with his neighbors, he took care never to run largely in debt by crimes of omission, which must be some day settled before a tribunal so awful.

Having thus sufficiently described Donald's circumstances, we must now proceed to narrate the first grand step that he made towards acquiring the splendid fortune that he so well deserved, and lived so long to enjoy. He was out of indigo; that is to say, all the indigo that he lately had, had gone out from his warehouse by dribbles. Thereupon he writes a letter to the house in London, a dry-salter's in 'forty-one pous weight of indigo,' stating, at the same time, that if there was not a vessel, they must 'get one.' Such were the exact words he used.

Now, at the time this occurred, communication between Aberdeen and London was rare, and, at farthest, four times in the year was the utmost extent that Donald McGrie and his wholesale dealers addressed each other. These latter were very much surprised at the extent of the order, and the reader will not wonder at it when he is informed that they never could suppose for a moment that a vessel could be ordered on purpose to carry forty-one pounds of indigo; so, after much scrutiny of the very hieroglyphical marks of McGrie, all the heads of the firm took it firmly into their said heads that their correspondent had fairly written forty-one tons.

They knew but very little of the man, and of the nature and extent of his business; all, however, that they did know was most satisfactory; they had done business with him for nearly twenty years, and had, during all that time, been extremely well pleased with the punctuality of his payments, added to which, they had heard that he was wealthy. Upon all these grounds, they, without hesitation, executed the order; but, as they had not anything like the quantity on hand, they were themselves forced to become purchasers, in order to fulfil the commission. Having collected the quantity that they supposed that Donald had specified, they shipped it for Aberdeen, sending with it an invoice, and also a bill of lading by post.

When McGrie received this precious bill of lading, his astonishment was at once ludicrous and stupendous. At length, in order to give himself a little mental relief, he determined to set it down as a hoax, for, said he, 'what on earth can the people of London mean by sending me forty-one tons of indigo? It was more than sufficient, with the then consumption, to supply Aberdeen for a gude Scotch generation—twenty-one years. However, his prudence still prevailed over every other operation of his mind.

Like a canny Scot, he kept his perplexity to himself, for nothing was farther from his thoughts than to run hither and thither with his mouth open, and the letter in his hand, in order to tell his tale of wonder, and excite the stupid exclamations of his neighbors. Notwithstanding this stoical conduct, he could not so far command his deportment, but that those about him remarked a definite, though a mysterious, change in his whole man. He was nearly silent; but the activity of his feet made up for the idleness of his tongue. He was fidgetty, repeatedly leaving his shop without any conceivable reason, and then returning to it hastily on the same rational grounds. For once in his life, his neighbors thought that wily Donald did not very well know what he was about.

In the midst of this agitation, time and tide, which wait for no man, brought the vessel that bore the indigo to Aberdeen. It would seem that, in order to quicken Donald's apprehension, she had an extraordinary quick passage. No sooner was she moored, than the captain hastened to find the merchant to whom this large

and valuable cargo was consigned. Having gone previously to the very first merchants, he by nice gradations, at length arrived at the little shop of the actual consignee, honest Donald McGrie. Indeed, the skipper was as much astonished at the minuteness of the warehouse as McGrie had been at the magnitude of his cargo. For what warehouse, had it contained nothing else, would not have held the one-fifth part of his consignment.

After the few first introductory sentences, that made each aware of what was their mutual business, the captain became convinced that all was right from the quiet count of Donald, who betrayed neither emotion nor surprise, though at the same time his very heart was melting within him, as melts an exposed rush-light on a sunshiny summer's day.

'And see, sir, ye'll be sure ye have brought the tottle of the forty-one tons. A huge quantity, eh, sir? And did ye ever ken any one men hae sae muckle before?'

'Never, Mr. McGrie, never. Why, sir, do you know that the difficulty of getting all the indigo together had an effect on the market. It was fully three farthings the pound dearer on 'Change the very day I left London.'

'O, ay—purely. It was—was it? Now I'll just put ye ane case—not that it is of the slightest consequence, but merely to satisfy my conjecture—supposing, mon, ye had all this indigo, what would ye just do wi' it?'

'Why,' said the skipper, 'I should not have bought it unless I wanted it; and if I had wanted it, I should have known what to do with it. That is, Mr. McGrie, precisely your case.'

'Ah, weel, my mon, but ye're an unco canny chief. Do ye na ken whether his precious majesty, mon God bless him, aint gaun to make the volunteer ladies wear blue regimentals—blue is a pure standing color.'

'Why, I don't know, but some report of that sort may be stirring; for what with your large demand, and other matters, indigo is certainly getting up. But my time is precious. Here's your bill of lading, so just sign my papers—ah, all right—when and where shall I discharge the cargo?'

'Don't fash yourself, there's nae hurry. I'll just speak to two or three of my worshipful correspondents, and let you know on the morrow, or aibins the next day after. I may hae to send to Edinburgh 'aenent the matter.'

'Ah, yes, I understand, a joint consignment. It won't prove a bad speculation, I'm thinking. Morning, morning, Mr. McGrie.'

So away trudged the skipper, leaving the owner of much indigo in a state of doleful perplexity, such as ought not to befall any honest man. All that night he kept exclaiming, 'Gude Lord, gude Lord, what shall I do with all this indigo? Na, na, Donald will not commit himself. But it's a muckle heap.'

Very early was Donald abroad the next morning, inquiring of every body all the possible uses to which indigo could be put. He got but very little satisfaction on this point. He began himself to look dark blue. He had almost resolved upon a journey to London, awful as it appeared to him, to have this mistake explained, but he still resolved to wait a little, and to do nothing in a hurry.

The next thing that happened to Donald, with his forty-one tons of dye, was his sad reflections when an old woman came and bought of him one farthing's worth of stone blue.

'Had ye na better try indigo, my gude friend?' says Donald to the old washerwoman quite pawkly.

'And what think ye, gude mon McGrie, I'll be doing with indigo in the suds? Oot awa, mon; but yer gaffing a purr old body.' So off the old lady trudged with a damaged temper.

'Had I but sold a farthing's worth o' this dommed indigo, 'twould have been a beginning. Had the auld washer bodies hae taken to it! and every little helps.'

About this time, as the skipper who had just brought the indigo was just passing the principal inn of Aberdeen, he observed a post-chaise and four, with the horses all foam, stop with a most imposing jerk at the door, and the managing and confidential clerk of the firm of Hubbens, Hobbins, and Robins, the eminent drysalters. The clerk almost flew into the arms of the skipper, and with breathless eagerness asked him if he had delivered the indigo to Donald McGrie?

'No. It is still in the vessel, but he has the manifest and the bill of sale.'

'Then the property is now vested in him? As securely as the hair upon your own head is your own property. He seems cautious, even for a Scotchman.'

'Is he in a large line of business?'

'I can't really say that. We should call his place of trade nothing better than a chandler's shop in London. But they manage things in another guess way here.'

'What can be possibly want with this indigo? He has actually drained the market, and we have just received advices that all the crops of indigo have failed in the West Indies. There is also a large demand for it from government, and it is now actually worth its weight in gold.'

'You don't say so. Why, he was saying something like it. No doubt but that some West Indian has made the run by herself, and reached this place without waiting for a convoy, and brought the news of the failure of the crops. Besides, he talked largely about his correspondents.'

'And I am losing all this precious time!—Where does he live? I know nothing about the place, and he will be gone out till

'I will go with you, if you choose. I should like to see how the dour Scot manages it.'

'No, good captain. Just show me the door. If I prosper, you will just have to take the stuff back to London.'

'So I thought. But mind your bearings and distance with McGrie. He is an over-cautious tradesman.'

It had been a dull morning with Donald. He had sold a little snuff and a little sand, a little cheese, and a half-score of ballads for a halfpenny, but not a particle of indigo, and no more stone or powdered blue. He was never known to give such short weight. He had wrangled awfully with his few customers, and was, altogether, in a misty humor.

I would just gie two pounds Scotch to get out of this scrape, and some old silver over; and as he thus exclaimed aloud, he struck the pound of butter that he was making up with his wooden paddles a blow so spiteful, that it resounded like the report of a pistol.

At this moment the clerk entered. He paused for a space just within the threshold, scornfully surveyed the shop and its contents, looked with an air that was not far short of contempt on its proprietor, and immediately settled in his mind his plan of action. He was something of the *petit maitre*, so he placed his white cambric handkerchief before his nose and mouth, and then jerking it away, exclaimed, 'Faugh! taking from his waistcoat pocket a smelling-bottle, which like Shakespeare's popinjay,

'Ever and anon he gave to his nose, And took 't away again.'

But it was Donald who,

'Being angry when it next came there, Took it in snuff.'

'What would ye please to buy, honest man?'

'Buy, my good fellow, buy? Does any one ever buy anything here? You will pardon me, but the stench is intolerable.'

'Ye fause young callant! Here be naething but wholesome smells, such as sic purr thread-pair bodies as your ainself might grow sleek upon. An ye no like the odour, healthful as it be, twist round yer ugly snout, and there lies the doorway. So tramp, ye ne'er-do-weel.'

'Pardon me. I am sure, sir, that I did not come to quarrel with you, but merely to rectify a mistake. I believe I am speaking to Mr. McGrie—Mr. Donald McGrie?'

'Ye don't lee nae, said Donald very moodily.

'I wish to release you from a great deal of uneasiness, in making right this little mistake of yours.'

'And pray where may ye be come from?'

'London, Mr. McGrie, the centre of the arts, the seat of sovereignty, the emporium of the world—but that is nothing here nor there—I come from London, Mr. McGrie.'

'And how might ye a' made this long journey? Aibins by the show wagon?'

'It is you that are slow, my good sir,' said the clerk, flourishing his handkerchief tastefully.

'Chaise and four—spanked along—astonished the natives—never lost a moment, I assure you.'

'Ye'll be making a long stay, nae doubt, in bonny Aberdeen?'

'Not a moment after I've rectified this little mistake. Southward ho! That's the word.'

'So,' thought Donald, 'this spruce young chap is come, I'm sure, about the indigo. I'll save my two punds Scots and the odd siller. He did not travel post for nothing. I shall be clear of my bargain free. But let us not be in a hurry.'

'Ye are come to Aberdeen about the indigo, doubtless?' said Donald, after a pause, and very deliberately.

'Yes. My principals feel sure that you have made a trifling mistake in the amount of your order; so, to relieve your anxiety, they have sent me down to you, to say that they are willing to take the indigo back, and release you from your bargain, provided that you will pay the expense of the freight—and a very generous offer it is, I can tell you.'

'I am sure that I am over obliged to the gude gentleman. But pray, sir, who may ye be yer self? A modest young man, nae doubt, but humble—yer prefeement's all to come. One would just like to know whom one is treating wi'—some junior clerk, or, perhaps, one of the warehousemen?—surely ye no be aone of the porters?'

'Very indignant indeed was the fop at these degrading conjectures. With much hauteur he exclaimed, 'I must acquaint you that I am the confidential principal and managing director of the firm's vast mercantile operations; that I am a near relation of Mr. Hubbens, the head of the firm; and that I have full power and authority to do just what I please in this, as in every other transaction. My name, sir, is Daniel Hubbens, at your service. What do you say to my offer?'

'I should like to glance at your authority—no offence.'

Mr. Daniel Hubbens was offended, however; but, finding the Scotchman firm, he was obliged to give him the necessary vouchers that he was empowered to treat with him for a re-sale of the merchandise. The examination of this document still further opened the mental eyes of McGrie to the value of his late purchase, and he consequently became more dogged and consequential.

Mr. Hubbens, perceiving the turn that affairs were likely to take, and that he had a difficult task to perform, at once altered the loftiness of his manner, and said,

'Well, well, my dear sir, the fact is, you have long bought from us. I wish now to see if we, our very respectable firm, cannot purchase from you. So come down to my inn, and we'll talk the matter over a bottle of the best you can call for.'

'Oo, there's nae occasion; just say a' here.'

'No, no, my dear sir; come with me you must. In very tired, and the best supper that Aberdeen can produce is providing for us two.'

'Sae ye are prepared for me. I understand. Ye would na hae ta'en all this troublesome work for little. I'll awa with you, my man.'

And away they both went; in the short journey to the inn Donald cogitating on the utmost that he should ask for the re-sale of the indigo, and the managing clerk endeavoring to divert his thoughts from the value of the goods in his possession.

The supper and its accessories were the best that ever fell to the lot of Donald to share; but he was prudent, and the clerk gained no advantage through the means of his lavish expenditure of choice wines, so, after many flourishes, and much circumlocution, he was forced to put the plain question to his guest, 'What will you take to pass your cargo of indigo back to our firm?'

'Troth, Mr. Hubbens, I'm at a loss a bit. What will ye gie, truly?'

'Why, Mr. McGrie, the fact is, we have received a very unexpected order for the article, and our people have empowered me to come to Aberdeen and offer you a thousand pounds to return the cargo just as you got it. There is a glorious chance for you! A thousand pounds! Don't you feel yourself in heaven?'

'No, no, I'm better advised than that comes to. I dinna buy the mickle lot but upon sound calculations. I have friens, sir, friens who have the first intelligence.'

It is as I suspected, thought the clerk; he has had the first news of the general failure of the crops.

'I'll tell you what it is, Mr. McGrie—it is a bold offer, but I'll take it upon myself to double the offer. Two thousand, sir, two thousand!'

'Indeed no, my man, I can make mair o't than that!'

'Well, I must let you keep it,' said the youngster, with an air of well-affected interference.

'Weel, weel, young sir, here's to yer verri gude health, and pleasant journey back again.'

'Thank you, sir. May the indigo prosper with you?'

They drank two glasses of wine each in silence. The mortification of Hubbens could not be concealed, whilst McGrie's visage represented content carved out in stone.

After a considerable pause, the clerk lost his temper entirely—his patience had long gone before it—and he resumed the attack upon the imperturbable Donald. At length the would be purchaser, not at all liking the prospect and the shame of an unsuccessful journey back to his principals, in a fit of desperation pulled out his private instructions, and said, 'Here, read that, obdurate man of iron that you are. Just so far am I permitted to go, and no farther.'

McGrie read very deliberately that his host was empowered to offer him the freight both ways, and four thousand pounds.

'It is driving me hard,' said Donald; 'but as you are an uncomfiable young man, and not to fash you with your employers, gude men, I'll just consent. And to show ye that I can be liberal too, why, when ye hae settled the reckoning, I'll stand a pint o' Glenlivet aween the twa of us.'

After this the transaction was immediately wound up, and the money paid down.

Donald McGrie took accession of fortune coolly and temperately. He reflected that men make a thousand unlucky for one lucky mistake, and that cargoes of indigo don't always quadruple themselves in price when brought by misadventure. Reflecting upon all this, he resolved at this, the proper season, to retire from business. So he made over his stock in trade and his house to his nephew—for a consideration—of course—and bought the lands of C—C—, which said estate is, at this moment, worth five times the money paid for it.

We have made out our case, and that by the means of no fiction. It well exemplifies our moral, 'In matters of moment, never speak first, and never speak hastily.' In the lives of the most unfortunate among us, many lucky opportunities occur. It is neither the learned nor the clever who know best how to seize them, and to turn them to the best advantage. This faculty belongs to the prudent. Had Donald McGrie spoken first, and spoken the wish of his heart, he would have said, 'Pray take fifty pounds, and release me from my bargain.' He held his tongue until it was the proper time to speak, and thus realized a handsome independence for himself and for his children.

THE WEDDED LIFE.

The first year of a young woman's wedded life, is generally the most unhappy, and the most trying one she experiences. However intensely we may have studied the character of our affianced, however well we may have imagined we know it in all its narrow windings, still shall we find, when we become wives, that we have something else to learn. By actions are the affections on either side shown, and although it is in the power and nature of a woman to manifest her devotedness by a thousand little attentions, she must not repine if she receives not the like. The feelings of the

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other sex are not so soft and exquisite as those of our own; if they were we might possibly be happier, and we may for a moment wish they were so, but we shall restrain so selfish a desire, if we reflect how much more unfit they would be by such a constitution to bear the crosses and buffets of the world.

It is said that love's quarrels are but the renewal of love, but it is not so in truth. Continued differences and bickerings will undermine the strongest affection, and a wife cannot be too careful to avoid disputes upon the most trivial subject; indeed it is the every day occurrences which try the love and temper of the married life; great occasions for quarrels seldom occur. Every wish, every prejudice must meet with attention, and the first thought of a woman should be the pleasing and providing for her husband. It is impossible to enumerate all the little incidents which annoy married men, or the little unobtrusive pleasures which it is in the power of the wife to give; but throughout her life in employments, she must bear his pleasures on her mind. She must act for him in preference to herself, and she will be amply rewarded by witnessing his delight in her and his home. To a woman who loves her husband with all the devotedness of her nature, this will be a pleasure, not a task; and to make him happy she will never grudge any sacrifice of self.

The greatest misery a woman can experience is the changed heart, and the alienated affections of her husband, but even in that painful case she must not upbraid; she must bear with patience and fortitude her great disappointment; she must return good for evil to the worst, and her consolation will be the consciousness that her trials have not their rise or continuance in any decline of affection or duty on her part.

Some women, in order to bring back the husband's wandering love, have recourse to attempts to arouse his jealousy; but they are much mistaken in pursuing such a course. A man, however debased his conduct, never entirely forgets the love he once bore to the bride of his youth; there are moments when feelings of tenderness for her will return with force to his heart; to repeat the benefits of former times, and in some measure, stand exonerated in the world, if the wife relax to the propriety of conduct, while, on the contrary, the gentle forbearance, the uncomplaining patience, and the unobtrusive rectitude of the woman he injures, will deeply strike to his heart, and do much to win him back to his former love, and to the observance of the vows he breathed at the altar where his heart was devoted to the being from whom it has wandered. A kind look, affectionate expression half uttered, must bring his wife to his side, and she must, with smiles of tenderness, encourage the returning affection, carefully avoiding all reference to her sufferings or the cause of them.

This will not be difficult for virtuous women to perform. Our love, which before marriage, is constrained by the modesty and reserve natural to our sex, increases in fervency and depth afterwards; it enables us to bear unfeigned the world's scorn; all is swallowed up in it. An affectionate wife clings to her husband through poverty and riches, and the more the world recedes from him, the more firmly will she stand by him; she will be his comfort when all earthly comforts have slid from him. Her devotedness will be his rock, when he has no other support—she will smile at the frowns of this world—she will not heed its censures—he is her all, and in love are all other feelings to be forgotten or absorbed. No sacrifice will be too great, the faintest smile will not be rewarded too little—quick at feeling unkindness, we are also quick at feeling tenderness, and a very trifling circumstance is sufficient to awaken or to still the pain of our heart, and bring us misery or happiness.

HEART-RENDING ACCIDENT.

The following particulars, relative to this sad accident, are contained in a letter addressed to the editor of a New York paper, the writer of which gathered his knowledge from one of the survivors.

The Erie left her berth at Buffalo, for Chicago, between five and six in the afternoon, with a large number of passengers, nearly a hundred of whom were Swiss emigrants. The list of passengers, as taken by the Captain, numbered two hundred and five; but in addition to those, there were several young children whose names were not taken, and some also, it is supposed, who had not paid their fare when the disaster occurred. So that it is probable that the passengers, together with those attached to the boat, numbered not less than two hundred and thirty or two hundred and forty. The fire was discovered about ten minutes before eight o'clock, a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles from Buffalo. The flames first appeared running rapidly across the boiler deck, (a permanent platform of a foot or two in height, to protect the boiler where it projects above the main deck.) From its vicinity to the boiler, it had become highly inflammable, and its ignition was facilitated by a recent coat of paint which it had received. The boat's head was immediately directed toward the land, which was five or six miles off.

The flames spread with great rapidity. Perfect confusion succeeded, in the midst of which the small boat, hanging astern was lowered by the hands and brought to the side. After a few ladies had been handed down, the frenzy of those behind became uncontrollable, and numbers leaped in beyond the capacity of the boat to sustain them, and it was swamped. Several of those who fell from the boat were drawn under the wheel, and there were drowned, while a few clung to the boat's sides and were finally saved. A second and third boat were rendered useless by the same infatuation. Some five minutes after the appearance of the fire, the machinery became deranged and stop-

ped. So rapidly did the flames spread that, although there were a quantity of life-preservers in the ladies' cabin, they could not be reached, as the cabin was almost instantly in a light flame. Twenty minutes only had elapsed from the beginning of the fire, before the intensity of the heat had forced overboard every other person, when the Captain threw himself into the water and abandoned the boat to its fate. The few who then remained alive were tossing in the midst of a heavy swell, dependent upon the precarious support, one of an oar, another of a plank, or box, and liable every moment to lose their hold through exhaustion and the numbing effects of fright. Two steamers perceiving the light about quarter past eight o'clock, from the place where they lay, put out immediately to her relief. But a distance of ten or fifteen miles intervening, they arrived in time to save only twenty-nine out of the large number who a few hours before had left Buffalo with perfect confidence of a pleasant trip.

One of the steamers with twenty-seven of the saved on board took the hull of the Erie in tow for Buffalo; after having been drawn, however, fifteen or twenty miles, the remnants of the wreck suddenly sunk. One of the sufferers threw himself overboard on a plank, when he saw farther efforts to be useless, but relinquished it to a friend who could not swim, and took for his own support the "fender," which just then fell by his side. He states that those who survived the swamping of the boats, clung with desperation to the burning wreck, except as a few found other supports. One man was standing for some minutes on the gallows-beam, the flames encircling him, with his coat-skirts thrown over his head, till he dropped dead into the body of the flames. One of the wheel-men is said to have been burnt up doing his duty at the helm. A lad of fourteen, one of those saved, is reported to have behaved with great courage. As he descended the guys to the water, the chain was so hot that he left masses of flesh upon the rod at every clasp of his hands. Reaching the rudder he stood upon that, and soaking his jacket in the water, he applied it to assuage the pain of his hands, and then used it to extinguish the fire from his dress and parts of the wreck near him. Though badly burnt he is likely to recover. The only lady saved was standing at the stern of the boat with her husband, arranging her life-preserver about her person, when the boat gave a lurch and precipitated her into the water. She saw nothing more of her husband, but was herself buoyed up till the steamer arrived.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

On Monday last, the Vice President of the United States returned to the Senate the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank, with his objections. It is as follows:—

The Bill entitled 'An act to incorporate the subscribers of the Fiscal Bank of the United States,' which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the constitution it is made my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been and still is deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed.

I declared it in the Legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States, it has been openly vindicated by me.

In the Senate Chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and re-affirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it; and the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me. With a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never conceded, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations: without an observance of which no government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which

would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have over and over again been repeated. If some of those who have proceeded me in this high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence to their convictions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure meted out to myself. Without going further into the argument, I will say, that, in looking to the powers of this Government to collect, safely keep and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally regulate the commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment, by this Government, of a bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers. What can the local discounts of a bank have to do with the collection, safe keeping, and disbursing of the revenue?

So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question, whether the discount is obtained at a State Bank or a United States Bank. They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of banks, in the regulating of the currency and the exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution, it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period the country was, for the most part, disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation. A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1820 its embarrassments had become so great, that the directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable every where, in payment of public debts.

It had, up to that period, dealt to but a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic; and as late as 1828, its operations in that line amounted to a little more than \$7,000,000, per annum; a very rapid augmentation soon after occurred, and in 1833, its dealings in the exchanges amounted to upwards of \$100,000,000, including the sales of its own drafts; and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means. The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates.

The circulation was increased to more than \$22,000,000, and the notes of the bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country; thus showing, almost conclusively, that it was the capacity, to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advantages. It may be remembered, too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the bank, in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal; while in the time of discounts, the suspended debt was enormous, and found most disastrous to the bank and the country. Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to public morals and to the general weal.

The capital invested in banks of discounts in the United States, created by the States, at this time exceeds \$350,000,000, and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world, but the reverse is lamentably the fact.

Is the measure now under consideration, of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the sixteenth fundamental article of the eleventh section it is made otherwise. That article is in the following words:

"The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposit in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever, upon application of the Legislature of such State, Congress may, by law, require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any Territory or District of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors, prior to expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress:

"Provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof, held after the passage of this act, by resolution, or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed: and provided nevertheless, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any state which has yielded its assent, and having once established such branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn, except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be implied, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent, "provided in respect to any State which shall not, at the first Session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or

other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of said State shall be thereafter presumed.

The assent or dissent is to be expressed unconditionally at the first session of the Legislature by some formal legislative act: and if not so expressed, its assent is to be implied, and the directors are therefore invested with power, at such time hereafter, as they may please, to establish branches, which cannot afterwards be withdrawn, except by resolve of Congress. No matter what may be the cause which may operate with the Legislature, which either prevents it from speaking, or addressing itself to its wisdom to induce delay, its assent is to be implied—binding and inflexible. It is the lawgiver or the master to the vassal, an unconditional answer is claimed forthwith, and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, produce an implied assent, which is ever after irrevocable.

Many of the State elections have already taken place, without any knowledge on the part of the people that such a question was to come up. The representatives may desire a submission of the question to their constituents preparatory to final action upon it; but this high privilege is denied; whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the representatives of the people to induce delay, their assent is to be presumed, and is ever afterwards binding, unless their assent shall be unconditionally expressed at their first session after the passage of this bill into a law.

They may by formal resolution declare the question of assent or dissent to be undecided and postponed, and yet, in opposition to their express declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied. Cases innumerable might be cited to manifest the irrationality of such an inference. Let one or two in addition, suffice—the popular branch of the Legislature may express the dissent by an unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by the vote of the Senate; and yet the assent is to be implied. Both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent, and yet the Governor may exert the veto power conferred on him by the State constitution, and their Legislative action be defeated; and yet the assent of the Legislative authority is implied, and the Directors of this contemplated institution are authorized to establish a branch or branches in such State, whenever they may find it conducive to the interest of the stockholders to do so; and having once established it, they can, under no circumstances, withdraw it, except by an act of Congress.

The State may afterwards protest against any such unjust inference—but its authority is gone. Its assent is implied by its failure or inability to act at its first session, and its voice can never afterwards be heard. To inferences so violent, and, as they seem to me, irrational, I cannot yield my consent.

No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceeding, by introducing presumptions at variance to the fact, and inferences at the expense of reason. A State in a condition of duress would be presumed to speak, as an individual manacled and imprisoned might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States boldly and frankly—Congress wills, and submission is demanded.

It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances; but this is a question of power, and this bill invests them with full power to do so. If the Legislature of New York, or Pennsylvania, or any other State, should be found in such condition as I have supposed, could there be any security furnished against such a step on the part of the directors? Nay, is it not fairly to be presumed that this proviso was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the contingency referred to? Why else should it have been introduced?

And I would submit to the Senate, whether it can be believed, that any State would be likely to sit quietly down, under such a state of things? In a great measure of public interest their patriotism may be successfully appealed to, but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inference, I cannot but regard as calculated to excite a feeling of fatal enmity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must therefore regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent; and so regarding it, I cannot sanction it.

On general principles, the right in Congress to prescribe terms to any State, implies a superiority of power and control, deprives the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States. But fourth; the State may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more.

I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several States of this Union, with or without their consent, a principle to which I have already heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 16, 1841.

For the Quincy Patriot.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES!

On Thursday evening last, a meeting of the loco focus, in Braintree, was held at the Town Hall, to choose delegates to the Worcester Convention, but, the law and physic doctors present, advised to put it off, as the whigs would probably unite with them before long—they were losing ground so fast—so they adjourned to that time. Less go, eh?

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUG. 21, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

TEMPERANCE.

The delegation last Sabbath evening consisted of Messrs. Wade, O'Brien and Burns. The meeting was in the Unitarian house.

Mr. Burns had told his story at a previous meeting, and we have noticed it. He added nothing new.

Mr. Wade was introduced and addressed the assembly in a very happy and handsome manner. We know not when we have heard a more modest, decorous and pathetic speech. It was truly eloquent, for the man felt what he said. He is an admirable man and deserves to be commended for the noble efforts which he is putting forth in this cause of humanity and religion. His remarks left a good impression upon the audience; and had the pledge been circulated when he closed, it is our opinion that a number would have signed it. Indeed, who could listen to such a pathetic tale and not feel—not weep—not put forth some effort for suffering humanity? He has the prayers and good wishes of the community in his favor.

Next came Mr. O'Brien, a native of the Emerald Isle, and a true and full blooded descendant of that beautiful but unhappy land. His great soul seemed to contain too much for his little body. It was full indeed, and as fast as was congenial to the aperture in his head, it flowed out. It came in no measured strains. His zeal was great, whether according to knowledge or not. He represented the efforts of those who had endeavored to seduce the Washingtonians as put forth by no very good spirit. He thought no man of honor would ask a man to drink who had signed the pledge. He told rather a large story as it respected the wages which he had commanded, and we thought represented himself as rather a prominent character in the circle in which he had moved. Some of his expressions were not a little unbecoming, not to say irreverent; but they were spoken on the spur of the occasion and under no inconsiderable degree of zeal in the good cause. It is necessary to use the sledge as well as the small hammer, and there seems no better place in our town for it to be used in, than the Stone Meeting-house, as it is much the largest of any in town. In such a house, a speaker might blow a full breath without fearing lest he might lift off the roof.

The audience was very large, though but comparatively a small number of the aged and venerable worshippers of the Adams' Temple were present. When Mr. Hawkins comes we hope to see that house crowded.

It is time to close this sketch, and it shall be done with a single remark, to wit;—It is to be feared that delegates from such a society as the Washingtonian, unless they are truly humble and diffident, will magnify their office too highly. We have no desire to clip the wings of any of them, and would always render 'honor to whom honor is due,' but still hope that those who visit us will be consistent, as it respects the stories they tell about the circles in which they have mingled, the influence they have had, and their elevation and depression.

THE SPEAR FAMILY. A friend informs us, that the second annual family Pic Nic, was held, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., by the descendants of Mr. Seth Spear, (one of the first settlers on Hough's Neck,) near the spot where the original mansion stood. The day was delightful—the company numerous, who not only enjoyed themselves by frequent excursions on the water, rambling about the sea shore, the hills and fields of this beautiful peninsula, but in partaking of the substantial viands contributed on this occasion in great abundance—relishing, in particular, the idea that over the clam bank even the President himself had no power of exercising a veto.

The statistics were taken on the ground, and there appeared to be present the widow of father Spear, eleven children, fifty two grand children, forty one great grand children, and two great great grand children, making in all one hundred and seven, besides thirteen others, (some of whom I doubt not anticipate a connexion in the family,) making a total of one hundred and twenty persons. Many of the descendants were absent; but at the next annual Pic Nic, it is hoped that none of the family will be wanting to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary since the birth of their venerated head.

FEMALE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The ladies of this place held a meeting, last Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of devising measures to render more efficient aid to the cause of Temperance. The meeting was well attended, and a Committee appointed to report a Constitution at an adjourned meeting, which is to be held on Tuesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at Rev Mr. Cornell's School Room. There will doubtless be a large meeting, and every lady, who feels that she has influence and who has a disposition to exercise it in aid of the great temperance reformation, should be present.

LIBERAL DONATION. Maj. AMASA STETSON of Dorchester, has generously offered to build and give to the Town of Randolph, of which place he is a native, upon a site which they shall select, a Town House, and the bequest has been unanimously accepted.

Chief Justice Williams, the abolition candidate for Governor of Vermont, has declined.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Hingham Patriot says, there is a rumor in that town, which was raised in July, therefore, one hundred and sixty years old is of white oak, and still perfectly sound.

A serious misunderstanding, it is reported between Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and States Cabinet.

Capt. Stockton of the United States Navy, has donated four thousand dollars to the Whig Society, one of the Literary Association of New Jersey.

The Banks of New Orleans are talking in November next. There has been sympathy among them, which has tended to a subject.

Nathaniel Cross, Esq. American Consul, has been imprisoned by order of the Government of Cuba.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, 138 to 99, passed a bill which makes the duty of the stockholders in all the banks chartered, liable, to a certain extent, for the institution.

General Santa Anna is again coming to Mexico. He has been appointed Commander of the Department of Vera Cruz.

The frigate Raritan, according to the U. S. Gazette, is to be immediately launched at Philadelphia Navy Yard, and fitted for sea with She is to form a part of the Home Squadron.

Col. R. M. Johnson, the late Vice President, has been elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, in which he resides, by a large majority.

The Heads of the different Departments, number of Members of Congress, visited States ship Delaware at Annapolis, on Saturday. The Vice President did not go.

Dr. Ezra Stephenson of Hingham, has been elected by Col. Seymour, Surgeon to the First Brigade, first Division, M. M. and the appointment.

Gen. Wool has been nominated, by the Senate, to be Brigadier General in the United States place of Gen. Scott, promoted.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND. It is stated by correspondents, that strenuous objections to the confirmation of EDWARD EVERETT, to England, on the ground that he is ineligibility. It is also asserted that his nomination to act on all other nominations, unless it is disposed of.

P. S. By last evening's papers, we learn Everett's nomination has been laid on the majority of two.

SUN TREASURY. In the House of Representatives, the bill from the Senate, repealing the Law, has passed by a vote of one hundred and four to eighty-seven. The Whigs, in favor of the bill. It has also received the signature of President.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says, British authorities in Jamaica have contrived conveyance of all the white vagrants on to some port in the United States, at the rate of dollars per head.

RETIREMENT OF AN EDITOR. I. Ambush has retired, after seven years labor, from the chair of the Taunton Whig, which paper he and judiciously managed by him during the

NOTICES.

The Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, (Roman Catholic) will preach at the West District Church, TO-MORROW MORNING, at eight o'clock.

There will be Addresses on the subject of ANCE, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the house of the Evangelical Congregational Society, commencing at seven o'clock.

The singers of the various choirs are invited to attend.

The Democratic Republicans of Quincy ed to meet at the Centre School Room, on EVENING next, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to a State to be held at Worcester on the first day of next—to choose a Town Committee for year, and to transact any other business which may be presented.

Per order of Democratic Town Committee.

Notice is hereby given, that the Democratic Central Committee, in conformity to the Democratic Legislative Convention, held WEDNESDAY, the first day of September, for the meeting of the Democratic State at Worcester.

To this Convention, the several Towns are invited to send as Delegates, at least number of their largest representation in Court.

GEORGE BANCROFT, Secretary.

WM. E. PARKER, Secretary.

The Norfolk Abolition Society will hold annual meeting at Medway Village, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Daniel Stoddard's Meeting-house. A loud call is now made for action on the friends of the slave at the North, and it is a corresponding interest will be felt among abolitionists, and that a good impulse may be given. We hope every local society in will spare no pains to send a full quota of that meeting.

LYMAN B. LARKIN.

The undersigned, Selectman of Quincy, that they will be in session at the Town Hall, SATURDAY of each month, until far from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, sons having business with the Town are present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER, LYMAN B. LARKIN.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

MARRIED.

In Braintree, 18th inst., by Rev. Mr. P. Thomas C. Webb, of the firm of Humphreys & Co., of Boston, to Miss Briantia, only daughter of Mr. Webb, of the former place. In Weymouth, 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. John P. Lovell of Boston, to Miss Lydia D. the former place.

DIED.

In this town, 12th inst. Cyrus M., son of Mr. Hannah Goes, aged 1 year and 4 months. On the 19th inst., Mr. Otis Thayer, aged

For the Quincy Patriot.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES!

On Thursday evening last, a meeting of the Quincy Patriot, was held at the Town Hall, to choose delegates to the Worcester Convention, but, the law and physics doctors present, advised to put it off, as the whigs were probably united with them before long—they were losing ground so fast—so they adjourned to that time. Less go, eh?

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUG. 21, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1841, '42, '43 and '44, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

TEMPERANCE.

The delegation last Sabbath evening consisted of Messrs. Wade, O'Brien and Burns. The meeting was the Unitarian house.

Mr. Burns had told his story at a previous meeting, and we have noticed it. He added nothing new.

Mr. Wade was introduced and addressed the assembly in a very happy and handsome manner. We now not when we have heard a more modest, decorous and pathetic speech. It was truly eloquent, for we can feel what he said. He is an admirable man and deserves to be commended for the noble efforts which he is putting forth in this cause of humanity and religion. His remarks left a good impression upon the audience; and had the pledge been circulated when he closed, it is our opinion that a number would have signed it. Indeed, who could listen to such a pathetic tale and not feel—not weep—not put forth some effort for suffering humanity? He has the prayers and good wishes of the community in his favor.

Next came Mr. O'Brien, a native of the Emerald Isle, and a true and full blooded descendant of that beautiful but unhappy land. His great soul seemed to contain too much for his little body. It was full indeed, and as fast as was congenial to the aperture in his head, it flowed out. It came in no measured strains. His zeal was great, whether according to knowledge or not. He represented the efforts of those who had endeavored to seduce the Washingtonians as put forth by no very good spirit. He thought no man of honor would ask a man to drink who had signed the pledge. He told rather a large story as it respected the wages which he had commanded, and we thought represented himself as rather a prominent character in the circle in which he had moved. Some of his expressions were not a little sarcastic, not to say irreverent; but they were spoken on the spur of the occasion and under no inconsiderable degree of zeal in the good cause. It is necessary to use the *slight* as well as the small hammer, and these seem no better place in our town for it to be used in, than the Stone Meeting-house, as it is much the largest of any in town. In such a house, a speaker might blow a full breath without fearing lest he might lift off the roof.

The audience was very large, though but comparatively a small number of the aged and venerable worshippers of the Adams' Temple were present. When Mr. Hawkins' comes we hope to see that house crowded.

It is time to close this sketch, and it shall be done with a single remark, to wit:—It is to be feared that delegates from such a society as the Washingtonian, unless they are truly humble and diffident, will magnify their office too highly. We have no desire to clip the wings of any of them, and would always render them to whom honor is due, but still hope that those who visit us will be consistent, as it respects the stories they tell about the circles in which they have mingled, the influence they have had, and their elevation and depression.

THE SPEAR FAMILY. A friend informs us, that the second annual family Pic Nic, was held, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., by the descendants of Mr. Seth Spear, (one of the first settlers on Hough's Neck,) near the spot where the original mansion stood. The day was delightful—the company numerous, who not only enjoyed themselves by frequent excursions on the water, rambling about the sea shore, the hills and fields of this beautiful peninsula, but in partaking of the substantial viands contributed on this occasion in great abundance—relishing, in particular, the idea that over the clam bank even the President himself had no power of exercising a veto.

The statistics were taken on the ground, and there appeared to be present the widow of father Spear, eleven children, fifty two grand children, forty one great grand children, and two great great grand children, making in all one hundred and seven, besides thirteen others, (some of whom I doubt not anticipate a connexion in the family,) making a total of one hundred and twenty persons. Many of the descendants were absent; but at the next annual Pic Nic, it is hoped that none of the family will be wanting to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary since the birth of their venerated head.

FEMALE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The ladies of this place held a meeting, last Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of devising measures to render more efficient aid to the cause of Temperance. The meeting was well attended, and a Committee appointed to report a Constitution at an adjourned meeting, which is to be held on Tuesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at Rev Mr. Cornell's School Room. There will doubtless be a large meeting, and every lady who feels that she has influence and who has a disposition to exercise it in aid of the great temperance reformation, should be present.

LIBERAL DONATION. Maj. Amos Steison of Dorchester, has generously offered to build and give to the Town of Randolph, of which place he is a native, upon a site which they shall select, a Town House, and the bequest has been unanimously accepted.

Chief Justice Williams, the abolition candidate for Governor of Vermont, has declined.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Hingham Patriot says, there is a meeting-house in that town, which was raised in July, 1831, and is, therefore, one hundred and sixty years old. Its frame is of white oak, and still perfectly sound.

Serious misunderstanding, it is reported, exists between Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and the United States Cabinet.

Capt. Stockton of the United States Navy, has made a donation of four thousand dollars to the American Whig Society, one of the Literary Associations of the College of New Jersey.

The Banks of New Orleans are talking of resumption in November next. There has been a controversy among them, which has tended to accelerate this subject.

Nathaniel Cross, Esq. American Consul at Matanzas, has been imprisoned by order of the Governor General of Cuba.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, by a vote of 138 to 99, passed a bill which makes the private property of the stockholders in all the banks heretofore to be chartered, liable, to a certain extent, for the debts of the institution.

General Santa Anna is again coming into notice in Mexico. He has been appointed Commandant General of the Department of Vera Cruz.

The frigate *Raritan*, according to the United States Gazette, is to be immediately launched at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and fitted for sea with all despatch. She is to form a part of the Home Squadron.

Col. R. M. Johnson, the late Vice President, has been elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, from the country in which he resides, by a large democratic majority.

The Heads of the different Departments, and a large number of Members of Congress, visited the United States ship *Delaware* at Annapolis, on Saturday last. The Vice President did not go.

Dr. Ezra Stephenson of Hingham, has been appointed by Col. Seymour, Surgeon to the Second Regiment, first Brigade, first Division, M. M. and has accepted the appointment.

Gen. Wool has been nominated, by the President, to be Brigadier General in the United States Army, in place of Gen. Scott, promoted.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND. It is stated by Washington correspondents, that strenuous objections are made to the confirmation of EDWARD EVERETT, as Minister to England, on the ground that he is inclined to abolitionism. It is also asserted that his friends have ceased to act on all other nominations, until that mission is disposed of.

P. S. By last evening's papers, we learn that Gov. Everett's nomination has been laid on the table by a majority of two.

SUB TREASURY. In the House of Representatives, the bill from the Senate, repealing the Sub Treasury Law, has passed by a vote of one hundred and thirty-four to eighty-seven. The Whigs, *en masse*, voted for the bill. It has also received the signature of the President.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says, that the British authorities in Jamaica have contracted for the conveyance of all the white vagrants on the island, to some port in the United States, at the rate of sixteen dollars per head.

RETIREMENT OF AN EDITOR. I. Ambury, Jr., Esq. has retired, after seven years labor, from the editorial chair of the Taunton Whig, which paper has been ably and judiciously managed by him during that period.

NOTICES.

The Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, (Roman Catholic,) will, God willing, preach at the West District School house, TO-MORROW MORNING, at eight o'clock.

There will be Addresses on the subject of Temperance, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Meeting-house of the Evangelical Congregational Society, commencing at seven o'clock.

The singers of the various choirs are respectfully invited to attend.

The Democratic Republicans of Quincy are requested to meet at the Centre School Room, on MONDAY EVENING next, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to a State Convention to be held at Worcester on the first day of September next—to choose a Town Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business when assembled.

Per order of Democratic Town Committee.

Notice is hereby given, that the Democratic State Central Committee, in conformity to instructions from the Democratic Legislative Convention, have appointed WEDNESDAY, the first day of September next, for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, at Worcester.

To this Convention, the several Towns of the State are invited to send as Delegates, at least twice the number of their largest representation in the General Court.

GEORGE BANCROFT, Chairman.

R. S. S. ANDROS, } Secretaries.
WM. E. PARKER, }

The Norfolk Abolition Society will hold their next annual meeting at Medway Village, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Rev. Daniel Sandford's Meeting-house.

A loud call is now made for action on the part of the friends of the slave at the North, and it is hoped that a corresponding interest will be felt among the abolitionists, and that a good impulse may be given to the work. We hope every local society in the county will spare no pains to send a full quota of delegates to that meeting.

LYMAN B. LARKIN. Cor. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.
LYSANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

MARRIED.

In Braintree, 18th inst., by Rev. Mr. Perkins, Maj. Thomas C. Webb, of the firm of Humphrey, Webb & Co., of Boston, to Miss Brantia, only daughter of Joseph Richards, Esq., of the former place.

In Weymouth, 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. Emery, Mr. John P. Lovell of Boston, to Miss Lydia D. Whiton of the former place.

DIED.

In this town, 12th inst. Cyrus M., son of Mr. Cyrus and Mrs. Hannah Goes, aged 1 year and 4 months. On the 19th inst., Mr. Otis Thayer, aged 44.

Hancock House.

THE subscriber, (heretofore in partnership with his father,) grateful for past favors, hereby informs his friends and the public generally, that he has now assumed the entire charge of this commodious House which is open for the reception of company.

Its pleasant location, airy rooms and convenient distance from Boston, render it a very desirable country resort for gentlemen and families, as every accommodation will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of travellers and boarders, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE H. FRENCH.

Quincy August, 21.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

ASA COPELAND,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, housewright, deceased, and has accepted said trust, and all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

IRAM VINTON, Administrator.

Braintree, August 21.

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Ellis Ames, Esquire, a Master in Chancery, in and for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

RICHARD L. PALMER,

of Milton, in said County of Norfolk, painter, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Richard L. Palmer will be held at the Office of Ellis Ames, Esquire, in Canton, in said County, on the twenty-sixth day of August instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of said Richard L. Palmer, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Richard L. Palmer, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber or the assignee or assignees who shall be hereafter chosen or appointed; and all transfers of property by the said Richard L. Palmer are now forbidden by law.

By order of Ellis Ames, Esquire, Master in Chancery.

NATHANIEL F. SAFFORD, Messenger.

Milton, August 21.

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the Store of the subscriber, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the thirtieth day of August current, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest of William Kingman, of Weymouth, shoemaker, an insolvent debtor, in certain Real Estate situated in Weymouth, being one undivided tenth part in his mother's right of dower.

JOSEPH BRECK, Assignee.

Weymouth August 21.

Administrator's Sale.

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to a license from the Probate Court, in the County of Norfolk, will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, the tenth day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, so much of the Real Estate of Benjamin Faxon, late of Quincy, deceased, as was produced at the sum of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and nineteen cents, with incidental charges. Said estate consists of the Homestead, containing about one acre of land with the buildings thereon, situated in said Quincy, and is bounded easterly on Hancock Street, southerly on land of Josiah Brigham and Sarah Athorpe, westerly on land of Daniel Baxter, and northerly on land of Abner Willett.

Also—One other lot of land, containing about one half of an acre, near by the above named piece of land, with a Blacksmith's Shop thereon.

Also—One other piece of land, containing about one acre, situated in said Quincy, and bounded easterly on the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike, southerly on land of Job Faxon, westerly on the Lane leading to said Job Faxon's dwelling house, and northerly on land of the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike Corporation.

Also—The Bellows, Anvil and other tools in said Blacksmith's Shop.

LEMUEL BRACKETT, Adm. de bonis non.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Juct.

Quincy, August 21.

Jazaniah S. Foord's Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, Aug. 13th, A. D. 1841.

THE administrator of the estate of JAZANIAH S. FOORD, late of Milton, in said County, gentleman, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity for allowance, and the Commissioners of Insolvency having also presented their report for acceptance.

Ordered—That the said administrator notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be holden at Dedham, in said County, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1841, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Milton, August 21.

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate, real and personal, of

DAVID THAYER,

of Weymouth, in said County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said David Thayer will be held at the dwelling house of the said Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-eighth day of August, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the said David Thayer, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said David Thayer or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

CALVIN P. HINS, Messenger.

Weymouth, August 21.

Creditor's Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of the estate of

WILLIAM KINGMAN,

of Weymouth, shoemaker, an insolvent debtor, will be holden at the Office of Samuel Breck Esq. in Braintree, on MONDAY, the thirtieth day of August current, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of auditing the account of the assignee and declaring a dividend of said debtor's estate, at which meeting all creditors of said William Kingman who have not already proved their claims may present the same for allowance.

JOSEPH BRECK, Assignee.

Weymouth, August 21.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

A. S. Jordan,
SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.
NO. 2 MILK, TWO DOORS FROM WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
MANUFACTURER OF COMBS AND POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the TORTOISE SHELL WORK, at the Favis, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.
Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.
Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.
Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles, Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils.

COMES MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED.

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

Boston, June 12. 3m

Elisha Packard & Co.

HAVE recently added to their former large and fashionable Stock, the following Staple and Fancy Articles, viz:—British Chantilla LACE VEILS, from \$3 to \$6 each.
Bishops and Printed FRENCH LAWNs for Dresses—Linen and Long Lawn—Victoria and Corded Robes.
Fancy Silk, Mousseline de Laine, Black Lace and Thibet HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Lace, Cambric and Thread, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
Strip'd, Check'd, and Plain White CAMBRICS, SARSENETT, and common colored, do.
Low priced MOUSE DE LAINE, very pretty style.
MUSLIN COLLARS, latest style, from 25-cd to 75-cd each.
BLACK ALPINE, of superior quality, for 75 cents.
LACES, MUSLINS and LINENS, of various quality.
Bleach'd and Unbleach'd SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

BROADCLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, HATS, CAPS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, &c, &c.
All of which articles are offered at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Quincy, July 31.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly elected Assignee of the estate of

CHRISTOPHER WEBB,

of Weymouth, in said County, merchant, an insolvent debtor, by his creditors, and that he has accepted said trust.

Also—Notice is hereby given, that Ellis Ames, Esq., a Master in Chancery, has ordered a second meeting of the creditors of said Webb, to be held at the Office of the subscriber, in Weymouth, in said County, on MONDAY, the twenty-third day of August instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having the said Webb take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law to be taken by insolvent debtors, and to grant said Webb the discharge provided by law, and to transact any other legal business that may be required. And the creditors of said Webb, who have not before proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same at said meeting.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, August 14.

Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

CHARLES A. BROWN,

late of Quincy, in said County, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from the twenty-sixth day of June last, was allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend to that service at the Hotel of Daniel French and Son, in said Quincy, on the first Wednesday of August, September and November next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

LEMUEL BRACKETT, } Commissioners.
ISRAEL W. MUNROE, }

Quincy, July 10.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

SAMUEL THAYER,

late of Randolph, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

HENRY D. THAYER, Adm.

Randolph, August 14.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, the first day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by order of the Court of Probate, about twelve acres of Land situated in Weymouth, near the house of Jaba Shaw, ten acres of which is Woodland; also, about twenty acres of Mowing and Pasture Land, in Weymouth, together with one half of a Dwelling-House and Barn standing thereon, being the estate of which Kingman Shaw, late of Weymouth, died seized, or so much of said estate will be sold as will produce the sum of one thousand and forty-nine dollars and ten cents.

Sale to commence on the first named piece of Land, where the conditions will be made known.

KINGMAN A. SHAW, Executor.

Weymouth, August 14.

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Quincy, Aug. 14.

Meetings of Probate Court.

NORFOLK ss. At a Court of Probate holden by adjournment at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1841, it is

Ordered—That the Courts of Probate for the County of Norfolk, be hereafter holden at the following times and places, on the days fixed by law for holding them, and on such other days as they shall be holden by adjournment.

At the Probate Office, in Dedham, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

At the house of the Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the dwelling house of Daniel French, near the Stone Meeting House, in Quincy, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In part of the house occupied by the Wrentham Bank, belonging to Hiram B. Fisher, in Wrentham, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

At the Counting Room of Luther Metcalf, Esq., at the Factory Village, in Medway, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Copy—Attest:— J. H. COBB, Register.

Dedham, August 7.

Notice.

THE individual who a few days since took from the residence of J. V. Clark, a CANE without leave, will avoid an exposure and save expense, by returning it to the subscriber immediately, and paying for this advertisement.

J. C. EDWARDS.

Quincy, August 14.

Wanted

Immediately, by the subscriber, three hundred Sew-sters to make all kinds of Clothing, to which constant employment will be given.

CALEB HILL.

Neposet Village, July 31.

West India Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of West India Goods at as low prices as can be purchased at any Store in town.

Qu

POETRY.

SONG.
Written for the Quincy Patriot.

Where the streams flow sweetly through the flow'rs,
Far down in yon fragrant dale, love,
I have left my cot and bleating flock,
And hung on the sheaf's my flail, love.

For the thoughts of you yield me no rest—
You are in my dreams by night, love,
And my truant heart, when dawn appears,
To your cottage takes its flight, love.

I've woe'd you now full many a day—
Though sweetly they have fled, love,
I can woe no more, you must be mine,
So away with me to wed, love.

The lasses are up in 't hawthorn lea,
The lads in the ry-field sheen, love,
But long ere eve they'll be in our cot,
And you will be mine, I woe, love.

The lads sing sweetly down in the groves,
All earth in bright array, love,
Then doff that frock and the plaid put on,
And we'll be married to day, love.

For the thoughts of you yield me no rest—
You are in my dreams by night, love,
And my truant heart, when dawn appears,
To your cottage takes its flight, love! GIFFORD.

FOR WHOM SHOULD WE WEEP.

Weep not for those whose race is ran,
Their prize is gain'd, their toil is past;
To them the power of grief is done,
And misery's storm has frown'd its last!

They sleep in Christ the sleep of peace,
Unfush'd by dreams of earthly sorrow,
Till earthly days and nights shall cease,
Before a bright and glorious morn!

But weep for them that yet remain,
The feverish weight of life sustaining,
The frown of scorn, the sting of pain,
And secret anguish uncomplaining;

Weep for the living—they who rest
Within their last and happiest dwelling,
Are senseless of the vain bequest
Of tears, and sighs, and successive swelling.

Weep o'er the cradle—not the tomb!
Lament the dawn, and not the ending,
Of that tempestuous day of gloom,
Whose sun is bright but when descending;

Weep for the bands that still maintain
To strive with labor undiminish'd;
Departed saints—their death is gain,
Their spoils are reap'd, their conflict finish'd.

THE ILLS WE LEAVE BEHIND US.

Oh! what's the use of looking back,
As o'er life's road we travel;
Or pausing for a moment to
Some mystery unravel.

The better way to go ahead—
Let Fortune miss or find us,
And never cast a glance upon
The ills we leave behind us!

When sickness or other woes combine
To make us sad and weary,
We ought to keep our spirits up,
Nor think that life is dreary;

But cast at once from off our souls
The chains of grief that bind us,
And bid a last farewell unto
The ills we leave behind us.

ANECDOTES.

VERY CAUTIONS. An Irishman passing down a street in Cincinnati, discovered a one dollar bill lying on the pavement. He eyed the *creature* sufficient to ascertain that it was of the same stamp of one on which he had on the day previous lost ten cents by way of discount. "Bad luck to the likes of 'ye," exclaimed Pat, as he passed on, "there ye may lie, devil a finger will I put on ye, for I lost ten cents by a brother of yours yesterday."

TOUGH CABBAGES. "Old woman," said a drunken fellow who had staggered to the closet for a cold supper, "where did you get these cabbages? they are so darned stringy, I can't eat them." "O my gracious," replied the lady, "if that stupid fellow aint eating all my cabs that I put in starch in the closet."

OWNERS. "Sir," said a lady to the only male passenger in the omnibus in which she was riding, "Can you inform me why those vehicles are called omnibuses?" "Yes, madam," was the reply, "it means that the passengers should receive a general kissing."

A YANKEE WARRIOR. An old, but good story, is related about an honest farmer who went into the battle of Bunker Hill with astonishing coolness and bravery. He blazed away with his old fowling piece like all the world, until a shot passed through his hat, which he took off, and discovering the true state of affairs exclaimed in astonishment, "Good gracious, if they ain't firing balls!" and up he got and put out as hard as "shank's mare" would take him.

A NEW IDEA. A poor Irishman passing through a village, saw a crowd of people approaching, which made him inquire what was the matter. He was answered, "A man is going to be buried." "Oh!" replied he, "I'll step to see that; for we carry them in our country."

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss.

Secured by Patent at Washington.
THE subscriber would call attention to the following Certificates, selected from among many, in favor of Dr. M. R. Fletcher's Trusses, which are manufactured under his direction. The qualities, which render this Instrument superior to others for the same object, are its lightness, neatness, and facility of adaptation and alteration; qualities which those who have been compelled to wear a Truss will know how to prize. The subscriber, however, deems it unnecessary to add any thing to the recommendation of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are appended.

LUTHER ANGER.
From W. G. Hanford, M. D., M. M. S. S.,
"This certifies that I have been in the habit of applying Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss" since its first introduction—have applied it in many cases and noticed its effect.
Owing to the facility with which the size of the Truss can be altered and arranged to suit each particular case, I have no hesitation in saying that I think this Truss can be worn with greater ease to the patient, and at the same time with a better prospect of radical cure than any other Truss I have ever used or known."
W. G. HANFORD.
Boston, December 24th, 1840.

From J. C. Warren, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.
At the request of Dr. Fletcher, I have examined his Truss, and have been much gratified with its mechanism, and think it worthy of an extensive trial, which I believe will result in its introduction as an important aid for the relief of Hernia.

JOHN C. WARREN.
Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. V. C. Smith, M. D., M. M. S. S., Quarantine Physician, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
To whom it may concern—The undersigned has convinced himself, from a close examination and comparison with other instruments devised for the same object, that Dr. Fletcher's recently invented Truss is particularly deserving of the attention of medical practitioners. It combines so many advantages in an economical manner, that it recommends itself to those at all acquainted with the anatomy of the region to which it is to be applied.
J. V. C. SMITH.
Boston Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. Jeffries, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.
Having examined Dr. Fletcher's Compound Sliding Truss, I consider it as based upon true principles for the retention of the parts protruding in Hernia, and the mechanical application as exceedingly well adapted to accomplish the end proposed.

JOHN JEFFRIES.
Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From A. L. Pierson, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.
Dear Sir—The requisites of a good Truss are, 1. Perfect security against protrusion of the bowel. 2. Lightness, neatness, and simplicity of construction. 3. Durability. 4. Moderate price. Your Truss appears to combine there in a high degree, with the advantage of being easily adapted to the varieties of Hernia.

A. L. PIERSON.
Salem, Aug. 15, 1834.

From Geo. Hayward, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.
The undersigned having made frequent trials of the Truss invented by Dr. Fletcher, has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as superior to most instruments of the kind now in use, with which he is acquainted. Its advantages consist in the size and form of the pad, the ease with which it is moved, and the readiness with which the pressure is increased or diminished.
It is, moreover, in his opinion, as well calculated as any other to produce radical cure of Hernia.

GEORGE HAYWARD.
Boston, Jan. 7th, 1841.

AGENTS.
Royal Whitton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Norponset Village, (Dorchester), and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.
Quincy, Dec. 12.

'Live and let Live.'
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.
JUSTIN SPEAR.
Quincy, Feb. 27.

Elisha Packard & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
ELISHA PACKARD,
ABERDEEN, M. R. RELL,
Quincy, Jan. 16.

Powder.
J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.
Quincy, March 28.

Wood and Potatoes.
JUST received and now offered for sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, sixty cords of prime Eastern Wood.
Also—One hundred bushels of good POTATOES—whites, cheneaugos and reds.
GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Point, May 22.

For Sale.
JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.
ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, May 8.

Wines! Wines!
JUST received by the subscriber, of superior quality, very Malaga, Malaga and Old Port Wines. Also—Refined Cider and Vinegar.
WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, May 15.

Umbrellas.
UMBRELLAS, of all sizes and various qualities, constantly for sale by the Subscribers at their DRY GOODS STORE, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, by the Hundred, Dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at prices which cannot fail to suit.
MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
Boston, May 29.

French Muslim Collars,
VERY neat style and fashionable shape, just received and for sale by
J. BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, July 17.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARBOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.
Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm, that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has a fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, fifteen of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.
Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 136, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 56, total 503. Breathe and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling out or turning grey. Price \$1.
JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Colic, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 35 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.
For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.
Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint, a disease which I have also cured in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.
JOHN SCOTT, D. D.
General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Livery Stable.
THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.
A share of public encouragement is solicited.
THOMAS A. BILLINGS.
Quincy, May 8.

Five Dollars Reward.
STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Dec. 26.

Blankets.
ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10.

Straw Carpeting.
4-4 and 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, May 8.

Notice.
PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill, or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing the Mowing Land of the subscriber.
HENRY SOUTHER.
Quincy, April 17.

For Sale.
A pair of Blacksmith's Bellows and an Anvil; also, a Jack used in the Stone business. Apply to
JOHN BRIESLER.
Quincy, June 26.

Manley & Bramhall.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.
JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25.

Ink.
BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19.

Wrapping Paper.
A new assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

War! War! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long neglected of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "winds and hails," while the wigmakers stand against as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—
Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.
It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.
For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States, and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH, and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling out or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Colic, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 35 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.
For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balm.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water Brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness, Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compounds ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds say, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and a multitude of the best and most respectable of the strongest testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Cologne Water, etc.

COLOGNE WATER of superior quality, Lavender, Orange Blossom, and a variety of Fancy Scent, etc., for sale at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

To Let.

TWO Stores under the Universalist Meeting House, near Weymouth Landing. Good stands for dry goods or groceries. Apply to
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.
FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

For Sale or to Let.

THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.
Boston, Oct. 10.

Sheetings and Shirts.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received several bales of Brown Sheetings and Shirts, which they offer for sale by the piece or otherwise, at low prices.
Also—A few pieces wide, stout prints at six and a quarter cents per yard.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 8.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines so prepared and heralded by the ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the purity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scanty Urine, Incurable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result, of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—For sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of all the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS and be sure that a GENUINE or JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of either or box of pills.
For sale in this town by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, June 20.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are daily receiving a large assortment of FINE AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt. CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, steel, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellite and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—contains the most important works of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, fashion, masie, embroidery, views, fac-similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.
The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these PILLS, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the prudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extraordinary remedy for food. This, together with the incidental results of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc., etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.
None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.
The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

Publis

NUMBER 35.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.
LARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the month—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the end of the year.
No subscription, or advertisement, will be received, previous to the payment of all arrears; the option of the publisher; and the person to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the printing office.
Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously placed at the customary prices. The number of required must be marked on the advertisements; and they will be continued until ordered changed for accordingly.
Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.
Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT

The following gentlemen are authorized to pay and requested to procure subscriptions.
JOSEPH BARCOCK, Jr., Quincy, Mass.
JUSTIN SPEAR, Quincy, Mass.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester, Mass.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth, Mass.
JACOB TUCKER, Jr., South Weymouth, Mass.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree, Mass.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington, Mass.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate, Mass.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn, Mass.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem, Mass.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York.

MISCELLANY.

For the Quincy Patriot

VOLUME 5.

The first of those who passed in this kind of review order was a fine robust mountaineer,

athletic and handsome; his fancy costume glittered with the numerous gay ribbons tastefully arranged about his person, and this, together with his graceful form, made him a very conspicuous object in the eyes of many a fair mountain maid, who looked on the young man with glances by no means difficult to interpret.

The father of the affianced presented him, saying "Will you wed this young man?" To which she replied with great naivete, "No!" No, presented a second—no; a third, the same reply. And all were in turn presented with the like success, she sometimes smiling, now blushing—now with an air of coquetry as they passed her by in their respective turns.

The crowd remained mute and expectant, and every eye was fixed on the young girl to see in what manner she tendered her refusal, whether when she had said no, her eyes should give the contradiction to her tongue. I was astonished at the delicate way in which she veiled her sentiments, and at the moment I was inclined to believe coquetry a native grace rather than a defect invented at once as the charm, and the torment of society. After several negatives pronounced in a sweet tone of voice she at last gave her denial in a way so loud and determined, that all were startled. She by this means found an opportunity to revenge herself on a young priest, to whom her father had promised her hand for nearly a year previous. Then came a modest huntsman—he was gently refused; then his companion; so all until the very last, who, conscious of his success, advanced with an air of embarrassment, and the question being put, the anxiously-expected—yes—was given, and the happy pair embraced each other in ecstasy of love. Loud shouts proclaimed the happy result, and amid the congratulations of their friends, they advanced to the church.

THE SLANDERER.

His heart is gall—his tongue is fire—
His soul too base for generous ire—
His sword too keen for noble use;
His shield and buckler are—*lies*.

Too many of the characters delineated in the above lines are to be found in our community. We know certain persons who, under the garb of sanctity, set themselves up as patterns of purity. The tongue is a member which some people indulge to a degree which, in the end, leads their owners into trouble. The slanderer is a man who possesses no correct principle. He sets himself up as a pattern of righteousness which those who do not follow are condemned in his opinion as base, degenerate, profligate. If these self-sanctified hypocrites would look into their own hearts, they would find that there are certain blemishes there which need obliterating before they undertake to condemn others who are infinitely their superiors as regards morality and true piety. The peace of society is disturbed by the slanderer; the character of the villain who utters the base insinuations by which he undertakes to destroy the character and happiness of his fellow beings, will hardly bear the test of scrutiny. It is quite time that some of these self-sanctified hypocrites should be called upon to answer for the libels which they have uttered.

The slanderer is one who is shunned by every honest, open-hearted man, who possesses a mind conscious of right. The slanderer is a serpent whose venomous tooth will poison the community, unless its effects are counteracted by true integrity.

The slanderer is an evil to which the world is subject. He is an excrescence which nothing but right judgment and honest integrity can remove. The slanderer is a base, unfeeling wretch, who is regardless of the welfare of his fellow beings. He seeks to disparage others towards whom he looks with a jealous eye, and who would not hesitate to tell an untruth to effect his malignant purpose. He stabs you covertly in the dark, and you are not aware of the poison till its venom assails your system.

Certain slanderers we know who are probably little aware of the strict eye that is kept upon their words and actions, but when the day of retribution comes, they will rue the time that such latitude was given to their tongues.

Beware of slanderers. They are the pests of society. Avoid them as you would plague, pestilence, and famine.—*Boston Transcript.*

RAINFALL. A little fellow about twelve years of age jumped from the cars on the Eastern Railroad, while they were going at a rapid rate, and was of course thrown prostrate. The Essex Register says he was not injured, and on being asked why he had acted so rashly, he replied that another train was just behind and he jumped off to see it pass. Another similar case is mentioned by the Register. As a train was passing across the Lynn marshes, a short time ago, at full speed, a sailor "about three sheets in the wind" lost his hat from the window. He immediately began to shout for the conductor to stop the train; and being told this was impossible, he swore he would have his hat, and thereupon rushed out of the car, sprang on to the bank, and before he was aware of it made a most profound obeisance to mother earth. He soon recovered himself, and the last they saw of him, he was a great distance behind, waving his arms in high glee at the recovery of his "bonnet."

ASPARAGUS BEDS. As cuttings for this season are now discontinued, the stalks will run up and produce seed—if the seed is suffered to ripen it will fall off and vegetate in autumn. The sound plants may be transplanted and the bed extended at pleasure on any plant that is rich. If a new bed is desired the seeds may be gathered and sown in autumn or in spring. It is surprising that so few farmers have yet provided their families with extensive beds when this can be so easily done. The stories of old gardeners about the necessity of any costly preparations for a bed are on a par with the ghost and witch stories of former times.

SOLOMON OUTDONE. A lady living in Baltimore, lost by robbery, a box of valuable jewelry. A young man in the employ of the gentleman of the house, determined on an experiment which would probably clear up some slight suspicions already entertained against three colored boys, who had occasional access to the house. He procured a bucket, turned it bottom upwards, and covered the bottom also with a thick coat of blacking—placing inside a large rooster. The three boys were then called into the room and charged with stealing the jewelry. It was then proposed that each should lay his hand, in turn, on the bottom of the bucket, and the guilt should be fixed on that one whose hand was on the bucket when the rooster crowed. Two of the lads laid their hands on the bucket and had them well blackened; the third one refused, fearing that the rooster would actually betray his guilt. This one was then charged with the theft, confessed it, and pointed to the place where the box of jewelry was concealed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans papers bring the details of a very destructive fire which occurred in that city on the forenoon of the 4th. It broke out in the building occupied as a drug store. Notwithstanding the very prompt attendance of the fire companies, the contents of the store were of so combustible a nature, that in a few moments the whole was enveloped in flames. Both of the opposite corners were in the most imminent danger, and it was only owing to the unfortunate direction of the wind, blowing from the north-east, that the surrounding blocks, comprising perhaps the most valuable section of the second municipality, were saved from total destruction.

The fire speedily communicated to the adjoining buildings, destroying in its progress seven large five story stores, occupied principally by merchants engaged in the cotton factorage business.

A TREMENDOUS THUNDER STORM. One of the heaviest thunder showers that has been seen in New York for several years, occurred in that city on last Friday afternoon, about five o'clock. The rain fell in torrents, and the thunder and lightning were of the first order. Nearly the whole breadth of Wall street, in front of the office of the Journal of Commerce, was covered with water, flowing like a river, and rising in many places above the curb stones. The shower continued with more or less violence for about an hour. Fortunately, it was accompanied with but little wind. The lightning struck in several places. It struck a house on Staten Island, and instantly killed a lady who was standing at the window, with her two children. The latter were not injured. It struck several other houses, and some vessels, but did no serious damage.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER IN OPEN COURT. In Georgetown, (Ill.) a person, while on trial for an attempt to murder his wife, and while she was giving her testimony, rose from his seat, walked up to her with a smile on his face, and whispering in her ear—"you shall never speak again;" attempted to stab her in the heart with a dirk knife, which he had concealed in his sleeve—he had some difficulty in getting the knife from the sleeve, she screamed and ran forward—when he holding to her shawl with his left hand, stabbed her in the back, inflicting a wound four inches deep, which it is thought by her physician, would probably prove mortal.

LEGISLATIVE AID TO AGRICULTURE. At the late session of the Legislature of New York, eight thousand dollars annually, for five years, were appropriated for the promotion of Agriculture in that State. The money is to be distributed to the several country Agricultural Societies in proportion to the population contained in the counties. But every county society, claiming a share of the appropriation, must show that it has raised, by private subscription, a sum equal to that claimed, to be expended in premiums, &c.

DREADFUL DISASTER. A great fire, accompanied by the loss of many lives, occurred at Syracuse, (N. Y.) on Friday night of last week. It broke out about ten o'clock, in a carpenter's shop, on the west side of the Oswego canal, at a distance perhaps of one hundred yards from its juncture with the Erie Canal.

From the combustible nature of the materials, the fire extended rapidly, and attracted as well a large concourse of citizens and strangers, as the members of the fire department, who were promptly on the spot and proceeded with their usual alacrity and daring to extinguish it. Twenty-five kegs of gunpowder, containing six hundred and fifty pounds, which, unknown to any, unless it was the proprietor, had been recently stored upon the premises, ignited and exploded with terrible effect.

Not less than thirty persons were instantly killed, and from forty to fifty wounded, many of them so badly as to leave no hope of their recovery. The extent of the calamity is by no means yet known, as some persons were known to have been thrown into the canal, and numbers were missing.

BE SOMETHING. One principle of the Mes-sulman creed is, that every person should have some trade. Thus should it be the world over. See that young man; no matter what are his circumstances or his prospects, if he has no plan he will never accomplish much. Choose after mature deliberation and consultation with judicious friends, that vocation which is most suitable for you. Be not diverted from your purpose. Let nothing prevent you from qualifying yourself thoroughly for it; then pursue it with unremitting diligence, and you will honor yourself and be a blessing to the community.

LYNCH LAW. A gang of counterfeiters and horse thieves having established themselves in Phillips County, (Ark.) the people in that neighborhood, to the number of one hundred, combined to rout them. For this purpose they engaged a trading boat, and hid about fifty men in the store room. They then descended the river, landing at every place where they expected to fall in with the counterfeiters. These fellows came on board to purchase produce, intending to pay for it in counterfeit money. They were thus taken and secured in the boat. When the number had increased to twenty-seven men, nine of them were tied hand and foot, and, as the report says, drowned in the Mississippi. Another account says that twenty-three were drowned. The company in the boat was increasing, and intended to make further search for the counterfeiters.

VISIT TO SQUANTUM. The Boston Times states, that Mr. Isaac Colburn of Dedham, a venerable old gentleman of seventy-five years, made his annual visit to Squantum, Thursday, August 19th, with his family, consisting of fifteen children, twelve of whom are married, fifty-eight grand-children, and three great-grand-children; making the number of his descendants eighty-eight, eighty-three of whom were present. All of this numerous family, with the exception of one or two, are settled within ten miles of Dedham court-house. Probably another such family in point of numbers and residence cannot be found in this State, if in all New England.

BLACK CHERRIES. A farmer of Claremont, (N. H.) lost two cows, last week, in consequence of their eating the wilted leaves of the wild black cherry trees, which had been thrown by the road side. They died almost instantly, bloating up at once, and falling to the earth within fifteen minutes after partaking of the leaves. They were opened, and about a handful of the leaves was found in their stomach. The wild cherry leaves are a dead poison to cattle.

WEEDS. Take as much pains to cut and pull up the weeds in your garden now, as you would in the spring. For every one you suffer to go to seed, you may expect progeny in a thousand fold. Keep them all down from this time till late in autumn, and you will be troubled but very little with weeds next year, unless you are so foolish as to cart on myriads of seed in new and foul manure.—*Maine Cultivator.*

GREGARIOUS SPIDERS. Upon the banks of the Amazon, spiders, which are solitary in Europe and Asia, live in congregated societies of several thousands. Taking possession of a tree, they unite in forming a net entirely over it. When this net is completed, they take their several stations; each secures its own prey without disturbance; each labors for itself; but in case of damage to their net, they labor to repair it for their general good.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

TEMPERANCE.

The meeting last Sabbath evening was without a delegation from abroad. It was a very interesting and encouraging meeting. It was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Cornell, and the following gentleman addressed the meeting viz:—Messrs. Burrell, Cummings, Gill, Gregory, Cornell, G. Newcomb, and E. Marsh. The addresses were all very appropriate, but more especially (those which were the longest and principal, the others being very brief,) of Messrs. Burrell, Gregory, Cummings and Gill.

Mr. Burrell's was an eloquent speech, replete with amusing anecdotes, and fully showing the happy change which has taken place within a few years, as it respects the use and traffic in alcoholic drinks. He assured us that he was ever at the service of the community, when the good of society in such a noble cause as the temperance reform required his assistance. It is pleasing to see a minister of the Lord Jesus thus devoted, as was his master, to every good work.

Mr. Gregory's remarks were no less pertinent, or adapted to promote the good cause. He traced in vivid colors, the course of the intemperate and dissipated young man—the evils he would bring upon himself, his family, and the community. He concluded his eloquent address by offering in substance the following resolution, viz:—

Resolved—That we highly approve of the benevolent measures and efforts of the delegations from the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Boston, and will give them our encouragement and support."

This resolution, after being amended by Mr. Cornell, so as to have a copy of it transmitted to the Directors of the Washington Society, was adopted by the meeting. The vote of its adoption was taken by the congregation rising, and we should judge, was sustained by all the friends of temperance present.

Mr. Cummings very feelingly related the circumstances of a near friend whom he had recently visited, showing in the most clear light the bitter, heart-rending fruits of intemperance. He and the audience were much moved.

Mr. Gill's remarks were, principally, to the ladies, encouraging them to proceed with the measures they have commenced and organize their society. He showed very lucidly, the fallacy of those who oppose temperance societies upon the ground that the church should be the only organized society, and was the ou-

ly proper body to promote such an end. And, though we would not derogate one iota from the authority, influence or good deeds of the church of any, or all denominations, yet, we would humbly inquire; When would this work be done, if the community, or the world, (if you please) were to wait for the church to do it? The world has waited for the church almost two thousand years already, and while she has been waiting, the work of destruction has been going on. The scourge of alcohol, more to be dreaded than famine sword or pestilence, has been wielding his heart-rending, writhing, accursed influence, scattering firebrands, arrows and death in every direction, blasting the peace of society, annihilating the hopes of the innocent, and consigning thirty thousand human beings, annually, to an ignominious—a drunkard's grave. In the name of humanity and common sense, we ask, ought the world to wait longer for the church? Who can refrain from saying, if there are bowels of compassion anywhere, let them be shown. If the professed sheep will not work, (as they ought,) pray let the goats do what good they can.

It is hoped there will be many just such meetings, as the good cause moves forward.

THE AROOSTOOK BOUNDARY. The Boston Times states, that two companies of the United States troops have been stationed at the Aroostook and Fish river, by order of the government, thus relieving the State of Maine from the heavy burden of sustaining a civil posse at those stations. This is an important movement, it being the first time that any United States force has entered upon what the British call the Disputed Territory. Maine will still maintain her civil jurisdiction as heretofore, and will continue a few men to look after trespassers, etc. The United States have now assumed the post of responsibility, saving at the same time all the jurisdictional rights of Maine. The movement, if judicious and honorable to all parties, is a decided advance in the cause.

SUB TREASURY. Samuel Frothingham Esq., late Receiver of Public Moneys in Boston, has received orders from the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over the balance of moneys in his hands, belonging to the Government, to the Merchants' Bank in that city, which has been selected as the depository of the public moneys.

POTATOES, ETC. By the return of the last census, it is stated that the amount of potatoes raised annually in New England, is 34,000,000 of bushels, which rated at twenty-five cents per bushel, amounts to \$8,500,000. From the same source we learn that about 20,000,000 of wheat, rye, barley and corn is raised in the same section of our country, which, calculated at fifty cents per bushel, amounts annually to \$10,000,000.

BANKRUPT BILL. This most important measure of the extra session, as it is considered, has at length passed both Houses of Congress, received the signature of the President and become a law. Attempts both secret and open were made to defeat it, which so nearly prevailed that the Bill was laid on the table of the House, on Thursday of last week, where it must have slumbered forever, had not its friends rallied in their strength, and taken it up the next day, with the determination to pass it forthwith. Only one member from this State, Mr. Parmenter, voted against it.

MARY ROGERS. The inquiry thus far in the fate of this most unfortunate girl, has proved unsatisfactory. All yet remains in darkness and doubt. The anxiety of the public mind has not in the least abated, and until some positive clue is had that shall lead to the discovery of the actors in this dark tragedy, the community will continue in the same state of painful suspense.

DEATH OF A WORTHY MECHANIC. The Hon. Gideon Lee, formerly of New York city, died at his residence at Geneva on the 21st inst. He has left behind him a character worthy of universal imitation, and his loss is a deep calamity not only to the community in which he lived, but to the whole country. His public services have been various and eminent. He was an Elector of Jackson and of Harrison, a member of the Legislature from New York city, subsequently their representative in Congress, for several years a member of the Common Council and once Mayor. He died in the possession of a large fortune, accumulated solely by his own industry and enterprise. He was by trade a tanner and currier.

VOTES ON THE BANKRUPT BILL. On the passage of the Bankrupt bill, Messrs. Roosevelt and Wood, of New York, opposition men, voted for the bill. All the other opposition men in Congress either voted against the bill, or were absent.

The following whigs voted against the bill, viz: Birdseye, of New York; Ramsey and Brown, of Pa; Wise, Mallory, Bots, Hunter, Gilmer, and Goggin, of Va; Shepherd, Rencher, and Graham, of N. C.; W. Butler, of S. C.; Foster, of Georgia; of N. C.; W. Campbell and Gentry, of Tennessee; W. B. Underwood, Pope, Sprigg, Marshall, Andrews, and J. B. Thompson, of Ky; and Proffit, of Ia.

WELL DESERVED. We cordially give our testimony to the correctness of the following complimentary notice of the New York Mechanic.

One of the very best papers of the kind in this country, is that of the New York Mechanic. It gives a great variety of valuable information, illustrated by wood cuts, and it affords, besides, great relief and amusement to its readers in a series of light, instructive and humorous articles and paragraphs. The success of the Mechanic is fully equal to its merits.

POETRY. The editor of the Juliet (Ill.) Courier asks whether we, or our neighbor of the Boston Morning Post, are guilty of writing some doggerel lines which he has copied into his able journal, and which are credited to "Green." Our friend of the Courier says we "used to write poetry when an apprentice." The times are now changed; the freaks of youth, in part, are obliterated from our mind; and no recollection exists of this libel on the poetic genius of Byron, Bryant, and others, having been committed by us. Will you copy a piece which we shall forward to you?

The celebrated Locke, of Farm School notoriety, has been arrested, in Fitzwilliam, (N. H.) brought to Boston, and lodged in jail to await his trial.

The Brigade comprising all the volunteer troops in the County of Essex, with the exception of the Salem Cadets, will parade for inspection and review, in Salem, on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

DISGRACEFUL. Some poor miserable devils, as we learn from the Boston Times, entered the enclosure of the President's Mansion at Washington, on Tuesday evening last, and disturbed the President's family by insulting noises, hisses, groans, etc, in order to evince in this manly way, their disapprobation of the veto. The outrage met with universal detestation by men of all parties, in the city, and a public meeting of the citizens generally was held the next day, at which resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the disgraceful act, and pledging themselves to exert all their energies to detect the perpetrators and bring them to proper punishment.

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM. We have extracted into our columns of to-day, an able and eloquent article on the subject of religion and patriotism, in the hopes that its spirit as well as its correct statements may serve to allay an undue prejudice which has arisen in the western part of the town relative to the influence and tendency of the Catholic religion. It is copied from a paper which ranks among the first of its character in this country. Our views shall be given more at length next week.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

A man's appearance falls within the censure of every one who sees him; his talent and learning, very few are judges of.

Education is a better safeguard for liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we must raise the wages of the recruiting sergeant.

Quick-time, strewn upon the ridges early in the morning when the dew was on the leaf, has by experiment been found to prevent the ravages of the fly on turnips.

If young ladies now a-days did not become women at thirteen, men would have wives.

At a meeting at East Abington, on Sunday evening last, of the Washington Temperance Society, two hundred and seventy-seven persons advanced and signed the pledge.

A law suit was recently decided in one of the courts of Mercer county, (Pa.) in which the original debt was \$7.07, and the costs \$204.94.

The third party (abolition) in Vermont have nominated the Hon. Titus Hutchinson, of Woodstock, as their candidate for Governor.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has addressed a communication to the Common Council of that city recommending the interment in some appropriate depository of the remains of the eleven thousand five hundred martyrs of the Revolution, who perished in one way or other on board the Jersey prison ship.

The cod fishery, in France, employs six hundred ships, manned by thirteen thousand sailors. It is considered by politicians as of value only as a nursery for seamen.

In France out of a population of thirty-two millions, twenty-two millions have but six cents a day to defray all expenses—food, lodging, raiment, and education. England and Ireland are in no better condition.

There are fifteen newspapers published in Mexico all of a small size; price never less than twenty or thirty dollars per annum.

The stockholders of the Ipswich Bank have voted to bring the affairs of that institution to a close, and surrender its charter.

Caleb Hubbard, Esq. of Sunderland, in this State, in his 88th year, assisted his men in reaping, the present season, and accomplished as much as any one of them. He says he has been in the field for the same purpose every season for eighty years, with the exception of one, which he was in the war of the Revolution. Mr. H. was a Van Buren candidate for Elector, last fall.

According to the report of the Post Office Auditor, there were on the fourth of March last, no less than three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven Postmasters in arrears to the Government, for sums varying from a few dollars to many thousands.

Of the one hundred and ten members of the House who voted for the Bankrupt Bill, one hundred and seven were whigs, and three democrats or opposition men.

A great temperance meeting was recently held in Rochester, (N. Y.) In the procession, which was very large, marched three hundred ladies, bearing a banner on which was inscribed the following motto:—"Total Abstinence, or no husbands."

RECENT ELECTIONS. In Indiana, the democrats have gained largely, sufficient to ensure them a majority in the House, if not in the Senate, of the State. At the last election, this State went for the whigs by nearly twenty thousand majority, and both branches of the Legislature were decidedly whig.

Kentucky, as usual, is thoroughly whig; scarcely a democrat has been elected to the Legislature. Col. R. M. Johnson, late Vice President, who has been elected, will be almost "solitary and alone in his glory."

In Tennessee, the whig candidate has been chosen Governor, by a small majority, over James K. Polk, the present incumbent, who was a candidate for re-election. This is the first defeat Gov. Polk has sustained since he entered the political arena. The Legislature is in doubt, both parties claim a majority. This State gave the whig ticket, last fall, nearly twelve thousand majority.

Illinois has chosen one whig, one democrat, and one conservative to represent her in Congress. By the general vote, it appears that the democrats have a majority in the State, about as large as last year.

Alabama has chosen an entire delegation to Congress, by a general ticket, opposed to the present administration. Both branches of the Legislature are democratic. The general ticket system was rejected by the people.

POLITICAL MEETING. At the democratic caucus, in this town, on Monday evening last, the following gentlemen were chosen Delegates to the Worcester Convention, viz: Messrs. Daniel Munroe, John C. Edwards, Elijah Baxter and George Newcomb.

The annexed gentleman were chosen, at the same meeting, a Town's Committee for the ensuing year, viz: Messrs. Justin Spear, George Marsh, Charles Spear, John C. Edwards, Elijah Baxter, Charles Curtis, Joseph W. Robinson.

Quincy Family School.

THIS Institution is located in the beautiful pleasant Town of Quincy, only eight miles from Boston. The access to the place is very easy, and there are several stages running daily to and from the city.

The design of the School is to prepare youth for college, or business, or more especially for teaching, and the number is limited to twenty-five.

All the pupils are treated as children under the supervision of a careful parent.

The government of the School is moral suasion, rather than physical force.

The year is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each. Pupils are received at any time and can but half a term if they wish it, and the terms are a year, and in the same proportion for a shorter time. There are no additional charges, but all new items, such as board, tuition, washing, mending, lights, etc, etc, are included in the regular payment, for at least half a term, will be expected.

For day scholars common branches, fifty cents a week; for Latin, Greek or French, seventy-five cents a week.

The next term of this School will commence 13th of September ensuing.

WILLIAM M. CORNELL, Principal.

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Dorchester—Rev. John Codman, D. D.

Roxbury—Hon. Samuel G. Goodrich.

Braintree—Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D.

Randolph—Rev. Calvin Hitchcock.

New York City—Freeman Hunt, Esq., Editor of "Merchant's Magazine and Commercial Review."

TESTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS.

We regard Mr. Cornell's qualification to instruct youthful mind as undoubted. We request after the advertisement of this school, from those who wish to place their children where they enjoy the combined advantages of faithful, moral, intellectual instruction, and kind, parental supervision, in regard to the salutary influence exerted upon by their instructor and his family.—*Boston Herald.*

We most cheerfully recommend this school public as well worthy of their patronage.—*Traveler.*

The subscriber is happy to communicate to the readers and the public some of his views of education. In consequence of feeble health, he was more than two years since, to relinquish his position as a clergyman. Having a little remaining, he could not feel willing to be entirely idle, and he commenced teaching with but three scholars, whom he had taken into his own family. As strength and health have returned, he has increased the number of his pupils, until, for the year past, he has sufficient number to require assistance in teaching. He, however, takes the general government as principal part of the instruction upon himself, and prays to say, that he considers the employment of the young mind to moral and intellectual training, as second to none which the moral Government has committed to man.

The object of education is to promote man's interest in the present world and his eternal in the world to come. The human mind is the richest display of creative power. To express powers of this mind and enlarge its sphere, is the noblest interest of man—to show the eminence of man to the brute. It is to open sources of happiness in the human soul.

A proper, judicious education is the richest that a parent can bestow upon his children. Education, said the immortal Jefferson, is the source most to be relied upon for promoting peace and advancing the happiness of man.

Most people agree that the cultivation of the mind is of vast importance; but to understand the principles of education and know how to apply them to the best advantage, is the important duty of the teacher. The instructor cannot be apt unless he knows how to teach. But the simple imparting of information is but one item of the duty. Proper discipline and due regulation of thought and feeling are as necessary as instruction, and one of the sciences.

It is a maxim, as generally true as any old education makes the man.

The government of a school is of the first importance. A school without proper and judicious regulations carried into successful operation, is the place on earth for a child to learn. But it should be remembered that the best organized and disciplined schools are those where corporal punishment is rarely, if ever, inflicted. The great secret of education is to teach the pupil to govern himself generally, by addressing his understanding and leading to the higher and better feelings of his mind will be induced to correct his errors and govern himself.

One grand object in the government of a school for the teacher to become thoroughly acquainted with the dispositions and peculiarities of his pupils. Government is accomplished, when by so doing, led the pupil to control his temper and realize the importance of rightly improving his time and talents.

The above is sketched, not for the purpose of tempting to instruct teachers, or to be wiser than but simply to throw before the public, and before those who may be disposed to favor the school, the views of the subscriber. He has been formed from considerable experience in business of instructing the young.

I have seen an anecdote somewhere related of stage drivers who were accustomed to drive in don by a certain hour of the day. The one usually came in first, had scarcely a wet hair on his head, while the horses of the latter came in and blowing and drenched with perspiration. The secret of the whole was, that while the one in last used the lash freely, the other did it all reins. Happy that teacher who can perfect the education by managing the reins aright; he believed that he who cannot accomplish this end by the use of the reins, will rarely do it whip.

Children require constant attention—attentive in their sports, which are as necessary for their studies. This attention is not required to check their amusements as to give them a recreation. Youth are naturally thoughtless, and early and seasonably admonished will rarely go

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The object of education is to promote man's highest interest in the present world and his eternal well-being in the world to come. The human mind is the richest display of creative power. To expand the powers of this mind and enlarge its sphere, is to enhance the noblest interest of man—to show the pre-eminence of man to the brute. It is to open new sources of happiness in the human soul.

A proper, judicious education is the richest legacy that a parent can bestow upon his children. Light and education, said the immortal Jefferson, are the resources most to be relied upon for promoting the virtue and advancing the happiness of man.

Most people agree that the cultivation of the mind is of vast importance; but to understand the right principles of education and know how to apply these principles to the best advantage, is the important duty of the teacher. The instructor cannot be apt to teach, unless he knows how to teach. But the simple act of imparting information is but one item of the teacher's duty. Proper discipline and due regulation of the thought and feeling are as necessary as instructing in any one of the sciences.

It is a maxim, as generally true as any other, that education makes the man.

The government of a school is of the first importance. A school without proper and judicious regulations carried into successful operation, is the worst place on earth for a child to learn. But it should ever be remembered that the best organized and disciplined schools are those where corporal punishments are rarely, if ever, inflicted. The great secret of government is to teach the pupil to govern himself; and, generally, by addressing his understanding and appealing to the higher and better feelings of his nature, he will be induced to correct his errors and govern himself.

One grand object in the government of a school is for the teacher to become thoroughly acquainted with the dispositions and peculiarities of his pupils. Government is accomplished, when by so doing, he has led the pupil to control his temper and realize the importance of rightly improving his time and talents.

The above is sketched, not for the purpose of attempting to instruct teachers, or to be wiser than others, but simply to throw before the public, and especially before those who may be disposed to favor him, with their patronage, the views of the subscriber. They have been formed from considerable experience in the business of instructing the young.

I have seen an anecdote somewhere related of two stage drivers who were accustomed to drive into London by a certain hour of the day. The one, who usually came in first, had scarcely a wet hair upon his horses, while the horses of the latter came in puffing and blowing and drenched with perspiration. The secret of the whole was, that while the one who came in last used the lash freely, the other did it all by the reins. Happy that teacher who can perfect the design of education by managing the reins aright; and it is believed that he who cannot accomplish this desirable end by the use of the reins, will rarely do it by the whip.

Children require constant attention—attention even in their sports, which are as necessary for them as their studies. This attention is not required so much to check their amusements as to give them a right direction. Youth are naturally thoughtless, and if properly and seasonably admonished will rarely go astray.

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CONGRESSIONAL. An unsuccessful attempt was made to pass the Bank Bill in the Senate, by the constitutional majority, notwithstanding the President's objections.

In the House, another bill for a bank of exchange and as a depository of the public monies was brought forward, called the "Fiscal Corporation Bill," and after discussion was passed by a vote of 125 to 94. It is thought that this bill will also be vetoed.

The Senate have passed the Land Bill by a vote of 25 to 22.

NOTICES.

There will be Addresses on the subject of Temperance, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the West District School-house, commencing at seven o'clock. The singers of the various choirs are respectfully invited to attend.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER, LYANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that the Democratic State Central Committee, in conformity to instructions from the Democratic Legislative Convention, have appointed WEDNESDAY, the first day of September next, for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, at Worcester.

To this Convention, the several Towns of the State are invited to send as Delegates, at least twice the number of their largest representation in the General Court.

GEORGE BANCROFT, Chairman.

R. S. S. ANDROS, } Secretaries.

WM. E. PARMENTER, }

DIED.

In this town, 25th inst., Mr. Norman Derry, aged 34.

In Braintree, 24th inst., George Washington, son of Dea. Isaac and Mrs. Caroline S. W. Newcomb, aged 5 months.

Cow Found.

PICKED up by the subscriber, on TUESDAY last, a Red Cow. The owner can have the same, by proving property and paying charges, on application to ADAM HARDWICK.

Quincy, August 28.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the copartnership of the subscribers is this (Aug. 23) dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. SIMPSON, JOSEPH F. WIGGIN.

Quincy, August 23.

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper rates than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Quincy, Aug. 14.

For Sale.

TWENTY cords of Dry Pitch Pine Wood, which will be delivered in any part of the town by the subscriber.

Apply to ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, July 10.

West India Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of West India Goods at as low prices as can be purchased at any Store in town.

Quincy, July 24.

Notice.

THE individual who a few days since took from the residence of J. V. Clark, a CANE without leave, will avoid an exposure and save expense, by returning it to the subscriber immediately, and paying for this advertisement.

Quincy, August 14.

Wanted.

Immediately, by the subscriber, three hundred Sewers to make all kinds of Clothing, to which constant employment will be given.

Neponset Village, July 31.

Creditor's Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of the estate of

WILLIAM KINGMAN.

of Weymouth, shoemaker, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the Office of Samuel Breck Esq. in Braintree, on MONDAY, the thirtieth day of August current, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of auditing the account of the assignee and declaring a dividend of said debtor's estate, at which meeting all creditors of said William Kingman who have not already proved their claims may present the same for allowance.

JOSEPH BRECK, Assignee.

Weymouth, August 21.

Jazaniah S. Foord's Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Norfolk ss. Probate Office, Aug. 13th, A. D. 1841.

THE administrator of the estate of JAZANIAH S. FOORD, late of Milton, in said County, gentleman, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity for allowance, and the Commissioners of Insolvency having also presented their report for acceptance.

Ordered—That the said administrator notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be holden at Dedham, in said County, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1841, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Milton, August 21.

French Muslin Collars.

VERY neat style and fashionable shape, just received and for sale by J. BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, July 17.

Napolitain Cloths.

THE best article for summer coats.

Also—A good assortment of GAMBROONS for Pants. For sale at low prices by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, July 24.

Dry Wood and Potatoes.

FOR sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, forty cords dry Eastern Wood, twenty cords dry Potatoes and Spruce Wood.

Also—150 bushels of prime Eastern Chenango Potatoes.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Point, June 12.

A. S. Jordan,

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB,

NO. 2 MILK, TWO DOORS FROM WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

MANUFACTURER OF COMBS AND POCKET BOOKS, IMPOINTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the "TORTOISE SHELL WORK," at the Favis, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.

Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils.

COMBS MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED.

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

Boston, June 12.

3m

Elisha Packard & Co.

HAVE recently added to their former large and fashionable Stock, the following Staple and Fancy Articles,

viz:—British Chambrill LACE VELS, from \$1 to \$5 each.

Bishops and Printed FRENCH LAWS for Dresses—Linen and Long Lawn—Victoria and Corded Robes.

Fancy Silk, Mousseline De Laine, Black Lace and Thibet HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Lace, Cambric and Thread, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.

Strip'd, Check'd, and Plain White CAMBRICS, SARSENETT, and common colored, do.

Low priced MOUSE DE LAINE, very pretty style.

MUSLIN COLLARS, latest style, from 2s-3d to 7s 6d each.

Black ALPINE, of superior quality, for 75 cents.

LACES, MUSLINS and LINENS, of various qualities.

Black and Unbleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

BROADCLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, HATS, CAPS, STOCKS, CRAWATS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, &c., &c.

All of which articles are offered at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Quincy, July 31.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly elected Assignee of the estate of

CHRISTOPHER WEBB,

of Weymouth, in said County, merchant, an insolvent debtor, by his creditors, and that he has accepted said trust.

Also—Notice is hereby given, that Elias Ames, Esq., a Master in Chancery, has ordered a second meeting of the creditors of said Webb, to be held at the Office of the subscriber, in Weymouth, in said County, on MONDAY, the thirtieth day of August instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having the said Webb take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law to be taken by insolvent debtors, and to grant said Webb the discharge provided by law, and to transact any other legal business that may be required.

And the creditors of said Webb, who have not before proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same at said meeting.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, August 14.

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Weymouth, August 14.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the last seventeen past years, hopes for a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage, and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co. during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

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Quincy, Jan. 7.

POETRY.

THE SPIRITS DWELLING.

When freed from being's galling chain,
We press that couch of rest,
Where thought no longer racks the brain,
Nor sorrow fills the breast.
Where cold and pulseless lies the heart,
And quenched the beating eye;
Ah! whither strays the immortal part,
That is not doomed to die?

Does it, on light wing'd zephyrs borne,
Float gently through the sky,
Low whispering in the breath of morn,
Or mix'd with evening's sigh?
'Twere sweet, when memory loads the mind,
With grief too deep to speak,
To hear lost loved ones in the wind!
And feel them on our cheek?

Does it, through ether's viewless track,
Seek out some burning star,
Whence tho't will sometimes wander back,
To this bleak world afar?
Oh! it were glorious to believe
That from each radiant sphere,
Spirits in bliss watch through the eve
O'er those they loved when here!

Whence is your light, ye quenchless fires,
That gild night's azure skies,
The unwavering flames that ne'er expire,
Whence but from seraph's eyes?
I ask no learned astronomer,
To tell me what you are,
But deem you vault blest spirit's home,
A soul in every star.

Yet whences'er the spirit springs,
Its earthly fetters riven,
Whether it rides on zephyr's wings,
Or shines a star in heaven,
The heart that humbly trusts His might,
Who rules stars, wind, and wave,
In spite of death, shall re-unite
In bliss beyond the grave.

THE ADIEU.

The evening moon was bright and fair,
The dews of Spring had chill'd the air,
And as I paced the gloomy shade,
The dark rock hanging o'er my head,
I thought a mournful spirit said

Adieu! Adieu!

And, sad, my heart, with echoing tone,
Sigh'd back again the closing moan;
The hour, by fate's dark curtain hid,
Comes gliding on, the shades amid,
When I, to all I love, must bid

Adieu! Adieu!

Ye, who have strove to lead my youth,
In ways of wisdom,—ways of truth,
Have sooth'd my heart, have charm'd my ear,
Companions sacred, friends sincere,
Instructors, parents, guardians dear,

Adieu! Adieu!

Ye scenes in nature's hues array'd,
The glowing dawn, the twilight shade,
The dews of morning, pale of noon,
Ye sparkling stars, and blaze'd moon,
And fount of light, resplendent sun,

Adieu! Adieu!

I journey to a blissful spot,
Where your fair light is needed not,
And through the vale of deathful gloom,
And through the darkness of the tomb,
I hasten to a better home.

Adieu! Adieu!

ANECDOTES.

BE EASY. A French gentleman totally unacquainted with the English language being introduced into a circle of young ladies in Boston. After the usual ceremonies had passed, seated himself beside a beautiful young girl, and being deprived of the satisfaction of conversing with her, (his countenance, however, expressing the emotion of his heart) he seized her by the hand. She requested him to "be easy"—which he mistaking for the French word, *baize*—(kiss me)—began kissing her to the great mirth of the company. The consequence was, that the ladies came to a unanimous determination never to say "be easy" to a Frenchman.

A NEGRO'S WIT. A young minister received a call from two different societies at once to become their pastor. One was rich and able to give him a large salary, and was well united. The other was poor, and so divided that they had driven away their minister. In this condition he applied to his father for advice. An aged negro servant, who overheard what was said, made this reply: "Mass, go where is the least money and the most devil." He took the advice, and was made the instrument of uniting a distracted church, and converting many souls unto Christ.

AFFECTING, VERY! A most soul-stirring scene lately took place at Detroit. The passengers had all got aboard the steamboat and it was about leaving the wharf, when an old gentleman came on board, crying out, "My son! my son! I must see him one moment." "Well," said the captain, "hurry him up, quick." Anon he came to a great overgrown boy, of eighteen or nineteen years of age, and giving him a single copper, snuffing like a little child, he cried out, "Here, my son, take this, and don't forget your dadda!"

A SALON'S NOTICE OF A FUNERAL ON SHORE. "Why, what d'ye think they does with the dead corpses ashore?" said an old tar who had spent nearly all his days on board of her Majesty's ships, and happened to see for the first time a funeral on shore. "How should I know," said the shipmate. "Why then, Bill, my I never stir," replied Jack, "but they put 'em in boxes and direct 'em."

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT. It is well remembered that a reward of five hundred pounds was offered for the head of John Hancock. When the English Declaration of Independence, he did it with a bold hand, in a conspicuous manner; and rising from his seat, pointing to it, exclaimed, "There! John Bull can read my name without spectacles; he may double his reward, and I put him at defiance."

ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE. "I say Sam," said a negro employed in carrying up bricks to a building, addressing a brother darky, whose avocation is manufacturing ice-creams; "why does you follow such a cold business? It wouldn't be genial to my Suddern feelings." "Well, fac is I follow it, Ben, case you sees I s a Suddern man with Suddern principles."

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss, Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber would call attention to the following Certificates, selected from among many, in favor of Dr. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSSES, which are manufactured under his direction. The qualities, which render this instrument superior to others for the same object, are its lightness, neatness, and facility of adaptation and alteration; qualities which those who have been compelled to wear a Truss will know how to prize. The subscriber, however, deems it unnecessary to add any thing to the recommendation of the distinguished gentlemen whose notices are appended.

LUTHER ANGER.

From W. G. Hanaford, M. D., M. M. S. S.
This certifies that I have been in the habit of applying "Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss" since its first introduction—have applied it in many cases and noticed its effect.

Owing to the facility with which the size of the Truss—the position of the Pad, and the amount of pressure can be altered and arranged to suit each particular case, I have no hesitation in saying that I think this Truss can be worn with greater ease to the patient, and at the same time with a better prospect of a radical cure than any other Truss I have ever used or known.

W. G. HANAFORD.

Boston, December 24th, 1840.
From J. C. Warren, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

At the request of Dr. Fletcher, I have examined his Truss, and have been much gratified with its mechanism, and think it worthy of an extensive trial, which I believe will result in its introduction as an important aid for the relief of Hernia.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.
From J. V. C. Smith, M. D., M. M. S. S., Quarantine Physician, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned has convinced himself, from a close examination and comparison with other instruments devised for the same object, that Dr. Fletcher's recently invented Truss is particularly deserving of the attention of medical practitioners. It combines so many advantages in an economical manner, that it recommends itself to those at all acquainted with the anatomy of the region to which it is to be applied.

J. V. C. SMITH.

Boston Feb. 9th, 1839.
From J. Jeffries, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Having examined Dr. Fletcher's Compound Sliding Truss, I consider it as based upon true principles for the retention of the parts protruding in Hernia, and the mechanical application as exceedingly well adapted to accomplish the end proposed.

JOHN JEFFRIES.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.
From A. L. Pierson, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dear Sir—The requisites of a good Truss are, 1. Perfect security against protrusion of the bowel. 2. Lightness, neatness, and simplicity of construction. 3. Durability. 4. Moderate price. Your Truss appears to combine these in a high degree, with the advantage of being easily adapted to the varieties of Hernia.

A. L. PIERSON.

Salem, Aug. 15, 1834.
From Geo. Hayward, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The undersigned having made frequent trials of the Truss invented by Dr. Fletcher, has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as superior to most instruments of the kind now in use, with which he is acquainted. Its advantages consist in the size and form of the pad, the ease with which it is moved, and the readiness with which the pressure is increased or diminished.

It is, moreover, in his opinion, as well calculated as any other to produce radical cure of Hernia.

GEORGE HAYWARD.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1841.
AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Newport Village, (Dorchester); and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

'Live and let Live.'
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.

JUSTIN SPEAR.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

Elisha Packard & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD,
AMERSON M. BURELL.
Quincy, Jan. 16.

Powder.
J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 25.

For Sale.
JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

Quincy, May 8.

Umbrellas.
UMBRELLAS, of all sizes and various qualities, constantly for sale by the Subscribers at their DRY GOODS STORE, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, by the Hundred, Dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at prices which cannot fail to suit.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,
Boston, May 29.

French Mustin Collars,
VERY neat style and fashionable shape, just received and for sale by J. BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, July 17.

Napolitain Cloths.
THE best article for summer coats.

Also—A good assortment of GAMBOONS for Pants. For sale at low prices by J. BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, July 24.

Dry Wood and Potatoes.
FOR sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, forty cords dry Eastern Wood, twenty cords dry Hemlock and Spruce Wood.

Also—150 bushels of prime Eastern Chenango Potatoes.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Point, June 12.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALSM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hoarse Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balsam, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balsam is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balsam, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 36, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. D. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing cures we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.
David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.
Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has it been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.
General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Livery Stable.
THE subscriber respectfully acknowledges the public notice that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.
THOMAS O. BILLINGS.
Quincy, May 8.

Five Dollars Reward.
STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a ton of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Dec. 26.

Blankets.
ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10.

Straw Carpeting.
4-4 and 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, May 8.

Notice.
PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill, or any place in that vicinity, are forbidden crossing the Mowing Land of the subscriber.

HENRY SOUTHER.
Quincy, April 17.

For Sale.
A pair of Blacksmith's Bellows and an Anvil; also, a Jack used in the Stone business. Apply to

JOHN BRIESLER.
Quincy, June 26.

Manley & Bramhall,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25.

Ink.
BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19.

Wrapping Paper.
AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our wigwags. Jayne, on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers, and ladies smile again through their own raven tresses, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are donning their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand agast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigwags are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—*Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.*

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.
For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling out or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever, and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammation, Pains, Sicknesses of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an efficient Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.
For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pains or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds of many thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Cologne Water, etc.

COLOGNE Water of superior quality, Lavender, Buffalo Oil, Bears Oil, a variety of Fancy Soap, etc., for sale by the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

To Let.

TWO Stores under the Universalist Meeting House, near Weymouth Landing. Good stands for dry goods or groceries. Apply to

FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.

FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its action and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

For Sale or to Let.

THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Sheetings and Shirtings.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received several bales of Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, which they offer for sale by the piece or otherwise, at low prices.

A few pieces wide, stout prints at six and a quarter cents per yard.

Quincy, May 8.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of the well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Hiccups, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, and Consumption, Scutty, Ulcers, Ulcerate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result, of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It costs upon pre-ordered diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a fac simile or JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, June 20.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears, unless at the option of the publisher; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. [Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.]

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR. Stone Quarries
ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY. Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER. South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAYOUE. Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE. Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE STRANGER AND MAIDEN.

'Twas a festive eve. The lamps sent down their trembling rays, reflected by shining crystal and wreathing silver, on myriad forms of beauty and grace. The music sent forth the merry, gladdening strains, and bounding feet kept time to the joyous melody. Evening shades deepened into midnight gloom without, yet still the gay notes were heard, and the unweary revellers continued their graceful evolutions.

Just as the clock struck twelve, a stranger entered the banqueting room, and as she passed slowly on unannounced, and unaccompanied by any guide or protector, every eye was turned towards her.

'Who can she be?' whispered a young girl to her partner drawing close to his side.

He answered not, so intently was he gazing on the figure, which now stood in the centre of the hall, looking calmly and unmoved on those around. Her white robes fell in long slumberous folds to her feet; her hair shining floated back from her face, like fleecy clouds, tinged by the moonbeam's radiance, and the still depths of her azure eyes shone with a mysterious unfathomable lustre.

'Why are ye gathered here?' asked she of the young maiden, who shrunk back as she glided near her with noiseless step. 'What mean these glad strains, and the flowers that decorate your brows?'

The low thrilling melody of the strangers voice echoed to the remotest corners of that spacious hall, and the minstrels paused to listen.

'Tis a festive eve,' answered the trembling maiden, 'and we have met in joy and mirth to commemorate the era.'

'Why is this night chosen as a scene of festivity?' asked the sweet voiced stranger.

'It is Christmas eve,' replied the maiden, 'the bright night of our Saviour, and it is our custom to celebrate it with music and dancing.'

'It was once celebrated in ancient days,' said the stranger, 'with a splendor and beauty that would shame the decorations of these walls. While the shepherds of Chaldea were watching their flocks beneath the starry glories of midnight, they heard strains of more than mortal melody gushing around them—the thrilling of invisible harps, accompanied by celestial voices, all breathing one sweet triumphant anthem—'

'Glory to God in the Highest; on earth, peace and good will to men.' While they listened in adoring wonder, one of the stars of Heaven glided from its throne, and traveling slowly over the depths of ether, held its silver lamps over the manger, where slept the babe of Bethlehem. Then the wise men of the East came with their costly offerings, and laid them down at the feet of the infant Redeemer. And where are your gifts?' continued she, turning her still shining eyes from one to the other of the throng; 'what have ye brought this night to lay at your Saviour's feet in commemoration of your gratitude and love? Where is your gold, your frankincense and myrrh?—Where are the gems from the heart's treasury, that ye are ready to sacrifice on the altar of your Lord?'

The young maiden, whom she had first addressed, cast one fearful, earnest glance on her gay companions; then unbending the roses from her brow, the jewels from her neck, and drawing from her fingers each golden ring—'

'Where is the altar,' she cried, 'that I may place my offering there?'

'Come with me,' said the stranger, 'and I will lead you where you can find more precious gifts than these—gifts that will retain their beauty when the garlands shall wither, and the diamond and fine gold become dim.'

The maiden took hold of the stranger's hand and passed through the hall, which she had so lately entered in thoughtless vanity and mirth. Her companions pressed round her and impeded her way.

'Oh, stay with us!' they exclaimed, 'and follow not the steps of the stranger; your eyes are dim, your cheeks are pale, shadows are gathered over your face. She may lead you to the chambers of death.'

'Hinder me not,' cried the fair maiden; 'I may not slight the voice that summons me—' 'Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil.'

A celestial smile beamed on the face of the stranger, as the young girl uttered these words and they disappeared from the festal hall. Through the long sweeping shadows of midnight they glided on, till they came to a wretched hovel through whose shattered casements the night gust was moaning, making a most melancholy music. By the dim light of a taper they beheld a pale mother, cradling her weeping infant in her arms, striving to hush its feeble wailings, looking down with hollow eyes on the fearful ravages of famine and disease, then raising them in agony to Heaven, imploring the widow's and orphan's God to have mercy on her.

'Lay down your golden offerings here,' said the stranger, 'and your Saviour will except the gift. Have we not read that whosoever presenteth a cup of cold water to one of the least of his disciples, in his name, giveth it unto him?'

The maiden wept, as she laid her offering in the widow's emaciated hand. Again the beautiful stranger smiled.

'The tear of pity,' said she, 'is the brightest gem thou hast brought.'

She led her forth into the darkness once more, and held such sweet and heavenly discourse; that the heart of the maiden melted within her bosom. They came to a dwelling whence strains of solemn music issued, and as the light streamed from the arching windows, it was reflected with ghostly lustre on the marble tombstones without.

They breathe forth a requiem for the dead,' said the stranger; and she entered the gate through willows that wept over the path. The music ceased and the low deep voice of prayer ascended through the silence of the night. The maiden knelt on the threshold, for she felt that she was not worthy to enter the temple. She hardly dared to lift her trembling eyes to heaven; but bending her forehead to the dust, and clasping her hands on her breast, she exclaimed, 'God be merciful to me a sinner!'

'Thy Saviour will except the offering,' uttered the stranger in her ear; 'the prayer of a broken and contrite spirit is an incense more precious to Him, than all the odors of the East.'

'You shall see me again,' said the stranger, when she led the young maiden to her own home, by the light of the dawning day; 'you shall see me again, and we will walk together once more—but not among scenes of sorrow and death, for they shall have fled away. Neither will we walk through the shades of midnight, for there will be no night there. There will be no moon nor stars to illuminate the place, for the glory of God shall lighten it, and the Lamb be the light thereof.' Farewell—I may not dwell with you, but ye shall come and abide with me, if you continue to walk in the path where I have guided your steps.

Never more were the steps of that young maiden in the halls of mirth, or the paths of sin. She went about among the children of sorrow and want, binding up the wounds of sorrow and relieving the pangs of want. She hung over the death bed of the penitent, and breathed words of hope into the dull ear of despair. Men looked upon her as she passed in her youthful beauty, as angel visitant, and they blessed her in her wanderings. Her once companions turned aside, shrinking from communion with one whose eyes now spoke a holier language than that of earth. They felt that she was no longer of them, and after wondering and speaking of her a little while, she was forgotten by them in the revelries of pleasure.

At length she was no longer seen by those who watched, for her daily ministrations. Her place was vacant at the temple of God. The music of her voice was no longer heard in prayer and praise. On a lowly couch, in her own darkened room, that young maiden was reclining. Her face was pale, and her eyes dim, and her mother was weeping over her. Flowers were strewn over her pillow, whose sweet breath stole lovingly over her faded cheek; and as the curtains of the window waved softly in the light breeze, the moonbeams glided in and kissed her wan brow. The mother heard no step, but she felt the air part near the couch, and looking up, she saw a figure standing in white flowing robes by her daughter's side, with a face of such unearthly sweetness, that she trembled while she gazed upon her.

Maiden, said she, 'I have come once more. I told thee we should meet again, and this is the appointed hour. Does thy spirit welcome my coming?'

'My soul has thirsted for thee,' answered the faint voice of the maiden, 'even as the blossom thirsts for the dew of the morning; but I may not follow thee now, for my feeble feet bear me no longer over the threshold of home.'

'Thy feet shall be as the young roe on the mountain,' answered the white robed stranger—'thou shalt mount on the wings of the eagle.'

Then bending over the couch and breathing on the cheek of the maiden, her pale hue changed to the whiteness of marble, and the hand which her mother held, turned cold as an icicle. At the same moment the folds of the stranger's robe floated from her shoulders, and wings of resplendent azure softening into gold, fluttered on the gaze. Divine perfumes filled the atmosphere, and a low, sweet melody, like the silvery murmuring of distant waters, echoed through the chambers. Awe struck, and bewildered, the mother turned from the breathless form of

her child, to the celestial figure of the stranger, when she saw it gradually fading from her sight, and encircled in its arms there seemed another being of shadowy brightness, with outspread wings and fleecy robes, and soft, glorious eyes fixed steadfastly on her till they melted away. The mother bowed herself in adoration and submission; for she knew she had looked on one of those angel messengers who are sent to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation. She had seen, too, a vision of her daughter's ascending spirit, and she mourned not over the dust she had left behind.

PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

Sound travels at the rate of 1,142 feet per second in the air, 4,969 in water, 11,000 in cast iron, 17,000 in steel, 18,000 in glass, and from 4,636, to 17,000 in wood.

Mercury freezes at thirty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, and becomes a solid mass, malleable under the hammer.

The greatest height at which the visible Clouds ever exist does not exceed ten miles. Air is about 816 times lighter than water.

The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth amounts to 2,160 lbs. An ordinary sized man, supposing his surface to be fourteen square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of 30,240 pounds.

Heat rarifies air to such an extent that it may be made to occupy five or six hundred times the space it did before.

The violence of the expansion of Water when freezing is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 25,000 pounds to produce the same effect.

During the conversion of Ice into water, one hundred and forty degrees of heat are absorbed. Water when converted into steam, increases in bulk eighteen hundred times.

One hundred pounds of water of the Dead Sea contains forty-five pounds of salt.

The mean annual depth of Rain that falls at the Equator is ninety six inches.

Assuming the temperature of the interior of the earth to increase uniformly as we descend, at the rate of one degree in forty-six feet, at the depth of sixty miles it will amount to 450,000 degrees Fahrenheit—a degree of heat sufficient to fuse all known substances.

The explosive force of closely confined Gunpowder is six and a half tons to the square inch. Halstones sometimes fall with great velocity of one hundred and thirteen feet in a second—Rain thirty-four feet in a second.

The greatest artificial Cold ever produced is ninety-one degrees Fahrenheit.

Electricity moves with a greater velocity than light which traverses 200,000 miles of space in a second of time.

Thunder can be heard at a distance of thirty miles.

Lightning can be seen by reflection, at the distance of two hundred miles.

USE OF THE BAROMETER.

1. The rising of the mercury presages in general fair weather, and in falling foul weather, as rain, snow, high winds, and storms.

2. In hot weather, especially if the wind is south, the sudden falling of the mercury foretells thunder.

3. In winter the rising indicates frost; and in frosty weather, if the mercury falls three or four divisions, there will follow a thaw; but if it rises in a continued frost, snow may be expected.

4. When foul weather happens soon after the fall of the mercury, it will not be of long duration: nor are we to expect a continuance of fair weather when it soon succeeds the rising of the quicksilver.

5. If in foul weather the mercury rises considerably, and continues rising two or three days before the foul weather is over, a continuance of fair weather may be expected to follow.

6. In fair weather, when the mercury falls much and low, and continues falling for two or three days before rain comes, such wet weather may be expected, and probably high winds.

7. The unsettled motion of the mercury indicates changeable weather.

8. Respecting the words engraved on the register plate of the barometer it may be observed that they cannot be strictly relied upon to correspond exactly with the state of the weather; though it will in general agree with them as to the mercury rising or falling. The words deserve to be particularly noticed when the mercury moves from "changeable" upwards; as those on the lower part should be adverted to when the mercury falls from "changeable" downwards.

THE OYSTER TRADE.

Almost the whole of the oyster trade in this State belongs to Wellfleet, near the extremity of Cape Cod. About thirty vessels, averaging forty tons each, and manned by one hundred and twenty men, are employed, about three months in the year, in importing them. The oysters are mostly obtained from Saten Island, Little Egg Harbor, and Somerset—and are called New York oysters. Less frequently they are brought from the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. Small ones are selected, about the size of a dollar, and cost fifty cents per bushel. Forty thousand bushels are annually brought to Wellfleet, costing, of course, twenty thousand dollars, all of which the oyster fishers require to be paid in specie.

At Wellfleet, they are planted, as it is termed, to increase their size. The oyster ground should be flat, of a sandy or fine gravel bottom,

and where the common tide leaves them dry about two hours. Muddy grounds soon choke up and destroy the oysters. The planting is done during the months of March, April, and May, in moderate weather, when the water is not very cold. They are permitted to remain from seven to nine months, during which time they sometimes double their size. The growth is, however, very variable, depending on the season—and, in some years, the increase is very slight. They are not permitted to grow larger as they have then become of a size most profitable for market.

In the autumn they are again taken up, selected, brought to market, and sold at wholesale for one dollar per bushel—the cost of planting, attending, taking up, etc., amounting to twenty cents per bushel. Thus a profit of thirty cents on a bushel, or about forty per cent. on the cost, is realized; and the town of Wellfleet thereby realizes an income of about eight thousand dollars annually.

The whole amount of oysters used annually in Massachusetts, cannot fall short of one hundred thousand bushels.

I.

If you have ever noticed the form of that capital letter I, you will have observed that there is a great deal of character about it. There is not another letter in the alphabet so distinguished. It is as upright as a dart, as stiff as a poker—and then it infuses, as it were, its form into almost all other letters. This is I, is it not? I, the type, very literally speaking, of that consequential thing the human I.

Take almost any man, and the first person singular is the god of his idolatry. Caesar loved it, and showed his love when he wrote to the senate. "I came, I saw, I conquered." In all conversations, I is the hero. He is lodged in through the whole catalogue of discourse, like the upright strokes in the letters of the alphabet. The meanest and most low witted person that ever appeared in the likeness of humanity has some little personal adventures in which he has figured, and in which he can say "I did it." The ladies—bless their smiling faces—make great capital out of capital I. They keep him enshrined in their sweet mouths, and dance him eternally upon their tongues. Hear them talk of their household affairs, and you will find what I does. I attends to the house. I goes to market. I keeps every thing in order. I makes the pastry. I scolds the maids. I whips the children. I does every thing that is worth doing, and worth boasting about. Immortal I—! all honor be to you, wherever you are! I say it.

GOOD HUMOR.

What can be a more agreeable trait in a person's character than to be always good humored? A smiling face, a pleasant answer, a cordial greeting, always gain friends. A good humored man never has enemies. Even if he does not always do to every one just as he ought in business transactions, his cheerful, pleasant, smiling way, will somehow operate like a charm, and you can't be angry with him if you try. Good humor is a panacea which will heal all wounds; it is the clear blue sky of the soul, in which the stars of mental excellence, mental vivacity, mental amiability, will shine with unclouded lustre. It is not obscured by the dark and threatening clouds of selfishness. Affability costs nothing, but it comes to something. A good natured person will always find a friend in need. Good humor is the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; it makes a homely one look handsome, or at least in a great measure conceals its ugliness. It is like the green in the landscape, harmonizing with every color, mellowing the glare of the bright, and softening the line of the dark; or like a flute in a full concert of musical instruments, conveying a sound, not at first distinguished by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its soft melody.

There are few situations where good nature, good humor, and mild answers, are oftener needed and more useful than in a newspaper office. A subscriber comes in and complains that his paper was not left. We should not fly into a passion, and with a knit brow and clenched fist, tell him it was left, we know it was, as some people would do. It is just as easy to say, perhaps some one took it from your door. A soft answer turneth away wrath, and the subscriber will go away satisfied it is not your fault, instead of leaving in disgust at an ill-mannered response to his complaint.

We believe it is innate in some people to be cross grained, and such persons seem to take delight in treating others with harshness, and exhibiting their own moroseness of manners and ugliness of disposition. A smile is ever better than a frown, and just as cheap; gains friends instead of enemies, respect instead of hatred. Be good humored always, if you can; return mild words for harsh ones always, if you can, and a smile for a sour look always, if you can.—Boston Transcript.

FIB.

Everybody knows what a fib is, and but precious few, we opine, but have been guilty of perpetrating one or more, in the course of their lives. Some lexicographers derive the word from the Latin, Fabula, a fable or imaginary story. Possibly it may come from the word Fibula, a clasp, because it is a clincher, and holds a man's story together when it would otherwise become disconnected, disjointed, broken to pieces, absurd, contradictory. A fib is an unwarrantable elongation of the truth, or an unconscionable stretch of veracity.

There are various kinds of fibs. There is the fib doubtful. This is the insinuation, the equivocal expression, which implies that so and so is not exactly correct. A man may tell a fib doubtful, by a shrug of his shoulders, as a person by means of the magnetic influence can read through the back part of his head. He may tell a fib by the shake of his head. He may tell a fib by placing the thumb of his left hand against the tip of his nose, and performing certain gyratory motions by means of his other thumb and fingers. Such a motion does not exactly say that a person tells a fib, but it is an insinuation, an innuendo. It indicates that such things are not to be relied on for truth.

There is the fib white. It is when a person deceives another by false representations which injure no one directly or indirectly. These come under the denomination of fibs white, and which are fully described by Dr. Paley and Mrs. Opie. They are of the equivocal order, the fib by inference, the fib occasioned by circumstance. It is a diminutive fib, and is sometimes called a fibaree—that is, a little fib.

The species of the genus fib are numerous. There is the fib by implication, the fib by equivocation, the fib comparative, the fib superlative, and the fib plump, downright, brazen faced.

The fib by implication is when one insinuates certain things that he means to be understood as uttered, does not boldly proclaim them, but leaves his hearer to draw his own inferences.

The fib by equivocation is when a man tells one half of a story and leaves the other half, which would contradict the first half, untold.

The fib comparative is when the qualities or merits or excellencies of a person or thing are exalted beyond their merits, and thus are people deceived. It leads others astray, induces them to believe what is not true, and is thus a fib.

The fib superlative exaggerates to an extraordinary degree, but it deceives only the unwary. People on their guard are not often taken in by it.

The fib plump, downright, unequivocal, is not often used by any people of standing and good reputation. This kind of fib is known by divers names, such as "a bouncer," "a whopper," "a thundering big story," etc, and when a man utters such a thing without provocation, without strong inducement, set him down as an unprincipled fellow.

Beware of fibs. "Tell the truth and shame, etc. The proverb is somewhat musty. Traders are apt to fib a little, but editors never fib—never.—Boston Transcript.

THE SWORD FISH.

This fish is found in large quantities on the shoals off the Island of Nantucket, and it is also frequently seen on George's Bank. It is a large fish, measuring from nine to fifteen feet in length, and weigh from three to five hundred pounds. From its upper jaw, a horn or sword, projects two or three feet, whence the fish derives its name. This sword is pointed, and is composed of a very hard substance, resembling ivory. It does not appear to be of any use to the owner in procuring food, as this fish feeds principally upon mackerel, herring, and other fish, which visits our coast in shoals.

It is said that the swordfish is a mortal enemy to the whale, and attacks him with great fury whenever they meet, plunging his sword into his throat in such a manner, that the water is soon dyed red with the blood of his victim, whose convulsive exertions to escape from his persevering enemy, are vain; and, conquered by a weak, and apparently humble opponent, he dies ignobly. This statement, however, is denied by some veteran seamen, and pronounced fabulous. It is, nevertheless, somewhat confirmed by the fact, that the swordfish will sometimes strike the bottom of a ship with great violence, which can hardly be accounted for in any other way, than by supposing the fish to have mistaken the ship for some huge monster of the deep, which he is in the habit of regarding as an enemy.

The swordfish has been known to attack a ship through the planks, even into the hold of the vessel; but as he could not disengage it, the sword of course broke off, doubtless much to the mortification of the fish, and remained in the plank where he had so unthinkingly thrust it; thus plugging up the hole which it had made! And although the persons on board felt the shock, they did not suspect the cause, until the cargo was discharged, and the point of the sword was seen projecting through the ceiling!

The fishermen of the islands lying to the south of Cape Cod, take a considerable number of swordfish every year. This fish swims near the surface, and it is often the case that its back (or dorsal) fin, which is quite large, is seen a foot above the water, and by this means he is easily discovered. He is captured by striking him with a harpoon, to which a strong line is attached; a feat which requires considerable skill. The flesh of the swordfish is considered good; and about two hundred barrels are taken annually by the fishermen of Martha's Vineyard, cut into slices, and pickled or salted, and sold.

HARD LABOR.

It's hard work to go up hill without leaning forward—and it's hard work for a "neutral" editor to speak of politics without leaning one way or the other.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities condensed forces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all who are in the least danger, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prodigious of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming dangers of youth. Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Hiccups, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Scrophulous Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disordered Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result, of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. E. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—per sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that a FAC SIMILE OF JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. Quincy, June 29, 41.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellite and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Nov. 4, 41.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and of the latest engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fair similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be purchased in Boston. Quincy, Jan. 28, 41.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the immoderate use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were fortunately cured by the extraordinary use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the accidental remarks of the attending physicians, gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN, Quincy, July 21, 41.

It's hard work to make a dinner of grape shot, unless they are well boiled; and it's hard work to digest a fool's argument, unless it be soaked in something like reason.

It's hard work to look at the sun without winking; and it's hard work to look at some girls without feeling inclined to wink.

It's hard work to do nothing, and have too much of it on hand; and it's hard work to collect a debt of one who says "I'll pay to-morrow."

It's hard work to squeeze cider out of a brick-bat; and it's hard work to scratch out ideas for a paragraph after being on a spree for twenty-four hours.

It's hard work to refuse a good offer; and it's harder still to be compelled to accept a bad one.

It's hard work for many people to live; and doubly hard for some to die.

THE CHAIR OF JUDGMENT.

"His head was silvered o'er with age,
And long experience made him sage."

In one of the apartments of the Mammoth Cave, at Edmonson, (Ky.) is a figure of a large arm-chair projecting from the rock. The French, who first explored that country gathered from the early Indian tribes, the following tradition on the subject.

Many thousand moons ago, there lived in the land of caves, a great and holy prophet. He drank of the sparkling fount of the rock, and gathered the fruits of the forest boughs. He mingled not in festal throngs, but passed his days in holy musing, a lonely dweller in the cave. The fame of his wisdom sounded far, and all the people of the land came to be judged before him.

He had been in his youth a mighty warrior, and long was known as the Brave of the Bloody Heart. No music pleased him but the war-song, and he wore the scalp-locks of a thousand foes. He warred upon the Wyandots, and bathed their land with blood. One night, returning from the field of slaughter, a storm was on his path, and he retired into a cave to sleep. A vision from the spirit-land was present in his dream. A voice addressed him thus:

"Brave of the Bloody Heart, red are thy footprints on the turf, and groans are heard along thy course. I dwell upon the far off hills, that skirt the boundaries of light. This morning I looked down upon the valley of the Wyandots, I saw the prairies fair and grassy, the vines and forest boughs hung low with fruit, and the smoke of a thousand lodges curled in peace, and I said, it is a pleasant sight. I looked again at evening. Their prairies now are strewn with ashes, and blood is streaming over them. The woods are black and leafless. Smoke is rising there, but not the smoke of the joyous hearth. No happy lodge is there, and when to-morrow's sun shall rise, no sound will there be heard but the croak of the raven and the wailing, and the howl of the stealthy wolf. Brave of the Bloody Heart, let thy war-song now be hushed, and thy bow and war-club rest."

"That may not be," said the man of blood, my warriors then would cease to shout my praise, and I must wear a woman's garb. It may not be."

The vision answered, "I can give thee wisdom to know all things. Let thy thoughts be now of wisdom, and thy fame shall spread as the light before the sun of morning. Joyous sounds shall fill thy ears by day, and the dreams of thy rest shall be pleasant. The faint and misty shapes of unborn years, shall all be clear and open to thy sight, visions from the land of shades shall dwell upon thy soul, all the words of thy mouth shall be true, and the tribes of distant lands, shall come to ask thy counsel."

The brave awoke, but strung his bow no more. He looked about him in the cave, and saw a chair of rock stand by the wall. He threw himself into it, and all the scenes of the past, the present, and the future, crowded on his sight. He told his vision, and soon his fame spread through the land, as the truth telling seer. No more the sound of war was heard.

A hundred moons had passed, and the prophet died, and all the people of the country mourned and waited for him. A man of peace arose and counseled thus. "Our prophet is no more, but with his parting breath, he bade me take the chair of judgment, and rule the people by the words of wisdom which he gave. Happy shall be the days of the people, so long as they cherish peace. The voice of peace is gladness, let us hear it always. Then will the winter smile as he trails the bounding deer, the matron then will sing as she prepares the nightly feast. Children's children then shall sit beneath the shade which their fathers loved, the sire shall stand until he wither like the oak upon the soil which gave it birth."

The people heard him and obeyed. When disputes arose, they came to the man of peace, and he calmed the voice of anger. But his words were not all words of truth, and his voice became an uncertain sound. Tribes that had come before him to be judged, learned to dispute his counsel, and went out to end their quarrels on the field of strife. The war-song sounded loud, and the land of caves, became the land of blood.

The state of things existing in that region when the French explored it, led them to attach importance to this vague tradition. The Indian word *Kentuckee*, signifies the *Land of Blood*; and when the whites discovered what is now Kentucky, it was occupied by no one people, but was then and for many years after, used as a common battle-ground by all the neighboring Indians, where contending tribes were wont to meet, and settle their disputes by an appeal to arms.—*Plymouth Memorial*.

DISPOSITIONS.

The dispositions of individuals are as varied as the features of their faces. It is the disposi-

tion of some to be always happy, always contented, let the world go which way it will. Misfortune cannot depress them, nor prosperity elevate them. It is their nervous temperament so constituted as ever to run smooth, clear, and tranquil, impeded by no obstacle, clouded by no turbid influx of polluted streams. The little ripples of their lives murmur sweetly as the current glides along, till it gently empties itself into the bosom of the unknown ocean of eternity. Such are the happy dispositions with which a few, and comparatively but few, are blessed.

But how different are the dispositions of many. They are endowed with all the passions which tend to make them uneasy and unhappy. Let what will happen, it never suits them. Something always is wrong, and it is nothing but fret, fret, fret, continually. They will not be pleased with anything. They make up their minds beforehand to be dissatisfied, and the only satisfaction they seem at all to take is, to constantly grumble. They imagine everybody is attempting to overreach them, and injure them; that every one speaks evil of them, slanders and abuses them. They make themselves continually unhappy by conjuring up before their morbid imaginations visionary evils which do not exist but in the mental obliquities of their disordered dispositions. Their life is a life of continual turmoil; they live unrespected—they die unregretted.

Other dispositions are of an envious nature. Persons of that class are ever jealous of their fellows. They are uneasy and unhappy at another's prosperity, and they are rejoiced at others' misfortunes. "My child," said a merchant to his son, after having sustained a considerable loss, "don't mention it." The youth promised silence, but at the same time requested to know what advantage could attend it. "If you divulge this loss," said the father, "we shall have two evils to support, instead of one—our own grief, and the joy of our neighbors." How much truth there is in this reply. The envious dispositions are related to the reverses of others.

Some are endowed with an uneasy disposition. They are ever restless and impatient, constantly seeking for excitement to keep up a flow of spirits. They are ever moving, changing from place to place, looking for they know not what, for amusement to gratify their restless imaginations. Such persons should quiet themselves by the reflection that there are loftier emotions which afford us a contentment such as it is in vain to seek in the amusements of the world; and in the higher joys there is also kept a secret treasure for strengthening the understanding.

The proud, haughty disposition, is the most disagreeable of all. The proud man, who thinks himself too good to walk upon the earth, too dignified to answer a civil question but with a curl of disdain upon his lip, however much he may enjoy a degree of inward self-satisfaction, is but an object of hatred and dislike to his fellows. He imagines that wealth, not worth, makes the man, and by possessing that, he belongs to a superior race of beings. In this opinion he differs from others who perhaps are quite as capable of forming a due estimate of his character as he is of himself. He should recollect that the proudest man on earth is but a pauper, fed and clothed by the bounty of Heaven.

Give us a contented disposition before all others. Let us take things as they come, laugh at the follies of the haughty, the ambitious, the jealous, the envious, the malicious, so shall we live quietly and comfortably, comp what may.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO A PLEBEIAN.

You start, my friend, as many politicians have done and will hereafter do, with very sound premises, *in the main*; and, as the same class very often do, you undertake to draw from them very false conclusions.

You admit that the Jackson administration did a great wrong in turning out honest men from office to make way for his own partisans—so far you are right; the principle—if so it may be called—acted upon by that party, of "spoils to the victors," is bad as bad can be; it was one of the grounds of complaint laid before the people by the whigs, and for that and other causes, the party were voted unworthy of confidence.

But, then you assert that when the whigs came into power, they adopted the same principle; and you infer it, because "many removals have taken place, and many more are contemplated in order"—as you are pleased to say—"to make room for hungry partisans;" and herein you are wrong.

It is a principle of the whigs that "public officers shall not interfere with the freedom of elections." This principle was established by Jefferson and has been adhered to ever since. When John Quincy Adams was elected no removals were made for opinion's sake; nor have there been, nor will there be, any under the present administration, for that cause only. Jackson and Van Buren filled all the public offices with their partisans; men were appointed without any regard to their capacity to perform the public duties required—it was only necessary to show that their appointment would help the party. The consequence was that the party was sustained by the *interference of office-holders*. Those men were seen everywhere—except where they should only have been—in their offices, openly lecturing, organizing, drilling, and—on election days—marching their voters to the polls. For this we denounced them. For this we called on the people to take the power from their hands. And now what is to be done? The people have given their verdict, and shall our new rulers shun their duty—refuse to execute the law? Shall these same "hungry partisans," who have been fattening at the public crib for twelve years—who

were placed in the offices they hold to work for a party and not for the nation—who have openly outraged the Jeffersonian principle of non-interference in elections—who have been the most fierce and violent party leaders—who have paid portions of their salaries for party purposes—shall these men still be retained in the offices they have disgraced? Will that be an honest carrying out of the will of the people? I trust not.

Men, then, who have, in defiance of warnings repeatedly given, abused their trust—men who have neglected their duty to serve their party—men who are dishonest, incapable—*must be dismissed*. If there be but few incumbents who do not come under one of these categories that is not the fault of the present administration; and if they find it necessary in executing the declared will of the people, to make a pretty "clean sweep" the fault lies with their predecessors, who filled the public offices with such lumber, and not with them. But one thing I will venture to assert. No man who has honestly attended to, and faithfully performed his duty, without rendering himself obnoxious as a violent political partizan, will be displaced. And another thing I will venture to assert, that those who are placed in office by the present administration will not only not be expected to take an active part in party politics but will be turned out if they do.

And now, my friend Plebeian, if you can point out any better way to make whig practice conform to whig professions, I shall be happy to hear it. The whole whig party will listen to reason on this or any other subject.

A NORFOLK WHIG.

For the Quincy Patriot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WORCESTER, Sept. 1st, 1841.

MR. EDITOR.—Having a moment's leisure, I send you a hasty sketch of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention here assembled.

Although the weather was cloudy, the morning trains came pouring in freighted with the hard-handed democracy from all parts of the State. At ten o'clock, the convention was organized at Brinly Hall by the choice of George Bancroft, Esq., Chairman, and other necessary officers. Mr. B. on taking the chair made a few remarks which were received with loud cheers by the audience. The delegates then proceeded in procession to the Unitarian Meeting House, the Hall not being sufficiently large to accommodate the great number assembled.

On arriving at the Meeting-house, the convention proceeded to select candidates to be sustained by the democrats for State Officers the year ensuing.

Hon. Marcus Morton of Taunton was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The committee chosen to collect, assort and count the votes for Lieutenant Governor, reported the whole number of ballots cast to be six hundred and twenty-four, necessary for a choice three hundred and thirteen, Dr. Henry H. Childs of Pittsfield, had five hundred and thirteen, and was selected. Let the democrats be true to themselves and their country, and he with the veteran sage Morton shall be elected in November next.

A State Committee of two from each County was then chosen, among which I noticed that young man but old democrat E. J. Baker, Esq. of Milton. An address and resolutions were reported by Abel Cushing Esq., chairman of a committee for that purpose, which were what might have been expected from him—sound and democratic throughout.

Although so great a number were present, I should think fifteen hundred or more, the best order and harmony prevailed throughout the day; all appeared to be animated by the one great cause—democracy. Such an assemblage of men is seldom witnessed as on this occasion. There might be seen the young man just arrived at years of discretion, hastening to serve his country by embarking in the good cause—to animate and support them, the strong arm of middle age—and the gray headed sires of the revolution, giving proof by their attendance, that though arts the most wily—corruption the most debasing, and influences the most powerful have been in operation—like the hoary rocks which guard our coast—they stand proof to time and change, and through the misty vapors of the past behold as with the ken of prophecy the dawning of a glorious future, when the noxious vapors of federalism shall be dispersed by the sun of intelligence and democracy. Years, in haste. E.

VARIETY.

REGULATE YOUR THOUGHTS. A man is thinking even while at work; why may he not be thinking about what is useful? Study is intended to discipline the mind; let your mind be kept under check and rein, while your hands are employed. Revolve in your mind what you have just been reading. Commit useful things to your memory, and turn these over in your thoughts, while you play the hammer, or the wheel. Remember that most of the matchless effusions of Robert Burns were conceived while he was toiling after his plough. Moreover, there's such a thing as study without books. Keep your mind in an inquiring mood, and you cannot be in any situation where you may not be learning.

INSECTS N CHALK. Professor Ehrenberg has made some remarkable discoveries in the course of his various experiments on chalk. He found that cubic inch possessed upwards of a million of microscopic animalcules; consequently, around weight of chalk contains above ten millions of these animalcules! From his researches it appears probable that all the strata of chalk in Europe are the product of microscopic animalcules, most of them invisible to the naked eye.

OLD BACHELORS. This unfortunate class of beings have from time immemorial, been the victims of obloquy and persecution. It was the custom with the Dey of Algiers, to subject them to a periodical flogging. Some of our own States propose to tax them into matrimony, probably on the same judicious principle by which non residents are often taxed out of their property—but the following provision of the Spartan law in regard to *celibates*, surpasses all modern ingenuity of torture: "The time of marriage was fixed, and if a man did not take a wife at the time appointed, he was liable to be persecuted! He who had no wife was considered as a useless member of the community, a mere drone, and of course any one might insult him with impunity. The magistrates assembled all the bachelors once a year, (usually in the coldest part of winter) and commanded them to dance round the market place, and sing songs composed for the occasion, expressing how justly they were punished for disobedience to the laws, and how richly they merited such disgrace. Dercyllidas, a very brave general, but a bachelor, one day coming into company, a young man instead of rising up and giving him a seat, coldly observed, "You have no child to give place to me, when I am old." This was thought very well of by those who heard it, and the boy for such insolence was highly complimented."

MOST HORRIBLE. Accounts have been published of the horrible exercise of lynch law on the persons of counterfeiters in the valley of the Mississippi. In addition, the St. Louis papers state that at the latest dates the citizens were on their way up and down the river, burning the houses and otherwise destroying the property of the miserable victims of their butchery. Their families were ordered to leave their homes forever.

From a statement of the St. Louis New Era, it will be seen that the number of persons butchered has been understated. Instead of twenty or thirty, it was from fifty to seventy-five. Such horrible butchery admits of no palliation whatever. The discovery, even of the "implements of rascality," is no excuse for the horrid murders, and the people in that vicinity should be declared outlaws, until the authors of crimes so atrocious and unexampled are given up.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY. The Richmond papers state that the Danville Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, has been entered by means of false keys, and robbed of ninety-two thousand one hundred and thirty five dollars. Fortunately for the bank \$72,136 of this large amount were mutilated notes, issued by the Branch, stamped on the face "Cancelled," which it is hoped may aid in the detection of the burglars.

The remaining \$20,600 consist in part of issues of the Danville office, say \$4082 of various denominations, \$16,818 were of the mother bank and branches; Bank of Virginia and branch notes, likewise of various denominations, and a note of \$100 of the old issue of the Bank of the United States.

A reward of five thousand dollars is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the robber or robbers and the recovery of the money, or in proportion to the amount recovered.

THE CHARTIST PETITION. A vast crowd assembled at the entrance to the English House of Commons, to witness the arrival of the huge Chartist petition with 1,300,000 signatures, which was borne by a large procession of working-men. Shortly after four o'clock, the procession appeared, headed by some of the most prominent Chartist leaders. The petition was carried on the shoulders of eight powerful men in fustian jackets. When they arrived at the iron gate, a message was sent to Mr. Thomas Duncombe, who had agreed to present it. An answer was sent down analogous to the formula within doors, "Please to bring it up." Finally it was received by Mr. Duncombe and Mr. O'Connell, who managed with some difficulty to roll it into the august presence of the speaker.

BANK VETOES AND APPROVALS. The charter of the first Bank of the United States was presented to President Washington, for his signature on the 14th day of February, 1791, and it was signed on the 25th, being the 11th day after its presentation. The charter of the Bank of 1815 passed Congress on the 20th of January, and was vetoed by President Madison, on the 30th of the same month. The charter of the Bank of 1816, passed on the 5th of April, and was approved by President Madison on the 10th of the same month. The bill to renew the charter of the same Bank was presented to President Jackson on the 4th of July, 1832, and was vetoed by him on the 10th of the same month.

CORN-TOPS. It is injurious to cut the tops of stalks of corn while they are yet green. The ear, when filling, draws from every quarter of the stalk so long as the juices will flow, and these do not cease while the greenness lasts. Some people cut their stalks by the first of September, let the season be forward or late. If any one doubts of the injury done by cutting early he can try a small piece, or a few rows with very little hazard or trouble.

CONS. The nourishment contained in corn-cobs, is equal to about twice their weight in the best of hay. If soaked a few days in brine, or boiled so as to render it possible for cattle to masticate them, they will eat them with avidity. But, when ground, they make a palatable and valuable fodder for cattle or horses. The economical farmer should as soon think of throwing away the slops he gives his swine, as the cobs of which he might make a slop to give his cows.

MUSQUITO BITES. Dissolve sal soda (bleaching powder) in water—and with the tip of your finger apply it to the bite, letting it dry—the cure is complete. A teaspoon full of the solution is sufficient for hundreds of bites. If you are suffering from the agony of sores and blotches, you will be instantly relieved by the application.

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But suppose a man enters a denomination or party, and agrees to conform to certain regulations, and, in consequence of such conformity, he is to enjoy certain privileges and immunities. Such are the circumstances and stipulations of all parties, sects, orders, governments and corporations. Now, suppose he breaks his contract, refuses to perform his part of the stipulations, are not the other party released from their part of the contract. He was to receive certain favors *provided* he did, thus and so, but he has not done it. Will any honest man say, he is entitled to his privileges? If he had performed his duty, he might have had his promised privileges, but not fulfilling his engagements, he has no claim for the fulfillment of those of the other party.

Is there any evidence that where the charge of austerity, cruelty or injustice has been preferred against the Catholics, it has not originated from a non-performance of certain stipulations of the other party? The old proverb is a good one, viz:—"Those who dwell in glass houses should not throw stones." The declaration of the Savior, however, is quite as much to the point, viz:—"He that is without sin let him cast the first stone." Tried by this rule, would Catholics be found wicked above all others? It is thought not.

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The pleasant location of this house, its neatness, airy situation, and the pleasant, obliging character of its occupants and his lady, render it a most desirable residence for gentlemen and ladies, either temporarily or permanently. No exertion will be spared to contribute to the comfort, enjoyment and innocent amusement of travellers and boarders, whose patronage will be gratefully received.

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As the sweet flow'r that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day;
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away.

It died ere its expanding soul
Had ever burnt with wrong desires,
Had ever spurned at Heaven's control,
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Quincy, Sept. 4. 1w

Creditor's Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of

JOHN HAYWARD,

late of Braintree, in said County of Norfolk, housewright, deceased, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the eighteenth day of September current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the assignee and ordering a dividend of the estate of said Debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before said meeting, at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.
CALVIN WHITE,
Weymouth, Sept. 4. 2w

Auction.

WILL be sold by order of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, on MONDAY, the fourth day of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, so much of the Real Estate of Dorcas Bates, late of Weymouth, deceased, as will pay her just debts, with interest, to-wit: Said real estate consists of one acre of Land, with half a Dwelling House thereon; another parcel of Mowing Land; and about three acres of Mowing and Woodland—situated in Weymouth.

Conditions at the sale. DANIEL HUNT, Jr., Adm.
Weymouth, Sept. 4. 3w

Found Adrift,

NEAR Long Island, a short time since, a SKIFF, which the owner can recover, on proving proper, by paying necessary charges, on application to the subscriber at Braintree Neck.

ISAAC NEWCOMB.
Braintree, Sept. 4. 3w

Combe's Constitution of Man. JUST published and for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE, Combe on the Constitution of Man, tenth edition, from the latest English edition, corrected and enlarged. Quincy, Sept. 4. 4w

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate, real and personal, of

ELBRIDGE G. ARNOLD,

of Braintree, in said County of Norfolk, Shoe Manufacturer, an insolvent debtor, and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said E. G. Arnold will be held at the dwelling house of the said Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the eleventh day of September, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the said E. G. Arnold and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said E. G. Arnold or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person, but to the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

SAMUEL HOLBROOK, Messenger.
Braintree, Sept. 4. 2w

Jayne's Carminative Balsam. A FRESH supply of Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, for the cure of summer complaints, etc. received and for sale by

CALEB GILL JR.
Quincy, Sept. 4. 1f

Quincy Family School.

THIS Institution is located in the beautiful and pleasant Town of Quincy, only eight miles from Boston. The access to the place is very easy, as there are several stages running daily to and from the city.

The design of the School is to prepare youth for college or business, or more especially for teaching. The number is limited to twenty-five.

All the pupils are treated as children under the superintendence of a careful parent.

The government of the School is moral suasion rather than physical force.

The year is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each. Pupils are received at any time and can remain but half a term if they wish it, and the terms are \$100 a year, and in the same proportion for a shorter time.

There are no additional charges, but all necessary items, such as board, tuition, washing, mending, fuel, lights, etc., etc., are included in the regular charge. Payment, for at least half a term, will be expected in advance.

For day scholars common branches, fifty cents a week; for Latin, Greek or French, seventy-five cents a week.

The next term of this School will commence on the 13th of September ensuing.

WILLIAM M. CORNELL, Principal.

REFERENCES.

Quincy—Hon. John Q. Adams, Dr. Ebenezer Woodward, Rev. Peter Whitney, Rev. William P. Lunt. Boston—Rev. Messrs. Hubbard Winslow, Joseph S. Clark, Amos A. Phelps, J. H. Towne, Silas Aiken; George Homer, Esq., and Dea. Daniel Dana. Dorchester—Rev. John Codman, D. D. Roxbury—Hon. Samuel G. Goodrich. Braintree—Rev. Richard S. Sturges, D. D. Randolph—Rev. Calvin Hitchcock. New York City—Freeman Hunt, Esq., Editor of the "Merchant's Magazine and Commercial Review." Quincy, August 28. 2w

Administrator's Sale.

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to a license from the Probate Court, in the County of Norfolk, will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, the tenth day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, so much of the Real Estate of Benjamin Faxon, late of Quincy, deceased, as will produce the sum of thirteen hundred and forty-eight dollars and nineteen cents, with incidental charges. Said estate consists of the Homestead, containing about one acre of land with the buildings thereon, situated in said Quincy, and is bounded easterly on Hancock Street, southerly on land of Josiah Brigham and Sons, Abner, westerly on land of Daniel Baxter, and northerly on land of Abner Willett.

Also—One other lot of land, containing about one half of an acre, near by the above mentioned piece of land, with a Blacksmith's Shop thereon.

Also—One other piece of land, containing about one acre, situated in said Quincy, and bounded easterly on the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike, southerly on land of Job Faxon, westerly on a Lane leading to said Job Faxon's dwelling house, and northerly on land of the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike Corporation.

Also—The Bellowses, Anvils and other tools in said Blacksmith's Shop.

LEMUEL BRACKETT, Adm. de bonis non.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auc.
Quincy, August 21. 3w

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the copartnership of the subscribers is this day (Aug. 23) dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. SIMPSON.
JOSEPH F. WIGGIN.
Quincy, August 23. 3w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

A. S. Jordan,
SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB,
NO. 2 MILK, TWO DOORS FROM WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
MANUFACTURER OF COMBS AND POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the TORTOISE SHELL WORK, at the Favis, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs. Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils.

COMBS MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED. Boston, June 12. 3m

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

Elisha Packard & Co.

HAVE recently added to their former large and fashionable Stock, the following Staple and Fancy Articles, viz:—British Chantilla LACE VEILS, from \$3 to \$6 each. Bishops and Printed FRENCH LAUNES for Dresses—Linen and Long Lawn—Victoria and Corded Robes. Fancy Silk, Mousseline De Laine, Black Lace and Thibet HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Lace, Cambric and Thread, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, Striped, Check'd, and Plain White CAMBRICS, SARSENETT, and common colored do. Low priced MOUSE DE LAINE, very pretty style. MUSLIN COLLARS, latest style, from 2s-3d to 7s-6d each.

Black ALPINE, of superior quality, for 75 cents. LACES, MUSLINS and LINENS, of various quality. Bleach'd and Unbleach'd SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

BROADCLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, HATS, CAPS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, &c, &c. All of which articles are offered at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Quincy, July 31. 1f

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Sanitarium labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages:—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR Anti-Mercurial Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street. No. 18 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

MR. G., graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.

Boston, Aug. 15. 1y

Meetings of Probate Court.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. NORFOLK ss. At a Court of Probate holden by an adjournment at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1841, it is

Ordered—That the Courts of Probate for the County of Norfolk, be hereafter holden at the following times and places, on the days fixed by law for holding them, and on such other days as they shall be holden by adjournment.

At the Probate Office, in Dedham, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

At the house of the Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the dwelling house of Daniel French, near the Stone Meeting House, in Quincy, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In pursuance of the house occupied by the Wrentham Bank, belonging to Hiram B. Fisher, in Wrentham, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

At the Counting Room of Luther Metcalf, Esq., at the Factory Village, in Medway, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Copy—Attest: J. H. Cobb, Register.

Dedham, August 7. 6w

Jazanian S. Foord's Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, Aug. 13th, A. D. 1841.

THE administrator of the estate of JAZANIAN S. FOORD, late of Milton, in said County, gentleman, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity for allowance, and the Commissioners of Insolvency having also presented their report for acceptance.

Ordered—That the said administrator notify all persons interested therein, that the said account and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be holden at Dedham, in said County, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1841, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Milton, August 21. 3w

French Muslin Collars,

VERY neat style and fashionable shape, just received and for sale by

J. BRIGHAM, & Co.
Quincy, July 17. 1f

Napoleitan Cloths.

THE best article for summer Coats.

Also—A good assortment of GAMBRONS for Pants. For sale at low prices by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM, & Co.
Quincy, July 24. 1f

Dry Wood and Potatoes.

FOR sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, forty cords dry Eastern Wood, twenty cords dry Hemlock and Spruce Wood.

Also—150 bushels of prime Eastern Chenango Potatoes.

Quincy Point, June 12. 1f

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Jeffrey R. Brackett,

Importer—Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

IN Fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials, Tools and RICH MANTEL CLOCKS.

Manufacturer of Rich Jewellery, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles and Pencil Cases. Watches repaired by experienced workmen.

Cash paid for gold and silver at No. 69 Washington Street, Boston. 1f

Hancock House.

THE subscriber, (heretofore in partnership with his father), grateful for past favors, hereby informs his friends and the public generally that he has now assumed the entire charge of this commodious House which is open for the reception of company.

Its pleasant location, airy rooms and convenient distance from Boston, render it a very desirable country residence for gentlemen and families, as every exertion will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of travellers and boarders, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE H. FRENCH.

Quincy August 21. 1f

Tooth Powders.

POTTER'S Celebrated Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and purifying the Breath.

Also—Potter's Tooth Ache Drops, a cure for the Tooth Ache. For sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19. 1f

White Lead.

THE subscriber is agent for the Glenville White Lead, which, for whiteness and ease in using, is pronounced by some of the best painters to be superior to any kind in the market.

The undersigned is under the necessity to caution the public where they purchase the Glenville Lead, as some unprincipled fellows are purchasing old kags and filling the same with a compound of Lead and Whiting (or Barley), and selling for the Glenville. E. F. PRATT, 107 State St. Boston.

N. B. Painters colors and Linseed Oil.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE HUNTER'S GLEE.

Ho! awake, lads, awake, the morn brightly breaks,
And the moon has sunk to her rest,
And the pheasant's notes thro' the green wood floats,
And Aurora illumines the fair West.

Then arise and away t' our sylvan sports gay,
Where the suns are bounding along,
Over briar and brake, through dales by the lake,
And all join the wild chase and song.

For our scouts in the lawn now wind the shrill horn,
And the game have rous'd from their lairs,
Each hunter and steed is impatient to speed,
And the morn'ry heart inspires.

Then awake, lads, awake, the morn brightly breaks,
And the moon has sunk to her rest,
And the pheasant's notes thro' the green wood floats,
And Aurora illumines the fair West. GIFFORD.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TO ONE FORMERLY MY DEAREST.

The following lines were contained in a letter which remained in the Post Office at the late Fair in this place.

O, I did love you dearly,
And gave you toys and rings,
And thought you meant sincerely,
When you took my pretty things;
But your heart has grown as icy as a fountain in the fall;
And your love, that was so spicy, it did not last at all.

I gave you once a locket,
It was filled with my own hair,
And you put it in your pocket
With very special care;
But a jeweller has got it—he offered it to me,
And another, that is not it, around your neck I see.

For my coinings and my billings,
I do not now complain,
But my dollars and my shillings,
They never will come again;
They were earned with toil and sorrow, but I never told you that,
And now I have to borrow, and want another hat.

WILLIAM.

STANZAS.

Who hopes in happiness to live,
Must never seek to live alone,
For lonely hours few pleasures give,
And lonely hearts are sorrow's own.

Nor must he seek to win a friend,
To share with him his joys and woes,
When gained may be some selfish end,
The open heart on him shall close.

Nor must he turn to seek in love,
That which he cannot find elsewhere;
Should riches fail, and men reprove,
Then that hath fled which made him dear.

Nor learning seek, for then the more
Will sorrow swell his withered heart,
And wisdom's self bid him deplore,
Other great gifts his little part.

Since this is so, pray then to die,
Earth hath not one poor joy to give,
Twere better far from hence to fly,
Than share the woes of those who live.

ANECDOTES.

AN IRISH COACHMAN'S METHOD OF GAINING HIS FIRST PLACE.—The master had two beautiful English horses, and he wanted a careful man to drive them; he was a mighty pleasant gentleman, and he loved a joke. Well, there was as many as fifteen after the place, and the first that went up to him—'Now my mac,' says he, 'how near the edge of a precipice would you undertake to drive my carriage?' So the boy considered, and he says, says he, 'Within a foot, please your honor, and no harm.' 'Very well,' says he, 'go down, and I'll give ye answer by-and-by.' So the next came up, and said he'd be bound to carry him within half a foot; and the next said five inches; and another, a dandified chap indeed, was so mighty sure that he would drive it within three inches and a half, 'tho' he'd go bail.' Well, at last my turn came, and when his honor asked me how high I would drive his carriage to a precipice, I says, says I, 'Please your honor, I'd keep as far off of it as I could.' 'Very well,' says the bygone, says he—you're a coachman, says he. 'Och! the rear there was in the kitchen when I went down and told the joke.'

A GOOD ONE.—A young gentleman in Connecticut was courting a lady in the same State—she was a total teetotal—she drank wine on Scripture authority. 'Wine was a good gift of God, and to be used with thankfulness.' To refuse to use it was to cast reproach upon the Savior, etc. Amongst other quotations to sustain himself, was this, 'And wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oft to make his face to shine.' When the young gentleman next called upon his beloved, he found her with her face shining brilliantly with a good coat of oil. He was of course greatly astonished, but she told him her authority and the lesson was sufficient.

MERCANTILE PRIDE.—'Well,' said an old gentleman the other day, 'I have been forty-seven years in business, and can say that few can after such experience; in all that time, my friend, I never disappointed but one single creditor.' 'Bless me, what an example for young mercantile community rejoined the person addressed, 'what a pity that one time occurred; how was it?'

'Why,' responded the old gentleman, 'I paid the debt when it became due, and I never saw a man so astonished in my life as that creditor was. It's a wonder it didn't throw him into convulsions; for my part I didn't get over it for three weeks.'

A DOUBLE BILL.—An Irish officer, just returned from the West Indies, was invited to dine with Dr. Harvey, at Dublin, when several of the faculties were present. The conversation turned upon tropical climates, and the officer, whose opinion was asked about that of the West Indies, said—'it was an infernal place, and that if he had lived there until that time, he would have been dead of the yellow fever two years ago.' 'A physician, without observing the bull, gravely added, 'that the climate was certainly very unwholesome, and that vast numbers died there.' 'Very true,' said Dr. O'Donnell, 'but if you'll tell me where people do not die, I'll go and end my days there.'

QUINCY PATRIOT.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD.
LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hoarse Voice, Night Sweats, Difficulty and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of death.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 131 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Rising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Coughs and Croup cured by this medicine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN E. SMITH, M. D. President.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is perhaps very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint, a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.
General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 BARRELL STREET, NEW YORK. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GILBERT, 104 HANOVER STREET, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Manley & Bramhall,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25.

Ink.
BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.
THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of the Army of the United States, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.
Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.
JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.
JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.
For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr., Quincy, June 13.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.
THE subscriber would call attention to the following Certificates, selected from among many, in favor of Dr. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSSES, which are manufactured under his direction. The qualities, which render this instrument superior to others for the same object, are its lightness, neatness, and facility of adaptation and alteration; qualities which those who have been compelled to wear a Truss will know how to prize. The subscriber, however, deems it unnecessary to add any thing to the recommendation of the distinguished gentlemen whose notices are appended.

LUTHER ANGER.

From W. G. HANAFORD, M. D., M. M. S. S.

This certifies that I have been in the habit of applying "Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss" since its first introduction—have applied it in many cases and noticed its effect.

Owing to the facility with which the size of the Truss—the position of the Pad, and the amount of pressure can be altered and arranged to suit each particular case, I have no hesitation in saying that I think this Truss can be worn with greater ease to the patient, and at the same time with a better prospect of a radical cure than any other Truss I have ever used or known.

W. G. HANAFORD.

Boston, December 24th, 1840.

From J. C. WARREN, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the

Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

At the request of Dr. Fletcher, I have examined his Truss, and have been much gratified with its mechanism, and think it worthy of an extensive trial, which I believe will result in its introduction as an important aid for the relief of Hernia.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. F. C. SMITH, M. D., M. M. S. S., Quarantine

Physician, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned has conceived himself, from a close examination and comparison with other instruments devised for the same object, that Dr. Fletcher's recently invented Truss is particularly deserving of the attention of medical practitioners. It combines so many advantages in an economical manner, that it recommends itself to those at all acquainted with the anatomy of the region to which it is to be applied.

J. F. C. SMITH.

Boston Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. JEFFRIES, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting

Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Having examined Dr. Fletcher's Compound Sliding Truss, I consider it as based upon true principles for the retention of the parts protruding in Hernia, and the mechanical application as exceedingly well adapted to accomplish the end proposed.

JOHN JEFFRIES.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From A. L. PIERSON, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting

Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dear Sir—The requisites of a good Truss are, 1. Perfect security against protrusion of the bowel. 2. Lightness, neatness, and simplicity of construction. 3. Durability. 4. Moderate price. Your Truss appears to combine these in a high degree, with the advantage of being easily adapted to the varieties of Hernia.

A. L. PIERSON.

Salem, Aug. 15, 1834.

From Geo. HUYERD, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the

Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The undersigned having made frequent trials of the Truss invented by Dr. Fletcher, has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as superior to most instruments of the kind now in use, with which he is acquainted. Its advantages consist in the size and form of the pad, the ease with which it is moved, and the readiness with which the pressure is increased or diminished.

GEORGE HUYERD.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiten, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Norwell; Village, (Dorchester) and in this town,
Quincy, Dec. 12.

E. BENEZER WOODWARD.

AGENTS.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

JUSTIN SPEAR.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD,

AMROSE M. BURELL.

Quincy, Jan. 16.

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

Quincy, May 8.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 26.

To Let,

TWO Stores under the Universalist Meeting House, near Weymouth Landing. Good stands for dry goods or groceries. Apply to
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Sheetings and Shirts.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received several bales of Brown Sheetings and Shirts, which they offer for sale by the piece or otherwise, at low prices.

Also—A few pieces wide, stout prints at six and a quarter cents per yard.

Quincy, May 8.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence, at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 205, Washington St., Boston, (entrance in Temple Avenue—up stairs.) All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons, for the last five years. All may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, with respect to the nature, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand a good Truss, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person who purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beeth, of this city, formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses with steel springs; Trusses with rubber springs; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have been worn by some persons for years, and always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand a large assortment of other manufactures, which they can have if he does not suit them; after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hall's; Resolvent Truss; Boston Truss; French Truss; French Truss; Sherman's; double and single; Stone's Trusses—also, Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand steel shoes, for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and adults, in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He likewise furnishes individuals who will enable their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer them to it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their names known.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, May 1, 1840.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1839.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have been pained to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beeth. After some months acquaintance with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the various cases of Hernia, I feel confident that I can recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important cases.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, March 16, 1840.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THATCHER, M. D.

Dorchester.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster several years last past, and he frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients, and have always found him to be a skillful, and faithful, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RAINOLD, M. D.

LYNN, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster of Boston, in a great many instances, for the few years past, and it is due to me to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

ED. L. SMITH, M. D.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long disfigured—even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and waving locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are donning their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand agnost as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by

Quincy, June 13.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Jayne's Carminative Balm.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nerve Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Headache, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Fainting, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds of thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by

Quincy, June 13.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.

FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglection of Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

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Quincy, June 13.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

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MISCELLANY.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION

AT

WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE.

[Reported for the Quincy Patriot.]

The first of September was devoted, by the friends of Temperance, in Weymouth and Braintree, to the service of their cause. The number of persons in attendance at the Meeting-house, and who walked in procession from thence to the beautiful spot where the "feast of reason" was simply and elegantly and plentifully arranged for their refreshment, could not have been much less than two thousand.

A large proportion were children, who headed the column, with temperance badges, bearing banners with inspiring mottoes, accompanied by an excellent band of music. Then followed their parents and friends, the citizens of Weymouth and Braintree, and adjoining towns. They cannot but be amply repaid, in after years, for the pains they now take to train up their children to temperance by making their happiest days occasions for her festivals.

"Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones, a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

After a very devotional prayer from the Rev. Edwin Thompson, of South Dedham, that gentleman addressed the audience. He would rather others, more experienced in the conflict, should have performed that duty, and should therefore be short. He rejoiced in the present position of the cause. Who could have predicted that six men in Baltimore would have had sufficient power given them to lead on the hosts that now thronged to the temperance standard, and whose labors brought happiness and prosperity to our towns and villages?

We had now found that men, hitherto dispirited, had "flesh in their obdurate hearts." We never could tell how much good might not have been effected by the former temperance movements. But for them some of us might now be cast-aways; but the least observing must be compelled to acknowledge the hand of God in the recent great temperance movements.

What good has the pledge done, is often asked. Ask John Hawkins and his now happy family—ask the fifteen thousand reformed men of Baltimore—ask the one hundred reformed men of Lynn—the four thousand in Boston—the one hundred thousand throughout our land—the millions in Ireland—and you have your answer. This is the grand measure, and I hope, (said Mr. T.) that if there is any one here who has not signed, he will to day. Mr. Thompson went on to describe the happy effects produced by the cause in his own town of Lynn; and not there alone he continued, but every where the cause is triumphant.

"Through those mild arms of truth and love, Made mighty by the living God."

Children could do much. They had the sword of the spirit—the sharpest sword in the world, and they ought to use it. He proceeded to relate several instances of the effectual manner in which children had aided the cause. It was the little daughter of John Hawkins who saved him. She begged him to send her for no more rum, and he was moved to repentance by her appeal. Let the children of the old Commonwealth do their duty. Let them remember the mottoes on their banners—"great streams from little fountains flow." Let them keep their pledge—great sots from moderate drinkers grow.

Mr. Johnson of Boston, rejoiced to meet the audience on an occasion so deeply interesting. He should not enter deeply into the discussion of temperance. He was there to tell them briefly what he had suffered from it. He rejoiced to hear the sound of the organ to-day. It sounded to him like the death-knell of Rum-selling, and he could not but rejoice in view of such a hope as the downfall of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, when he thought of all he had suffered in the spirit shops of Boston, from the highest to the lowest. He stood before them a reformed drunkard: his life had been to himself and those with whom he was

connected, but a blessing but a curse. But the spell was now broken—the charm was dissolved; and he now stood before them a living monument of the mercy of God. He would relate a few incidents of his past life. He became early, a member of a church, hopefully pious, and with good prospects in life. How had he fallen from this? How had his downward course begun? Just as every drunkard does—with moderate drinking. He thought he was perfectly safe in doing as respectable old gentlemen about him did. Ministers and deacons—they all drank, and it was in following in their footsteps that he got into the vortex.

When he sometimes suspected that his habits cherished a wrong state of mind, he was sustained by their example. Every one knew what were the practices twenty years ago. Whenever a friend called on another, the decenter was set on, and neither the business or the pleasures of life could go on without recourse to it on every occasion. From these beginnings he had descended. He had not wished to be a drunkard—no one does. No man believes he is a drunkard, even after he has suffered greatly in body and estate. It is the last thing a man is willing to believe, that he is a drunkard, even though he takes glass upon glass through the day. He begins with one or two a day only, but he is on the downward hill road from the moment he begins. I never (said Mr. Johnson) think it worth while to beg a man not to drink to excess. But I warn him to keep his hand from the first glass. Let him take care of the glasses and the gallons will take care of themselves.

He felt impelled to warn all men against the evil that had been his ruin. Intemperance had robbed him of his best days—hindered all his plans—clothed him in poverty and rags—made a cripple of him for life—brought on disease and premature old age, and caused him for long periods to be deprived of personal liberty. When in his cell, continued the speaker, I had to hear it said:—"John-son! your child is dead!" ("great emotion") and I could only raise my hand to my head and cry—God preserve my senses! Again they told me—"your child is born." I was obliged to hear it in a prison. Soon they told me again—"Your child is dead!" And I knew that my wife was alone—in poverty and helpless misery. (Continued emotion.) You can picture my condition to yourselves at that time. I need not describe it. This is the termination of moderate drinking; and there is not one quarter of a chance out of ten of a moderate drinker escaping it. Some will say I magnify the danger, but I am like the pilot who knew every winding and turning of the coast. He warned the captain, who had never before been there, of his danger, but in vain. If there is danger, said he, show me where it is. "There it is, sir, replied the pilot," as the ship struck. And so it is with intemperance. Men strike upon its rocks, while they are enquiring what the danger is. It does not always seize the poor and degraded in society. It loves a shining mark, and sometimes fastens on the gifted and the honored—the Governor in the chair and the minister in the pulpit. There is no security but in total abstinence from all that can intoxicate.

He called upon the young to look on him and take warning. When he was a boy like them, there was nothing said of temperance. Its importance was not felt. But now, Mr. J. hoped, that parents, seeing the interest their children took, would examine the subject and be reformed, where reform was needed; and that children would set their faces, like a flint, against all that can intoxicate, and abstain as if their lives depended upon it. It was only this principle which would free the land from the curse. Though rum-sellers pretended to think their trade as good as ever, total abstinence would soon show them their mistake. Some had begun to see that it was coming to an end. There was a young man about to set up in the business, and he asked his wife for a device for his sign. She bade him paint on the ground of it a large horn with himself coming out at the little end. It must bring a man out there ere long; for ere long the community will wake up to its enormity.

The foundations of the temperance cause are the eternal principles of Justice and mercy; and every other good cause is but a further development of them. Any one would see this, who had experience in the drunkard's life, and saw how every form of evil connected itself with intemperance. What scenes had he, (Mr. J.) witnessed in dram-shops, especially in the latter part of his life. He had seen the poor, heart-broken wife coming at eight or nine o'clock, on Saturday night, in search of her husband, and found that he was not there. As long as he was quiet, and had money to spend, he might stay; but when he had spent all, and became noisy, he must be carried off to the watch-house. Often in grocery stores have I seen a man trusted for rum, and his little ragged, starving child refused to be trusted for a loaf. I have seen a man after spending two or three dollars in treating himself and others, kicked out because his money was gone, and sent to the watch-house because he made a noise at the indignity. This is what is rousing up feeling against the rum-seller. Bar-keepers have not been heretofore obliged to take any blame, nor distillers, nor wholesale dealers, nor importers. It all has fallen on the poor drunkard, and he has felt it to be unjust, and now the public begins to feel with him that it is so. He, Mr. J., had felt all this. How often had he longed to get back to the place he left in society! As often as he met his old asso-

ciates, he had felt the need of a word from them to encourage him; and how often, when they had passed coldly or scornfully by him, had he gone into a bar-room to drink down his feelings. It was not always because the drunkard had no refined feelings—no desire for good society, that he became besotted and sunk to the lowest degree. No—it was often because he was overwhelmed with bitter reflection, and no one appeared to aid him to rise again. How often, (said Mr. J.) when utterly unable to walk, with my mind filled with agony and remorse, have I got out of bed and flung myself towards the closet where the decenter stood, poured down its contents, and got back to bed as best I could, to bury all remembrance of my past conduct in a temporary oblivion. I gave myself up to despair. He had not, he continued, gone thus far, without having repeatedly attempted to reform. He had left off a dozen times in the course of fifteen years, and after each time, all would go smooth for a spell. In two or three months, appetite would suggest beer. If he might use the expression, the devil did not wait him to drink rum. He felt sure of his victim if he could make him begin a little way off. He could bring him to the dreadful point with more certainty. After drinking beer a day or two, and did not satisfy the appetite. He went on, and in a week's time went deeper than ever before. He had no hope last year when he left off drinking, that it would continue. He wanted to reform, but it seemed to him as though he could not. He thought that he must be differently constituted from other men. It seemed to him that no other man could make the effort he did, and yet be unsuccessful. He had now learned what made reform seem so difficult to him. It was that trifling with the appetite which did but inflame it. But when he had begun a course of total abstinence, how dawned upon him. He found he was succeeding, and his happiness was indescribable. He could not believe that heaven had yet so much happiness in store for him. After three months of entire abstinence, his appetite for intoxicating drinks was gone. He had no more desire for them than for cold water when he was not thirsty. Total abstinence would deliver the slave of intemperance and make him happy and free, but nothing else could do it. He had spoken of the rum-seller. He was sometimes asked why he did that. He thought the cause required it. The man thinks it right to sell rum. He cannot see the evil of it. Why? for the same reason that the head of a nail in his counter is not visible to him when there is a guinea over it. His interest blinds him. So long as he can pocket money by it, he will, though it is coined out of the heart's blood and tears of the poor suffering wife and wretched children of the drunkard.

Mr. Shepherd of Boston. Truth is powerful. Blessed be God, it is powerful and will prevail. We are gathered together, fellow-citizens, to celebrate its triumphs. Not that its principles have yet accomplished their ultimate ends, but we are grateful for what has already been done. It is indeed a triumph to witness a day like this—to see whole New England villages gathered together in the midst of the week, to rejoice over the progress of reform. If we look for the cause of our success, we shall find it in the adaptation of truth to the nature of man. We have only to proclaim it, and there comes a response from every human heart. There is implanted in our very nature a sympathy for the good and true; and it is only by a perversion of the pure principles within us, that errors are originated. The echoes of the human heart are ever heard on the side of reform, and this is the secret of the success of temperance. It did not begin, to be sure, with the idea of abolishing intemperance; its aim was merely to check it. But this gem vegetated, and the ground was prepared for total abstinence. That is the only safe course. We have ascertained that the stimulating principle in all intoxicating drinks is a poison. It destroys life if taken into the system; and that is not all. When it finds its way into moral affairs, it destroys the happiness of families, saps the foundations of the body politic. Total abstinence is the principle which now stands at the front of our enterprise. I will not attempt to enforce it. We have met as totally abstaining from all that can intoxicate. The very children understand it. But it becomes us to inquire when and how we may expect its complete success. In making this inquiry, the most solemn and animating reflections occur to our minds. While our friend was speaking, and when reading the beautiful lines you have just sung, I could not but carry forward in my mind the beautiful figure. I seemed to see these multitudes

"Turning from the cup that poisons,
To the mossy crystal well."

The genius of temperance seemed to me to hover over this assembly, and carry upward the glad tidings to the very shrine of truth itself; and there methought, an answering note was struck—"Alleluia to the Lamb!" who has made truth to redeem men's lives from temptation and death. Stop with me for a moment and mark the host of heaven surrounding "the great white throne" and bowing their heads in speechless adoration. If we may be permitted to think the reformation of a single sinner occasions joy in heaven, what will be the triumphant note of exultation when the tidings of the reform of the whole earth, ring through the courts of paradise! But when shall we behold it? When shall we have secured every

child as an advocate of temperance. When every boy—when every girl is pleased to sustain it. Then we shall hear the heavens cry out to the listening earth—the earth answering to the sea, and the sea shall send again to heaven the shout of the redeemed! Here, in the galleries, in these little boys and girls, I see the safe-guard of the cause. Oh, may none of them ever be lost in the quicksands of intemperance. A child lost! when a little boy, only six years old, this cry met my ears on returning from school. My heart leaped as I ran. "A child is lost," I cried out, without knowing who it was. One met me running from the river-side and said, your sister is drowned! It was a mistake I soon learned. A friend had rescued her from a watery grave. But I have since thought that the word might well be given out as a rallying cry. "A child is lost!" when we see the young drifting down the stream of intemperance. Surely, if the drowning man may claim our sympathy, it ought still more to excite us to learn that throngs of the youth of our land are in danger of being submerged in this vortex. Let this cry ring in your hearts—"A child is lost!" You need not rush forward, not knowing whether you go; companies—human societies, are already organized: go with them to the rescue. Their life boat is ready—who will man it? who will ferry it out on the waters, and save the sinking?

You ask me to be more specific. You would know exactly what you have to do. I'll tell you. Act out the principles of the total abstinence reform yourselves, in the sight of all men. We are at a great expense in lecturing, we spend money for lights—for publications. It will be useless if you do not do your duty. In the next generation, your children will not need this effort. Your example, your instructions will have freed them from the evil. In removing this evil, all others will follow it. When temperance reigns triumphant, universally, you will hear nothing about robbery, and houses of correction, and murder, and jails, and piracy, and slavery, and the slave-trade. They will be all done away. Suppose we find out how slavery came. Did it come through the instrumentality of cold-water men? No. You love to hear about our country and Washington and Liberty; and how he labored for all our liberties. But how shall we keep them? temperance only will enable us to do it. Look to Congress! See how they are quarrelling there! what makes them quarrel so? They drink wine and brandy. Yes, children—it is a shame that, sent there as they are, to make laws and to devise plans for the good of the country, they should spend the time in quarrelling; and I will venture to say that there is not a quarrel in Congress but alcohol is at the bottom of it.

Children, you can act far more effectually than they do as the preservers of your Country's liberties, by adhering to that simple constitution there written on your banners:—"COLD WATER ARMY." Men are not half so dependent on government as they think they are. Let every man have a little constitution and government at home.

Much can be done for our cause by giving the dealers in intoxicating drinks their true character. It is beginning to be stamped upon them. They are beginning to be looked upon as murderers. We want you to understand that they are the agents of murder. Another means of aiding the cause has been devised by the Massachusetts Temperance Union. They have issued a little paper to recommend and illustrate these principles. If it were in the hands of every one in the land, we should then all be able to go on together, all of us possessing the necessary information, and all having the same feelings and purposes.

Let me say to you before I set down—restrain your appetites, while yet they are under your hands. Suffer them not to rush down and cover your lines with devastation. [After an illustration of his injunction from natural objects, Mr. S. proceeded.] Touch not one drop that can intoxicate. Remember that with you is the keeping of the cause, and let your motto be, "what our fathers have begun, their children will finish."

Dr. Jewett succeeded Mr. S. He enumerated the obstacles in the way of temperance. They were appetite, interest and fashion. With all our triumph, there were yet a host who loved intoxicating drink, and who would readily yield to the temptations they met on every side and fall into the pit-falls that were dug for them. He quoted and commented upon the third chapter of the first book of Esdras, to prove that the strength of the temptation had always been understood, in past ages as well as at present. Appetite had always been a terrible obstacle. The friend who preceded him had been asked why he named the rum-sellers. He, (Dr. J.) would ask him why in heaven's name he should not name the rum-sellers? If the small pox was in a place, people might talk about it. But suppose a set of people engaged in spreading the contagion. Must all talk stop about them, and a sudden burst of harsh language be expressed the moment men's minds fastened upon the human instrumentality that was furthering the mischief? He would ask those who saw no propriety in saying anything about the rum-seller, who they supposed were to be the drunkards of the next generation? Must they not be made out of the materials here present? Some of them were in this little troop, (pointing to the galleries.) Oh! said he, that I could open the future, and show you the victims that the rum-seller will make! Oh! that I could draw

them up in the broad aisle here before you?—yes, expiring under the effects of the rum-seller's poison; and then cover them smoothly over with a license from the County Commissioners! I ask if you are ready to permit it! I would say to those gentlemen who are engaged in the traffic in your township, are you ready to destroy the children of your neighbors for dollars and cents? I enquired about this thing this morning, and by what I can learn of Weymouth, I find that it is cursed above all towns—it has got a very respectable rum-seller—a very genteel bar-room, where young men who do not love to drink may be tempted, just that they may not affront the friend who offers it, to take that first glass of wine that leads to a drunkard's grave. I dread such men. They are among the most dangerous men in the community. They do every thing to make the drunkard's progress more rapid, by disguising from him its disgusting features. I have even seen the beautiful spring bouquets culled and set out between the decanters, with mirrors behind and elegant furniture around; and all to draw the unsuspecting into their snare. Our friend, who preceded me, has spoken of the advantages of moral suasion. I agree with him as to the poor drunkards, and with the seller too, as long as it is good. But often this obstacle of interest is so weighty, that there is no way to remove it but by bringing the law to bear upon the seller. Make it a losing business to him, and he will give it up. For sixteen years I have labored in this cause, with what little ability God has given me, and I do find cases that moral suasion will not reach, to permit such men to go on, looks to me just like this. A father places a fox-trap in his front-yard, just where all his little children are gamboling about. "They'll be caught in the trap, and maimed for life!" cries a neighbor. "Oh no," says the father, quite coolly—"I shall warn them." And so he may and so he does; but by-and-by his child is shrieking in the trap. "Didn't I tell you so?" says the neighbor. And so I tell the good old State of Massachusetts. This is just the figure she presents. She'll warn the people!—but she will keep these gin-traps open! (laughter.) She says, "now be careful!" Well—the young man goes in—he is brutalized—he is demoralized; he is made a fit tenant for the jail he is carried to at last—he is thrust into its loathsome cell, and when the bolt goes home to its fastenings, all the community cry, Amen. But the moment you touch the rum-seller, oh, then comes up the cry "you mustn't force men!" I go for moral suasion with the drunkard. The law is ill-adapted to meet his case; but the law is the very thing for the sellers, for they sell for profit and the law takes away their profit. Perhaps man may say, when you apply the law to one of these men, just as he is quoting scripture authority for carrying on his business, "now that's too bad. He's a good sort of man. 'Tis his business. How is he to provide for his household?" Now, I say it is too bad that the undivided sympathy of the community should run in one broad channel straight to the rum-seller. Thank God! my sympathies flow in another direction. "The rum-seller does not force men to drink," I am told. The arch-temper of old might have said the same. His victims partook willingly of the temptation he set before them. Yet God punished him and provided a way of pardon for the tempted. We reverse this, and it is to our shame that we do it. There is too much twaddle about moral suasion. No—punish the tempter and succor the fallen.

The time appointed for the collation in the grove having arrived, the audience and the speakers walked thither in procession, and formed round the beautiful Grecian temple temporarily erected in the centre of the ground, where stood a hoghead of iced water, and from the top of which floated the temperance flag. After music from the band and choir, Grace was said by Mr. Powers of Randolph, and the whole numerous company gathered round the tables. The speaking was then continued by Messrs. Jewett, Shepherd, Johnson and Thompson, and listened to with intense interest. The afternoon was concluded by dancing on the green, and a notice to meet at the church in the evening, to listen to an address from Dr. Jewett.

A large congregation being in attendance (evening) Dr. Jewett addressed them as follows. It is an old saying that there are two sides to every question. There are counteracting influences to every good influence that is exerted. Even to day, it is painful to me to know, that while we have been engaged in combating for temperance, in cheering each other with a recital of its triumphs, and encouraging each other to renewed labors in its service—while the very songs of our temperance festival were yet echoing, the opposing influences were yet operating here. One poor young man, who was persuaded to take the stand of total abstinence in the former part of the year, has been drawn away to day; has been taken to Boston and led into what temptation I know not; but has come home intoxicated. This is the work that is going on. Let us watch, then every part of our field of labor, and over every one whom we hope we have reclaimed. Let us watch them, to see that the enemy does not again get them into his power. A thousand hearts are rejoicing in view of what the recent revival of the temperance cause has effected. But while I rejoice as much as the most joyful, it is with trembling; for I fear a storm of temptation is coming on with the winter, which will

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THESE trusses continue to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence, at the old stand, opposite No. 34, Washington St., Boston, (entrance in Temple Avenue—opposite). All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons, for the last five years. All may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

27 The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufacturers, and now continue to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person who purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

28 F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Smith, of this city, formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved, large and pivot Truss; umbilical spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Vesicæ, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Superior Trusses, knee caps and back bands are always kept on hand.

As a matter of convenience, and to save the expense of sending goods to keep on hand the following kinds of other manufactures, which they can exchange for any of them:—Dr. Bull's Remedy; Trusses; Bland's do.; Salomon's bell and socket; Sherman's patent; Trusses; and all improved Trusses; double and single; Stone's Trusses—also, Trusses for children, of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses required at short notice, and made as good as when new.

29 Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years.

The collection made of money for Prolapsus Vesicæ, which, deformed and crippled folk, and doing this every week for children and adults, in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of the workmanship may be seen at the above place.

He likewise advises individuals he will not make their complaints known to any person, except when he is permitted to refer to them as being a patient, and young persons he will not want their names known.

JAMES FREDERICK POSTER.
Boston, May, 1840.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.
Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hemorrhoids have suffered from the use of a skillful workman in recommending Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the American continent with the manufacture of these instruments, and in consequence of the fact, I am satisfied that he will be able to supply the wants of the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Hemorrhoids, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed. JAMES THATCHER, M. D.
Weymouth, Nov. 1, 1839.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster several years last past, and have frequently observed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients, and have always found him ready, capable, and faithful, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.
Boston, March 10, 1840.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. COFFIN, of LYNN.
Lynn, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster of Boston, in a great many instances, for these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance, that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

ED. L. COFFIN, M. D.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbors. Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all the wig business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which attract all the admiration of the wigs. Bareheaded boys are seen with long and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand agape as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggins are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by
Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

It is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Loose Stools, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping, Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hay Fever, Croup, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Stomachic, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds of nays, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by
Quincy, June 13.

CALEB GILL, JR.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.

FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by
Quincy, June 13.

CALEB GILL, JR.

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS, of all sizes and various qualities, constantly for sale by the Subscribers at their DRY GOODS STORE, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, by the Hundred, Dozen, or singly, each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at prices which cannot fail to suit.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
Boston, May 29.

shake the resolution of those poor fellows who have mustered strength to sign the pledge, and that we shall see a falling away. The long winter evenings are coming; and how do they find the drunkard's desolate hearth! Though he be a reformed drunkard, yet, remember that his past course of life has stripped his home of those appearances that make your homes delightful, and deprived him of those mental resources that make you happy in them. He sits lonely by his poverty-stricken fire-side, and hears the sounds of laughter and merriment come up from the neighbouring tavern; and can we wonder that he should be tempted to escape from uncomfortable reflections by resorting to it again? How is he to be saved? By the self-sacrificing spirits who are engaged in the temperance cause. Go to him, fellow-citizens! invite him to your homes with his wife and children. Let him have the pleasure of society without its temptations, and so make him forget the grog-shop. It is only on the principle of personal self-sacrifice that good is effected, not only in this, but in every other cause of reform. When you feel resolved to make no more sacrifices, then the cause stops; and you may forget its progress at the beginning of the year by calculating the amount of sacrifice you are willing to make.

Let me touch hastily on a few of the obstacles you will have to encounter. And first, the general dread of excitement that seems to pervade the community. Strange! that when this cause is mentioned, men should feel such a holy horror of excitement! Why, if they have a case in court involving the value of five dollars, they expect their lawyer to be excited about it. They don't think he has earned his fee unless he works himself into a state of excitement: but the temperance lecturer, who comes forward with a cause involving the welfare of the whole land, both temporal and spiritual—Oh, then there's great fear lest he should be wrought into a state of excitement! There are many who come into the cause without due reflection. Presently they come, unexpectedly, in contact with opposition. That produces excitement; and then they cower before the general outcry against it. Why what should we think of a Doctor who should stop when in the midst of amputating a cancerous tumour? "Oh," says one, "he's making wry faces. Doctor! his pulse rises! Doctor! you must stop!" Well, what will a sensible man do? will he stop? A sensible man will say, "let us go on!—he'll feel better when it's over" and so with this great moral cancer of the community; and who expects it can be extirpated without a painful struggle—without a wincing on the part of the patient? For my own part, I foresee a struggle that will try all your nerves; a struggle to ascertain whether the rum-interest is to prevail against all the great interests of the community. Our cause is in harmony with them all, while on the other hand, there is no good thing in the land that is not suffering from the devastations of this destroyer.

There are many who acknowledge intemperance to be a great evil; but who, if you take it up and dwell on it as such, and make it clear that you mean to treat it as such, will call you wild and fanatical. Make them see that they have an interest in the matter, and you bring them on your side at once. I was lecturing in Boston last winter; and while there, I found the cause had occasion for money to carry forward its operations, but there was none in the treasury. I said, give me your book, I'll go out and raise you some money. They thought it was too bad, they said, that after lecturing in the day-time, I should be obliged to run round for money in the night; and they wanted to save me trouble by directing me to just the persons who were friendly to the cause, and would give money. "Don't give yourselves any trouble," said I, "I'll just take them in course up Washington street. I had capital times I assure you. I could tell merely by seeing the shape a man's face took upon hearing my errand, what I ought to say. I called upon one man—he was a merchant tailor I recollect, and making my best bow, I asked him to help me forward with the cause. "Well," he said, "I don't know as I have any particular interest in the temperance cause." But you have sir, said I, be assured; and your business will suffer if you don't attend to it. What! said he—you pretend, then to know my business better than I do myself? Let me take you down on the wharf, and I'll show you I do; said I. Do you see those men there, with old tattered garments of as many colors as Josephs? Why don't they come to you and order a handsome suit apiece? Why he supposed they were too poor. Ay, ay, I know that;—poor enough!" But go a step back of their poverty. What made them poor? Hav'nt they work enough? Hav'nt they wages enough? Why hav'nt they money enough to be good customers to you? They've been such constant customers to the grogery there! That's it! Reform them, and the first thing after they'll get coats, depend upon it. "Well he didn't think of that." The next door was a hatter's. "He'd no interest, as he knew of." But look, sir, down in the lanes yonder! Do you see lots of people there with all sorts of apologies for hats on?—the sides beaten in—the crowns torn off, and sewed on again with twine?—brims cut down to a razor? Do you suppose its their deliberate choice to wear such things? Why no,—he supposed they couldn't afford to buy new ones. "What they afford for rum in a year, though, would buy all your stock, sir. Cure them of drinking, and then they will patronize the hatters." "Well," really, said he, I think I must give you a dollar." The difficulty with all these men who acknowledge that temperance is a good thing, and yet think a man is crazy who advocates it, warmly, is, that they have not investigated the subject. We must lead them down into it. When I was at Ashburnham, in Worcester

County, and saw the whole town busy in chair-making, "I don't yet see," I said, "how this effects your business?" No—they didn't. "Why what do you think the drunkard sits on?" Go to his comfortable dwelling and see. Do you see any of your fine flag-bottomed or cane-bottomed chairs all beautifully painted and gilded there? He'll sit upon a flour barrel sawed in two and turned up, as long as the rum-seller gets all his earnings. But temperance will make your manufactories of furniture flourish. Then there are the people of Windchendon. They make pails; and they couldn't see how their business was effected in this matter. Why said I, how many thousand people in this Commonwealth there are, who get their drink in jugs! Get them to go to the spring to drink, and they'll each want one of your beautiful pails, to draw with.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CATHOLICISM UNMASKED.

The communication, under the above caption, which appeared a few weeks previous in the Patriot, has created considerable excitement in the vicinity where the outrage complained of was committed. In consequence of the communication and excitement, a Popish emissary, filled with fiery zeal, takes possession of the West District School-house on a Sabbath, and attempts to drown the subject with a flood of words. There is much discrepancy in the statement of individuals in regard to what he uttered, but I am credibly informed that he gave the Protestants a sound thrashing—denied that the Romish Church ever persecuted on account of religion—called "Justice," an ignominious—complained bitterly of some speculative opinions in his communication—pronounced them notoriously false, but denies not the infamous traffic which the dignitaries of the Church are charged with—and finally invites or challenges "Justice" and all Protestants to meet him at the School-house, on Sunday, 19th of September inst., to combat the principles of Protestantism and Romanism, due notice to be given in the Quincy Patriot. Judging from certain indications, and the (editor of the Patriot being characterized for courteousness, condescension and impartiality) it was presumed, if there were any clue or palliating circumstances connected with the transaction complained of, they would have availed themselves of the medium of his paper to extricate themselves from the unenviable dilemma. But, no; the Roman Jesuit to atone for the transgression and divert the minds of his hearers from the subject, denounces all Protestants in the most violent terms, and summons them to meet him that he may with the English or the dead languages discomfit his enemies.

The writer having been the chief instrument in consummating the present state of things, (heigh ho) he trusts he will not be considered officious by offering a few preliminary remarks. They will be in the foremost ranks, who are first to attack the impregnable fortress. The Rev. William C. Brownlee will take the lead for his unremitting hostility to Romanism, for if, alas, defeat is inevitable, he should be the first to be prostrated by its thunderbolt. The next in order will be the Presbyterians, and closely to their heels will follow the Congregationalists, which include the Orthodox and Unitarians, cemented into one bond of union, to meet the common foe. The next in succession will be the Baptists, Episcopalians and Methodists. The Universalists and Quakers, and other minor sects: we have a vast number of the most eminent divines—men distinguished for profound learning, talents, wisdom and piety. All, all, to be silenced and routed by the newly imported son of the Emerald Isle. Surely, defeat by such a Champion must be honorable. Then, it will be clearly shown that the Pope of Rome is at the head of the true Church—the lineal descendant of St. Peter—whose Church is founded on a rock and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it. When, the great gulph which Luther, the "drunken Monk," and his followers have prepared to swallow the "least," will be closed and the golden age will be renewed. Then it will be clearly proved, that it was for treason, that the sixty-eight millions of Protestants, which it is computed by the pretended reformers to have fallen by papal supremacy. So, the beast which is glutted in blood will appear as harmless as a lamb, and the blood stained sceptre which is reeking with the blood of its victims shall be as white as snow. Then the little horns of the "terrible beast" with the "eyes of a man and a mouth that speaketh great things" shall be "plucked," and an olive branch shall appear in its stead. Then, the frightful visioned mask, which the enemies of the Apostolic Church have for centuries disfigured—the papal hierarchy—shall fall and the broad brand of the man of sin, which they have stamped her, shall be obliterated and she will stand forth in her loveliness, unmasked, unspotted, an angel of light. O, mighty theologian! having refuted your numerous antagonists, and scattered them to the four winds of heaven, what immortal honors will wreath your brow. Well will it be for you, if you do not excite the envy and jealousy of your own household, and be blown sky high by some gunpowder machination, like Hannibal, who having gained a citadel was ingloriously slain.

THE INCENDIARY.

The wind howled dismally through the narrow streets of the city of—. The Storm-King was out on his airy flight, and he lashed the earth in fury. The rain pattered upon the pavements, and a thick darkness settled around, unbroken save by the street lamps, which cast a pall and fitful glare on either side as they battled with the imps of darkness. The bespattered watchmen, weary and drenched, had sought some refuge, where they might be in

some measure sheltered from the bristling storm which seemed to gather strength as it continued; while a thick fog settled in gloomy silence around the city, as if to shut it out from all communication with the world.

The hour of one pealed from a distant clock, as a person crept slyly along the avenue which led to the house of Mr. Leston, a wealthy merchant, who was at that time snugly ensconced in his bed—little dreaming of harm or dangers. But how little do we know of the fate which awaits us!—When the heart feels most secure, dangers—aye, death itself may be knocking at the door to summon us away.

Cautiously the person, whom we have introduced, proceeded, gazing around, as if he feared some unseen eye might behold the deed he was about to commit. Suddenly he stopped, as if he caught the glimpse of a figure turn a corner upon the opposite side of the street, and disappeared.

Breathless, he stood a few moments, till feeling sure he was unobserved, he hastened on, and disappeared in a small wooden shed, adjoining the house, of which we have spoken.

A few moments and he returned, while a small streak of flame was observable through the door from which he issued.

Hardly had he cast his eyes round ere they fell upon a person, whom he too well knew had been an observer of his crime. Quicker than thought he levelled him with the earth, and hastened away. A moment as if struck by some new thought, he returned, and searched the pockets of his victim, and turning, fled.

Peal after peal, rang from the bells of the city, and the cry of "fire!" resounded from every part. The startled inhabitants were seen leaving their houses, and hastening in the direction from which the flames ascended; the extreme darkness of the night rendering them so brilliant as to rise the impression that a large portion of the city was in flames.

Soon the hardy firemen were engaged in their work of mercy. But nought could stay the angry flames. Suddenly, a cry, the most heart rending, burst upon the ears of those gathered around. 'Twas a mother's shriek: "My daughter! my daughter!" which was heard above the uproar,—"save! save my daughter!"

A shudder passed through the crowd at that cry; for who in that city knew not the lovely and accomplished Miss Emeline Leston? And to know her was to love! But bursting into womanhood, she was almost a perfect specimen of all we admire. Although flattered and caressed by all who knew her, she possessed a mild and gentle disposition, while her mind shone forth like some rich diamond upon the coronet of a king. Such was she whom it now seemed must perish in the flames.

At this moment, Mr. Leston stepped forward from the crowd, which had gathered round him, and with a calm voice, while his face showed all the agony working within, made known that his daughter was in the third story of the burning building, and offered any reward within his power to bestow to the person who would rescue her from her situation.

A groan of agony ran through the crowd which told the father that sympathy was all he could expect from them. The stoutest heart quailed at the thought of the imminent danger which would be incurred in attempting a rescue.

The father again appealed in the most moving strains, while the mother swooned away in the arms of a friend.

Suddenly a young man burst through the crowd and stood before the father. "If I perish," exclaimed he, "you will inform my friends whom you will discover by means of this," and he raised his bared arm, disclosing upon it a spot of peculiar shape, and brownish hue. A moment and he was buried within the burning pile. The moments wore away. Agony was depicted upon every face, and each heart trembled at its own thoughts. All labor was suspended. A death like stillness reigned around, broken only by the sullen roar of the flames, as they shot upwards, streaking the sky with a vivid light, or the fall of a timber, as it came down with a heavy crash. The roof was seen to tremble, as if it shuddered at the awful abyss into which it seemed about to plunge.

Suddenly a cry of joy echoed around, as a part of one of the walls came down with a tremendous crash, for ere it reached the ground, a figure was seen to leap from the flames, bearing a burden which he replaced in the arms of the father, and instantly fled.

The morning dawned brightly upon the ruins of the preceding night; and with its first rays, a person in a well-known hotel, near the centre of the city, rose from his couch, upon which, if his looks were to be credited, he had obtained but a small portion of rest. Hastily dressing himself, he sallied forth to breathe the morning air, and to invite the early breezes to play around his burning temples. An hour elapsed before his return, and in the meantime his room had filled with a crowd of people, who appeared somewhat disappointed at his absence. Unable to account for the excitement which seemed to exist, he hurried forward and entered the room.

Here he was addressed by a person, who stepped forward to meet him, in these words: "Have I the honor of addressing Mr. Augustus Montague?"

"That is my name, sir!" returned he. "You are my prisoner," exclaimed the former, seizing him roughly by the arm.

Had a thunder bolt opened a path at his feet, Montague could not have been more surprised than he was at these words. His face was, for a moment, overspread with a deadly paleness which was quickly construed by the officer into an evidence of guilt.

"Come! march my boy!" exclaimed he rudely seizing Montague by the collar. Your face shows plainly we have made no mistake in the person!"

"Why am I thus rudely treated?" exclaimed

ed Montague, indignantly, shaking the officer from him. "I am ready to accompany you. But why am I arrested?"

"You are quite forgetful," was the reply. "But come!" and they moved off together, followed by a score of ragged loungers.

We will not follow Montague through his examination, but leave him in prison, awaiting his trial, for the crime of arson.

It was a beautiful morning. The sun rose clear and undimmed by a single cloud. The air was pure and fresh as the new blown rose, and it swiftly bore upon its wings the sound of a well-known bell, which sent a thrill through the heart of many a person confined within the strong walls of the City Prison, around which a large crowd had now collected. Slowly its massive gate opened, and a prisoner, with a proud step and lofty bearing, issued from its walls, attended by an officer, and pointed his way towards the Hall of Justice. That prisoner was Montague!

As he entered a general hiss ran through the crowd, which expressed their feelings towards him too well. Although there were some present who gazed upon his fine form with admiration, (and among these the females,) yet none gave vent to these thoughts, except it were in exclamations of surprise, that one of so noble bearing, should have been engaged in so enormous a crime.

None appeared to doubt his guilt, and all seemed to rejoice in the detection of one whom they believed to be the author of all the alarm, on account of the unusual number of fires of late, which bore upon themselves the mark of an incendiary. Did I say all believed him guilty? There was one among that company who would not believe the noble being before her, could have been so guilty of so dreadful a crime as that charged upon him, and this one was Emeline Leston! The moment her eye fell upon him, a thrill ran through her frame unknown, unfelt before. That face, that form, seemed familiar to her, but where she had met him, she was unable to say. A thousand bewildering thoughts passed before her mind. There was a secret chain that linked that form to her mind, but in vain she strove to discover the key by which she might disentangle its intricate folds. Unsatisfied and perplexed, she strove to dispel the subject from her mind, but her efforts were only succeeded by its roots becoming more deeply implanted.

But, to proceed. We will not follow the Court through the many ceremonies, prescribed by law, and sanctioned by justice but hasten to the evidence adduced to establish the guilt of Montague. The chief witness that was brought against him, having taken the usual oath, deposed—"That, passing the building destroyed, a few moments before the alarm was given, he perceived a person suddenly emerge from the door of the shed, adjoining the house, and hasten towards the shed where the prisoner lodged. Suspecting some foul play, he had followed and overtaken him. That a smart struggle ensued between them, in which the prisoner had dropped a pocket-book, which was now before the Court, bearing the prisoner's name—and which he had declared since to be his—and which he has owned he lost upon the night of the fire." The servant of the Hotel also declared that Montague had left the Hotel at about 11 o'clock, and had not returned until after the alarm of the fire. These circumstances, with some others of minor importance, seemed enough to warrant the Jury in returning a verdict of "Guilty." When called upon for his defence, Montague rose and addressed the Court in the following words:

"Gentlemen—I have no defence in this case, except to tell you the truth, and may God direct you aright. Of the charge laid against me I am perfectly innocent, and I am willing to trust myself in the hands of a wise and just God, knowing he will not let the guilty go unpunished.

Sitting alone, in my room, upon that evening, the events of which have placed me here before you, a low whispering in an adjoining room attracted my attention. Curiosity prompted me to listen. Placing myself near the door, which was partly open, I soon caught the theme of their conversation, which was no less than a plot, the effects of which you have witnessed. I had not overheard enough of their plans to take any effectual measures for their defeat ere the persons issued from the room and disappeared; but till I had marked them both. The love of adventure has been implanted in my breast from my earliest youth, and the only reason I can offer for keeping what I had overheard, a secret, was the novelty of the adventure which I anticipated, and the fear of its being overthrown. Determined, however, to prevent the designs of these plotters, I immediately repaired to the house of which I had heard them speak and remained in its vicinity till long past midnight without hearing anything from the villains I expected. I had wandered some distance from the house, and had just returned, and stood opposite the door of the shed, which has been described to you, when I perceived a light near its inner edge.—Stooping to make sure of the fact, I caught a glimpse of a figure behind me, and ere I could turn, I was struck down by the villain, who must at that time have taken the book from my pocket, either for the purpose of implicating me in the crime, or from the supposition that it might be of value. I soon recovered from the blow sufficiently to rise and walk to my lodgings, where I soon recovered entirely. I then hastened back to the burning building, where I arrived just in season to hear the appeal of a father for the preservation of a daughter. How well my heart answered to that appeal I will only refer you to this"—raising his arm which he had bared, and disclosing to his astonished hearers the identical spot which many of them had witnessed upon the night of the fire, and which close the innocence of the prisoner. A joyful cry here burst from the crowd of ladies, and

the words—"It is he!" burst from the lips of the sweetest maiden present.

Memory had done its work, and Emeline L. again stood within the burning building; again the shadow of a rescuer burst upon her closing eyes as she swooned away in his arms; and in Montague she now recognized that shadow which had so long slumbered in her breast.

Nought could exceed the excitement caused by his words, and if there was a person who was before convinced of his guilt, that same person now had not a doubt of his innocence. When sufficient order had been restored from him to proceed, Montague continued:

"Whether I had been justly confined as a prisoner, I leave you to decide; but I would take this time to point out to you the incendiary and also his accomplice."

Raising his arm, slowly, he fixed his piercing eyes upon the chief witness against him, and declared him to be the man.—Then turning to a person who had been one of the loudest to declare the guilt of the prisoner, he exclaimed:

"You, sir, are man whom I overheard in your conversation on the night of the fire."

Trembling with guilt and fear, and goaded on a guilty conscience, the former stepped forward and confessed himself the author of the fire, and that he had charged it upon Montague for the purpose of obtaining the reward which had been offered for the incendiary.

Suffice it to say, that Montague was set at liberty, and in a short time, was amply repaid for all his troubles, by receiving the husband of Emeline, while those who had so basely made an attempt at his honor and his life, received the just reward of their crimes.—N. E. Review.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

A Pic Nic entertainment will be given by the Ladies of this town, on the Hancock Lot, on Wednesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Several gentlemen are expected to deliver addresses.

If the above day should happen to be rainy, it will be postponed to the first pleasant day following.

Mr. Hawkins, the great reformed and great reformer will address the inhabitants of this and the neighboring towns on the subject of Temperance, in this place, on FRIDAY next, 17th inst.

The time and place of meeting will be made known hereafter.

We have been requested by the Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, (Roman Catholic) to state that engagements will prevent him from holding a meeting, to-morrow, (Sunday,) in the West part of the Town, as previously contemplated.

Religious services, God willing, will take place, however, on the 19th inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, at the West District School-house, in this place.

TEMPERANCE.

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the words—"It is he!" burst from the lips of the sweetest maiden present.

Memory had done its work, and Emeline L. again stood within the burning building; again the shadow of a rescuer burst upon her closing eyes as she swooned away in his arms; and in Montague she now recognized that shadow which had so long slumbered in her breast.

Nought could exceed the excitement caused by his words, and if there was a person who was before convinced of his guilt, that same person now had not a doubt of his innocence. When sufficient order had been restored from him to proceed, Montague continued:

"Whether I had been justly confined as a prisoner, I leave you to decide; but I would take this time to point out to you the incendiary and also his accomplice."

Raising his arm, slowly, he fixed his piercing eyes upon the chief witness against him, and declared him to be the man.—Then turning to a person who had been one of the loud-est to declare the guilt of the prisoner, he exclaimed:

"You, sir, are man whom I overheard in your conversation on the night of the fire."

Trembling with guilt and fear, and goaded to a guilty conscience, the former step forward and confessed himself the author of the fire, and that he had charged it upon Montague for the purpose of obtaining the reward which had been offered for the incendiary.

Suffice it to say, that Montague was set at liberty, and in a short time, was amply repaid for all his troubles, by receiving the husband of Emeline, while those who had so basely made an attempt at his honor and his life, received the just reward of their crimes.—N. E. Review.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

A Pic Nic entertainment will be given by the Ladies of this town, on the Hancock Lot, on Wednesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Several gentlemen are expected to deliver addresses.

If the above day should happen to be rainy, it will be postponed to the first pleasant day following.

Mr. Hawkins, the great reformed and great reformer will address the inhabitants of this and the neighboring towns on the subject of Temperance, in this place, on FRIDAY next, 17th inst.

The time and place of meeting will be made known hereafter.

We have been requested by the Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, (Roman Catholic) to state that engagements will prevent him from holding a meeting, to-morrow, (Sunday) in the West part of the Town, as previously contemplated.

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TENNESSEE ELECTION. Returns from all the counties in Tennessee show the following result:—Polk, (dem.) 49,035; Jones, (whig.) 52,379; majority for Jones, 3,344. The vote of the state at the Presidential election was as follows:—Van Buren, 47,482; Harrison, 59,074; Harrison's majority, 11,592. There has evidently been a reaction in favor of the democratic party since the Presidential election. The democratic vote, it will be seen, is much increased, while the whig vote is diminished.

MUSTER. As stated last week, the Second Regiment of Light Infantry and the Second Battalion of Artillery belonging to the First Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Militia, the former commanded by Col. C. W. Seymour, the latter by Maj. S. T. Train, will parade in this town, (on the Hancock lot,) on the 22d inst., and be reviewed by Brig. Gen. G. T. Winthrop, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. The Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, has made an assignment of all its property for the benefit of its creditors. The stock of the bank was sold at New York, on Saturday last, to a large amount, at nine to ten dollars per share.

"RENDER UNTO CÆSAR," ETC. The article, in our paper of last week, entitled "Dispositions," was extracted from the Boston Transcript, to which paper it should have been credited. It was an oversight in us that it appeared without the proper voucher.

TO READERS. To the exclusion of other matter, original and miscellaneous, prepared for this week's paper, we give place to the interesting account of the doings at the Weymouth and Braintree Pic Nic. Cannot our friends in that neighborhood give us some token of encouragement for this favor. Who will see to it!

QUINCY PIC NIC. The Ladies of this town, as will be perceived by a notice, are to give another Pic Nic entertainment. The two former ones were well managed, and elicited the admiration of all present. The coming one, we do not doubt, will equal those which have preceded it; and all who may attend will be gratified with the pleasures and recreations of the day and evening. The Ladies of Quincy are admitted to take the lead in these matters.

NOTICES.

Addresses on the subject of Temperance will be given TO-MORROW EVENING, at the West District School-house, at half past six o'clock.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Lyceum stands adjourned to next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Sept. 15th) at the Town Hall, seven o'clock precisely, for to choose the remainder of the Officers for the institution the ensuing year.

A meeting of the friends of the Liberty Party, in Norfolk County, will be held at McIntire's Hotel, in Dedham, on MONDAY, the 20th of September, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of a more efficient organization, and for nominating Senators for the County, to be supported by the Liberty Party at the next election in November.

A full delegation from every town in the County is requested.

By order of County Committee.
PRESTON POND, Chairman.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.
LYSANDER RICHARDS.
Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

DIED.

In this town, 3d inst., Justin Edwards, son of Mr. Nathaniel S. and Lois Spear, aged 10 months and 19 days.

Short was his stay of suffering here: He's called by God's "all-wise behest," To leave this for a brighter sphere, And dwell with saints forever blest.

On the 4th inst., Mrs. Lucretia, wife of Mr. Joseph Burrell, aged 46.

On the 7th inst., Isaac Hull Adams, son of Mr. Edward M. and Mrs. Sarah Page, aged 1 year, 7 months and 25 days.

On the 8th inst., Harriet Eliza Brooks, youngest daughter of Mr. Peter, and Mrs. Adeline Turner, aged 2 years, 2 months and 12 days.

Blessed thy release, sweet infant, Thou hast gone like summer flowers; By thy Father's hand transplanted, To blossom in celestial bowers.

Thou hast lain aside the clothing Which confined thy spirit here, For pure and more exalted pleasures Call thee to a holier sphere.

Blest, thine blest, the joyous spirit Summoned to its God above, Ere it knew the blight of sorrow, All its memory is of love.

Yes! the parting spirit lingered To draw once more the three-fold cord, Calling father, mother, sisters, To view its exit, to its Lord.

Wrapping Paper.

An assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

West India Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of West India Goods at as low prices as can be purchased at any Store in town.

Quincy, July 24.

Wanted

Immediately, by the subscriber, three hundred Sewers to make all kinds of Clothing, to which constant employment will be given.

CALEB HILL.
Neposet Village, July 31.

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, May 8.

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, May 8.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 28.

W. I. Goods and Groceries.

E. PACKARD & Co. have now on hand and for sale, a good assortment of the above, which will be sold to suit purchasers.

Quincy, May 22.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and DUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, dove, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcelline and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians and Surgeons, and by Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve health, and cure all the most common diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Cold, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammation, and all diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in every town and city in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease, in which the human frame is labile, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly sitting around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The first is well known to all reflecting anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and to restore the liver and the medicine the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result, of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

IF THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that you get SMILE or JOHN MORRIS's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, June 20.

Creditor's Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of

JOHN HAYWARD.

late of Braintree, in said County of Norfolk, house-wright, deceased, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the eighteenth day of September current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the assignee and ordering a dividend of the estate of said Debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before said meeting, at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, } Assignee.
CALVIN WHITE, }
Weymouth, Sept. 4. 2w

Auction.

WILL be sold by order of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, on MONDAY, the fourth day of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, so much of the Real Estate of Dorcas Bates, late of Weymouth, deceased, as will pay her just debts, with incidental expenses. Said real estate consists of one acre of Land, with half a Dwelling House thereon; another parcel of Mowing Land; and about three acres of Mowing and Woodland—situated in Weymouth.

Conditions at the sale.

DANIEL HUNT, Jr., Adm.
Weymouth, Sept. 4. 3w

Found Adrift.

NEAR Long Island, a short time since, a SKIFF, which the owner can recover, on proving property and paying necessary charges, on application to the subscriber at Braintree Neck.

Braintree, Sept. 4. ISAAC NEWCOMB. 3w

Combe's Constitution of Man.

JUST published and for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE, Combe's Constitution of Man, tenth edition, from the latest English edition, corrected and enlarged.

Quincy, Sept. 4. 4w

Wagon for Sale.

A GOOD second hand Covered Wagon and Harness for sale cheap.

Apply to

JOSIAH BRIGHAM.
Quincy, May 22.

French Muslin Collars.

VERY neat style and fashionable shape, just received and for sale by

J. BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, July 17.

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate, real and personal, of

ELBRIDGE G. ARNOLD.

of Braintree, in said County of Norfolk, Shoe Manufacturer, an insolvent debtor, and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said E. G. Arnold will be held at the dwelling house of the said Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the eleventh day of September, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the said E. G. Arnold, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said E. G. Arnold or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

SAMUEL HOLBROOK, Messenger.
Braintree, S. p. 4. 2w

For Sale.

TWENTY cords of Dry Pitch Pine Wood, which will be delivered in any part of the town by the subscriber.

Apply to

ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, July 10.

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Quincy, Aug. 14.

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune of food in this medicine a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

Forty THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Sanitarian labor; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the infirmary in either of the following languages:—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or Anti-Mercurial Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pils the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 18 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

IF Mrs. G., graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

ANY CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.

Boston, Aug. 15. 1y

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET,
Driver and Proprietor.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Jeffrey R. Brackett,
Importer—Wholesale and Retail Dealer

In Fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials, Tools and RICH MANTEL CLOCKS. Manufacturer of Rich Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles and Pencil Cases.

Watches repaired by experienced workmen.

Cash paid for gold and silver at No. 69 Washington Street, Boston. 1f

Hancock House.

THE subscriber, (heretofore in partnership with his father,) grateful for past favors, hereby informs his friends and the public generally that he has now assumed the entire charge of this commodious House which is open for the reception of company.

Its pleasant location, airy rooms and convenient distance from Boston, render it a very desirable country residence for gentlemen and families, as every exertion will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of travellers and boarders, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE H. FRENCH.
Quincy August 21. 1f

White Lead.

THE subscriber is agent for the Glenville White Lead, which, for whiteness and ease in use, is pronounced by some of the best painters to be superior to any kind in the market.

The undersigned is under the necessity to caution the public where they purchase the Glenville Lead, as some unprincipled fellows are purchasing old kegs and filling the same with a compound of Lead and Whiting (or Barley), and selling for the Glenville.

E. F. PRATT, 107 State St. Boston.

N. B. Painters colors and Linseed Oil.

Also—The following persons sell the genuine—JOHN BARNES, Ann Street. EDWARD ADAMS, Wharf Street.

No other person is authorized to sell.

Painters are requested to call and get a sample at 107 State Street.

Boston, May 1. 6m

New Goods.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have received a splendid assortment of spring and summer goods, such as Mouslin de Laines, rich Prints, elegant printed Lawns, white and colored grounds; Shawls, Scarfs, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Laces, etc., etc.

Ladies, please call and examine our assortment before purchasing.

Quincy, May 8. 1f

Premium Britannia Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britannia Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGERs, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—For sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES. All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.
Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17. 1f

For Sale or to Let.

THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 20. 1f

Cologne Water, etc.

COLOGNE Water of superior quality, Lavender, Buffalo Oil, Bears Oil, a variety of Fancy Soaps, etc. etc. at

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30. 1f

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz:—

Superior MOLASSES, at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OIL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAVANA SUGAR, at 7, 8 and 13 cents per pound; COFFEE, at 10, 11 12 13 cents per pound; RASINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 53 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSOON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.

Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash.

E. BENT & CO.
Quincy, June 25. 1f

Napolitain Cloths.

THE best article for summer Coats.

Also—A good assortment of GAMBRONS for Pants. For sale at low prices by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, July 24. 1f

Dry Wood and Potatoes.

FOR sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, forty cords dry Eastern Wood, twenty cords dry Hemlock and Spruce Wood.

Also—150 bushels of prime Eastern Connecticut Potatoes.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Point, June 12. 1f

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

A FRESH supply of Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, for the cure of summer complaints, etc. received and for sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, Sept. 4. 1f

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the copartnership of the subscribers is this day (Aug. 23) dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. SIMPSON.
JOSEPH F. WIGGIN.
Quincy, August 23. 3w

cover of the fact that they had not actually inserted it themselves. Such a man will say "oh-h-h! a-h-h-h! 'twas I!" (great laughter.) "Oh, the fellow's courage rises! He'll go hectoring through the village if he finds people intimidated by him. But take a contrary course. You may not actually have done this deed, but it was done with your knowledge and approbation. Meet his question at once. "You may charge it to me sir. I did not actually insert it. But I approved its being done. Consider me as responsible. He begins to lower his colours. His tone is not quite so confident when he goes to the next man. "Was it you sir?" "Yes! it was I." Depend upon't he will not ask the question a third time. Why I have known a man driven out of the rum-traffic by less than a square in a little newspaper. He vapoured and scolded about "interference with a man's lawful business," and all that;—but he pulled his sign down. Ridicule is a good weapon in some cases. If a man has a perception of the ludicrous, show him up to himself. The opposers of our cause are very fond of ridiculing it. Turn their own weapons against them. I knew one of these retail dealers, who felt himself a very great gentleman. After ridiculing him for the dirty work in which he was engaged, I concluded thus:—

I'd rather black my visage o'er,
And put the shine on boots and shoes,
Than I would stand within a store,
And rince the glasses drunkard's use!

He could not get over it. When he was strutting on the side-walk, pulling up his collar, (laughter,) it would come into his mind—"and rince the glasses drunkard's use." It would take him down at once. He was like a peacock when it spies its feet. At night when he was just sinking to sleep, it would ring in his ears—"and rince the glasses drunkard's use." He could not stand it. He gave up the business. I want to see this method adopted: Many persons don't think it right to go to law, or to punish people; but no one thinks it wrong to publish the truth. We have the highest authority for that, and ridicule is but one way of placing it in a new and a powerful light.

"But" it is said, "you will not get men out of the business in this way very often. Try it and see, friends. Just take the hardest headed man you know, and get his head under your arm, and give it a thump. He won't heed it much;—never mind—go on hammering upon the same place, and by-and-by you'll see him begin to mudge. How is this? Why by dint of thumping you've got a sore spot; and by-and-by you find, to your perfect surprise, that you've been making an impression all this time. Be industrious and patient, and time will reward you. I have unbounded confidence in truth. Let the verriest green-horn get upon one of these hills, and if he utters the truth, it will never come back to him void.

We should not talk about our neighbor, but to him and at him. You sometimes hear a man whisper to another, "do you know neighbor, that neighbor so-and-so has got to drinking?" (laughter.) Now what a miserable business! And there is another way some men have that does almost as much harm as good. They go and sit solemnly down in his corner and after a pause they say, "I have for a long time felt it my duty to speak with you, on a very painful and disagreeable subject." Well, before they have got half through, the man's mind is braced and hardened against them. They are so slow about it, that he has time to set the whole inner man in opposition against them. They should say at once; "neighbor, they tell me you got cornered at such a time. I would not go to any body else to talk of it, for I know that you are the person to speak to about it, and now do, friend, give it up;—give it up wholly. We've done so in my family, and you cannot imagine how much more comfortable we are." Ten to one you succeed with him if you go with an open heart, full of the feeling you ought to have.

One more point let me touch upon before I relieve your patience—the necessity of individual exertion. We may take a lesson from observing the tactics of the enemy. He has a complete array of forces, from the wholesale dealer and importer, down to the lowest subterranean liquor-seller; and if we take away these little peddlers of rum, we break the chain and stop the whole traffic. All the grand concerns and immense profits of the business are disconcerted unless there stands a man at the lower end, to hand the drunkard the glass and see it down his neck. Now we meet in great State Conventions and County Conventions, Town meetings and Social meetings. We do our wholesale work well; but we need the retailers of temperance: the individual laborers. A church does no good except as its individual members are true, pure and faithful; and so in the temperance cause. I was not long since in a manufacturing village, and having a taste for mechanics, I asked leave of a friend employed there, to use his turning lathe, and began a little set of wheels for my children. I worked very busily and very successfully for a while upon them; but suddenly I seemed to make no progress. All the machinery was in motion as usual. Great wheel, drums, belts, gearing,—all went right, yet, round and round went my bit of wood and not the slightest change did it undergo. I looked at my chisel;—the edge was gone! There! said I: that's the trouble with our temperance societies. All our great machinery is in order—the individual members want edge. I would not give a cent for all the good five hundred temperance men will do, as long as they are all dull. When you have temperance work to do, and want to circulate publications or get in subscriptions, and ask a temperance man to help you in his school district, and he begins to squirm, and say, "Well, I don't know—I've got a good deal to do just now—" he's dull. Then again some one may be doubting about the propriety

of his past anti-temperance course. He needs the encouragement, the strength, which he might get from conversation with a temperance man. This temperance man at your elbow has, you think, a better chance to influence the doubting neighbor than you have. You say, "now do sir, give your influence. Your son married his daughter and he'll be influenced by you." "Well—I don't know—" There you see, he's dull again. I learned many lessons in that turning shop. I always endeavor to make use of every means of increasing my knowledge. For the uneducated man is obliged to draw his illustrations from the common affairs of life. If I meet an ostler for example, I make use of the opportunity to increase my knowledge of horses. In this mechanic's shop, I saw a man come in and put a rough piece of iron into a place made for it in the machinery, and then he screwed down a little chisel upon it. Well—to work went the little thing as the wheels flew round. He didn't stop to see what Mr. File or Mr. Vice were about, as some people in the cause are apt to do;—no; this little fellow bore right up against the iron. It was very hard, but he never flinched and every time it went round he brought a strip of its roughness screaming off, (great laughter.) So I would have our temperance men do. They should (to use the expressive phrase of the western men,) stand straight up to the rack—fodder or no fodder. Let them be sharp and take off a shaving every time they come in contact with a great red-faced booby in a stage coach, who is reviling the temperance cause. Give him his charge on the spot. Tell him—"Sir, men of your complexion are very apt to talk as you do." Every day and hour you'll find an opportunity to take off a shaving, or you'll find a friend of the cause, and pleasant conversation. I was at Whipple's and Darnell's the other day and they asked me there if I could make change for a man who came in. "Yes I can—but is he a temperance man?" The man was amused by the enquiry and replied that he was. "Not," I said "but what I would have made change for you if you had been a rummy." But by entering upon the subject at once with him, I ascertained that he was one of the friends of the cause, and it is always a gratification to learn that fact of a man. I am glad to see that music is made an ally in the cause. I like to see four young friends singing off temperance. In our country every thing has to be done with a hurrah. Its hurrah for Jackson—hurrah for Harrison. But I tell the rising generation, if they must hurrah, to hurrah for cold water. I was told by a friend that nothing proved more effectual with the keeper of one of these subterranean dog-holes than to have the children take up the cry when they got opposite to his place—"hurrah for cold water," cried a little boy; and then again a laughing little girl piped in—"hurrah for cold water!" (great laughter) and nothing tortured the man so much. They did right to hurrah for cold water, for it's a good thing, you know, (continued laughter.) I hope to see the time when every mother's lullaby will be a temperance lullaby and when the mechanic shall give his boys in the shop and the farmer his workmen in the field, the great maxims of the temperance cause as a lesson, and the whole nation trusting in God go straight forward in this reform. I thank you for your attention to my rough and unprepared remarks. I may most truly say with Mark Anthony, "I am no orator as Brutus is" and with propriety I might parody what he says further, that I am

"A plain blunt man that only speaks right on. And love the cause, and that they knew right well that gave me public leave to speak of it."

All I can do is just to give you my thoughts as they rise to my mind, with such homely illustrations as daily life furnishes. I cannot polish my pictures, but they shall all have roses. I was reminded when I heard the call for dancing on the green at your celebration this afternoon of an observation I heard made of a man's dancing on another occasion. He is not a very handsome dancer, said a looker-on. No, replied another, but he dances strong. And I would rather express one truth strongly, than turn off a hundred graceful periods. Again I thank you for your attention, so fully given, after the fatigues of the day.

The following hues were hung on all sides of the Temple and all about the Grove.

BY MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

Drink of this cup! 'tis that which erst
Our pilgrim fathers quaffed,
When here they raised their dwellings first:
There's safety in the draught.

Drink of this cup! the stream that laved
Old Lethe's fabled shore
From want and misery never saved,
Like that which now we pour.

Drink of this cup! it bears a charm
Of more than magic worth:
A spell to keep the soul from harm,
A gift from heaven to earth.

Drink of this cup! 'tis virtue strong
Shall keep the soul so bright,
That angel visitors may throng,
Rejoicing in its light.

Drink of this cup which temperance brings
And keep the immortal gain!
See Peace beneath her spreading wings
And Freedom in her train.

Drink only of this crystal cup!
Now be the deep vow spoken!
Now in the strength of God rise up!
And keep your vow unbroken.

The annexed original Hymns were sung during the exercises at the Meeting-house.

BY MR. F. M. ADLINGTON.

To thank thee our Father, Preserver, and Guide,
From highlands and valleys, and each happy home,
With Temperance Allied, and Hope on our side;
A platoon of infants, rejoicing we come.

We thank thee for sending thy Servants abroad,
To warn us of evil besetting our way;
We thank thee for thousands to temperance restored,
The loathsome destroyer had marked for his prey.

Full long had intemperance o'erclouded the world,
And millions had suffered its withering blight;
Till the megal flag of reform was unfurled,
And burst through the pestilent shadows of night.

To thee, who hath opened the eyes of the blind,
And wrenched from the spoiler, the captive enslaved;
We pray that our Land, by thy love for mankind,
May be free from the curse of intemperance saved.

Then let us rejoicing, the pledges pass round,
The Heaven-blessed temperance chain to complete.
Till, circling the earth to its uttermost bound,
The jewelled ends joining in rivets shall meet.

BY MISS M. N. BLANCHARD.

HARK! the swell of joyful voices,
With the organ's deeper tone;
Now they chant the victor's anthem,
For a conflict bravely won.

While intemperance
Mourns to feel his power o'erthrown.

Mourns to see that band increasing,
Who can mock his mightiest spell,
Turning, from the cup that poisons,
To the mossy, crystal well.

In its clearness,
Strength and pleasure ever dwell.

Pledged they stand, a mighty army;
Firm in mind, in courage firm;
Well he knows their cool decision
Will each strong temptation spurn.

They will never,
Towards, from the conflict turn.

E'en his prisoners, long held captive,
Rise, in freedom once again;
Rise, resolved to cover never,
Neath his loathed and cruel chain.

Bid them welcome,
Welcome, in a freeman's name.

To that God, who ever guides us,
Loudest songs of triumph rise;
By his aid, was gained the conquest,
To his holy Name be praise.

Praise forever,
For these blessings, let us raise.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO A NORFOLK WHIG.

You say that I am wrong in charging the whigs with "making room for hungry partisans." You are willing to admit that the democrats have been guilty of that offence. But, for the life of me, I cannot see much difference between the two parties in regard to this matter.

The democrats are "violent political partisans" after they are in office—the whigs are so before they get office. One party works to retain power, the other is eagerly active to acquire it—the workies of the defeated party are removed and the workies of the triumphant party are rewarded with office; and no man can reasonably expect an office, however well qualified he may be for it, unless he is a thorough party man. Look at those States where the whigs are in power—how many democrats think you have an office; or where the democrats have the ascendancy—how many whigs have any public trust assigned to them. Is it not in both cases, that every effort is made to exclude men of different political views from power.

You ask to have pointed out "a way to make whig practice conform to whig professions." You say your party will "listen;" if they will act out their profession there must be removals from our State government. We have men in State authority, who use their time and influence upon both State and National elections, guilty alike with the democrats, yet they are not removed from office. You have now the power to exercise authority—carry it out, and then you demonstrate your theory.

I do not complain so much about the practice of either party, as I do about their professions; if men will be honest and say that they want an office, we can then understand what they mean. But then they tell us that they are actuated by lofty patriotism that they have the good of our children at heart, we are sometimes astonished to see them feathering their own nests first—leaving us and our children to witness every few years a scrambling for office—a prescription for engaging or expressing a free and honest sentiment, teaching the world practically, that a man if he dare to avow his sentiments, in a republic is in danger of having his daily bread taken from him. I cannot agree with you, that none but "violent partisans" have been removed by the whigs. I was in hopes that the whigs would have exhibited to the world the noble example, of permitting men to enjoy their opinions inviolate—but the reverse is the case, the best offices have been filled with whig "partisans" some of whom are as obnoxious to the public for their "violent partisan measures" as the proscribed democrats have been.

The democratic party were so short handed for talent that they had to use their public officers for noisy politicians—and it appears that the whigs are so deficient in capable men for office, that they like the democrats are compelled to search among the "violent partisans" for a supply—whether the "powers that now be" keep cool, when they are in danger of being turned out, is a problem which remains to be solved.

A. PEBIAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A GLANCE AT THE TIMES.

If departed spirits are permitted to revisit the scenes of this life, what must be the feelings of those sages of America, who have long since left their tenement of clay, and soared to regions of bliss; whilst looking down upon this new spirit of philanthropy which is now agitating every part of our republic. Man at last is aroused from his lethargy and is viewing the errors of mankind through the medium of his own frailties. He now brings the mistaken principles, the misfortunes and the cheerless misery of his fallen brother, home to his own bosom and there contemplates, those duties which bind him to the whole of the human family, as well as to those few, who are connected with him by the ties of nature. Love is a natural instinct in the divine nature of man; but the corruptions and temptations of the world alienate this heaven-born passion from his heart. Yet truth in its regenerating

power is descending to the very germ of all evils, and working out a thorough reformation in his system. When we see the inebriate arising from the most abject circumstances, rearing the temple of reform upon the shattered remains of his intellect—when we see him before an assembly, rehearsing his woes and claiming those who have been associated with him in crime—it cannot help awakening a feeling of sympathy in every breast, and wringing a tear of sensibility from every honest heart. Theologians may declaim against it; they may tell us that the church is the only place for reform—but I cannot conceive how the cool sermon in the sanctuary can effect the inebriate in the gutter. He has felt himself to be an outcast from society, and an alien from all those blessings which bind him to his God. Let us then place ourselves upon a level with him, and commiserate his misfortunes, instead of censuring his errors, extending to him the hand of brotherly love, to raise him from his fallen state. Then may the doors of the church be thrown open, and he will enter—until then; never! never!!

JUSTITIA.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

CAPE COD.

This is one of the most wonderful portions of our country. It is, generally, sandy and barren, yet it contains some of the best land in this State. There are some fine farms, of rich soil and easy cultivation. But, if you wish to see barrenness and sterility in full perfection, you will find them in prolific abundance in the lower towns of the Cape.

The people of the Cape are, generally, kind and hospitable. They are friendly to strangers, and value themselves very considerably upon their good living. They pay much attention, latterly, to the education of their children. They have several good schools and their number is increasing. They are, generally, a ministerial people, thinking highly of those who minister to them in sacred things. The men are, principally, absent during the warm season, doing business on the great waters. They are a hale, robust race, capable of enduring the perils of the ocean, and sifting from its depths the treasures which it contains. The women are strong, fair and courteous. They marry early, and, generally, are fruitful vines; hence the population increases faster than in most parts of the United States. The abundance of the necessities of life, the strong oxygenated air of the ocean, and the firm constitutions of their ancestors, are so many agents in producing a strong, healthy race.

The trees even, on the Cape, seem possessed of an instinct, if not reason. It is a windy, boisterous region; so much so, that one would sometimes think the wind blew from all points of the compass at once. The trees seem to understand that they must not grow more than six or eight feet high, fearful, as we suppose, that if they were to tower higher, they would lose their ears, or their leaves, if not their limbs. We have often admired their sagacity, as we have witnessed the furious blast sweeping over the water, scouring the land and rolling up the sheets of sand, how calm and serene they stand, in some little hollow, laden with rich fruit, about the height of a man's head. And, reasoning analogically, who can but say, if the trees even are so modest and cautious as it respects high mindedness, how diffident and retiring must the people be? If, indeed, they are not so, they have not learned a lesson from the trees, and may still need to take the advice of that Great Teacher who directs us all to "consider the lilies of the field how they grow;" and, if we were to address a word to the people of the Cape, we would say, consider the trees how they grow.

The taverns upon the Cape seem to deserve a word of attention. It must be confessed, there are several quite good public houses in this portion of our country. They have the earliest and the best sauce in this part of the land. These houses of entertainment are not as spacious as some, but they are generally well furnished and supplied with several large, strong, corn-fed girls, who keep every thing in the nicest trim, and are ever ready to administer to the wants of a traveller, either in brushing his coat or boots, in waiting upon him to the parlor, or in setting for him the table, etc, etc.

In fine, it is very much doubted whether any one can visit the Cape without being pleased with its inhabitants, and feeling that they deserve the highest respect and commendation. Those who have never visited that interesting part of our country will be richly repaid for visiting it and surveying its length and breadth, its manners and customs, its business and prospects.

Few persons have obtained to greater eminence, or higher distinction than Daniel Webster, and can better testify to the good hosts, good fowling and good fishing of the Cape. It is truly the road to eminence.

TEMPERANCE.

The friends of the good cause keep marching forward. Their watchword is still onward—may it be till the last intemperate man shall be reclaimed from the error of his ways and brought back to the wisdom of the just.

The meeting last Sabbath evening was unusually full. The house might be said to be literally crammed. It was really suffocating.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Cummings, addressed by Messrs. Gill, Cummings, Babcock, Cornell, George Baxter and Deacon Sullivan. The services were interesting, and the audience seemed highly gratified.

It is a cause in which all must feel interested. How can it be otherwise? Who does not wish to see his neighbor, son, daughter, father, mother, happy—yes, who does not wish to see all the community happy?

Some seem to be afraid they shall lose their liberty—sign away their freedom, and barter away their independence. And some seem to think they can be temperate enough without signing a pledge or joining a society. We wonder why the Patriots of the Revolution were not afraid of losing their liberty, and signing away their freedom by signing the Declaration of Independence. Why did they not say, we can be independent without signing a pledge. It will do well enough for those who are afraid of becoming Tories, or proving traitorous to their country by deserting her interests, altars and shrines—it will do well enough for such to sign the Declaration of Independence. But as for us, John Hancock, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and our colleagues, we can be independent enough without signing a pledge.

Success to the efforts of all the friends of the good cause. May these efforts be increased an hundred fold, and greater success attend them.

We are not, however, in favor of coercion. We say, deliberately and frankly, let every man act from a willing mind.

The grand meeting, yesterday afternoon, at the Episcopal Church, was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Matthews of Braintree, and closed by Rev. Dr. Storrs.

The first address was by Rev. Mr. Giles, a Unitarian clergyman from Liverpool, England. It was eloquent, spirited, soul-stirring.

Then came Mr. Hawkins. He is a good formed, noble looking man—not tall but strong built, and has a fine countenance. He addressed the meeting with great power, but did not give us his particular experience on the subject of intemperance, reserving that for the evening meeting, which we may speak of more particularly hereafter.

The house was well filled—a large number stood without. A window was taken out on the south side of the Church, and a stage erected partly within the house and partly out of it, so that the speaker might stand within or without the window frame and be heard by those in the house or out of it.

During the address of Mr. H. some disturbance was made by some person who was probably excited by strong drink; but finding the remarks of the speaker together with the lashes of his own conscience too sovereign to be borne together, he retired much against the wishes of the speaker, who remarked that "the botanist cared but little about painted flowers when he could have real ones."

QUINCY PIC NIC.

This social entertainment came off very well on Wednesday afternoon. A fine Pavilion had been erected on the Hancock Lot. Two long tables were spread, beautifully and neatly decorated, and splendidly furnished. Every thing was very finely got up. Mrs. Gen. Taylor, we understood, was the Ladies' President, and Major Thomas Adams, Jr. acted as Chairman in her behalf.

The ladies had provided themselves with speakers for the occasion, (as they supposed,) but they all failed except Rev. Mr. Gregory, who made a very appropriate speech in which he spoke in an eloquent manner of the advantages of social parties, and highly commended the Pic Nics. He did the ladies justice and himself honor.

The ladies regretted very much that they had not more speakers on the occasion. Our humble self was requested to address them, but not being a speech-maker and having no speech premeditated, we were obliged to decline a request from the Ladies, but being afraid of worse consequences should we attempt to speak, we could not mount the rostrum.

After the speech of Mr. G., the ladies and gentlemen addressed themselves to the spoils, viz:—the elegant furniture of the table, as though they could freely appreciate the good properties of the ladies, especially, their neatness, taste and exhibitions of their knowledge of good housewifery as they were all arrayed before them.

After the tables had had their share of attention, the company was addressed by Isaac F. Shepherd from Boston. He spoke very well, and concluded with a compliment to the ladies of Quincy, viz:—

Cold Water and the Ladies of Quincy.—If Abraham had been seeking a wife for his son Isaac, he would have taken his abode by the wells of Quincy.

Every thing went off well—all were pleased and gratified, and had their social feelings much expanded and their hearts enlarged.

In the evening, a large party repaired to the Hancock House and there passed away time in the mazy cotillion and contra dance, while the kind attentions of the "mine host," who is ever ready to administer to the wants of the most fastidious epicure, contributed largely to their enjoyment and pleasure.

This is a season of hilarity and great gatherings, and who can but admire and enjoy them? Who would be a recluse, always acetic and morose. Alas! who would, or could, be excluded from the society of the Ladies?

CONGRESSIONAL.

The President has vetoed the second bill to incorporate an institution similar to a United States Bank. This message will be found in our columns to-day.

Since our last we have received intelligence of the resignation of all the members of the Cabinet but Mr. Webster, and of the nomination and confirmation of new members in their places. It appears that Messrs. Ewing, Crittenden, Badger and Bell sent in their resignations on Friday, to take effect at twelve o'clock on Saturday last,—that they were accepted, and that at almost the moment when their places became vacant, the President nominated Mr. Walter Forward, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Hugh S. Legare, of Charleston, South Carolina, to be Attorney General; Judge Abel S. Upshur, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. John M. Lean, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States to be Secretary of War. These appointments were confirmed by the Senate on Monday last.

Messrs. Crittenden and Ewing have thought proper to publish their reasons for their abandonment of the President and his policy. The letter of the former is very brief, and merely states that he felt bound from existing circumstances, to withdraw from the Cabinet.

Mr. Ewing, however, has gone into the matter in detail, and states in substance that a mere difference of opinion upon the Bank Question would not have induced the important step he felt called upon to take.

He then proceeds to state the other circumstances which influenced his conduct and his decision.

The nomination of Hon. Edward Everett as Minister to England, and that of Gen. James Wilson to an office in Iowa Territory, have been confirmed by the Senate. Gov. Joseph Ritner and Bela Badger's nominations have been rejected.

Both branches of Congress adjourned on Monday last, having passed all the important measures for which they were convened with the exception of the bank bill.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Four pounds of beef lose one pound by boiling; one pound five ounces by roasting, and one pound three ounces by baking. Four pounds of mutton lose fourteen ounces by boiling; one pound six ounces by roasting, and one pound four ounces by baking.

Governor's Island, in the harbor of Boston, was originally granted to Governor Winthrop for two bushels of apples.

The Canada Legislature has voted an address to the Queen, praying her majesty to extend the royal clemency to the State prisoners now in confinement in Van Diemen's land, for their participation in the provincial rebellion.

Greenville Mallon, whose poetry has long been known as among the sweetest and the purest breathings of the American muse, died at his residence New York, on Monday last.

Ex-Hon. Charles F. Mitchell has pleaded not guilty to three indictments against him for forgery. The efforts of his counsel to quash the indictments have proved unavailing.

We dislike to see little boys smoking cigars and chewing tobacco it looks as though they were in a hurry to make fools of themselves.

Widows are singular creatures, they resemble green wood, which, while it is burning on one side, is weeping on the other.

Fifty clergymen of Baltimore, have combined for the purpose of preaching in the open air. At Philadelphia and Pittsburgh many have adopted the same course.

REV. MR. PIERPONT. It seems that the troubles between this gentleman and his parish have not yet terminated. The pew holders held their annual meeting on Monday last for the choice of officers, etc. The opponents of Mr. P. triumphed as usual (it being recollected that proprietors and not parishioners voting) and elected their own officers. They then refused to raise his salary or to make any appropriation for singing,—expressing a "determination to tear the church down sooner than allow its present pastor to continue as its minister." We understand that the house has been mortgaged for money to pay the expense of the contest which, it is thought, would terminate with the decision of the Council.

SPIRIT OF SLAVERY. In a recent debate in the House of Representatives, the following despicable language was uttered by Mr. Payne of Alabama, in reply to a question from Mr. James of Pennsylvania, whether a man was to be denounced for being opposed to slavery—whether Mr. Payne would avow the sentiment that all abolitionists were to be proscribed. Mr. Payne said that he would proscribe them; that he would put the brand of Cain upon them—yes, the mark of hell; and if they came to the South, he would hang them like dogs!

VERMONT ELECTION. In Vermont, the Whigs have elected, as usual, a majority of both branches of the Legislature. In regard to the Governor, there being two Whig candidates, it is doubtful whether there is any choice. If any one, the regular Whig candidate is elected. The Abolition Whig candidate gets a large vote. The vote is a very thin one, compared with the last.

APPROPRIATION BILL. This Bill, which was signed by the President on Thursday last, appropriates the following sums, for the repairs on forts in Boston harbor. West-end Battery, Governor's Island, Boston, \$5,000; South East Battery, \$5,000; Fort Independence and sea-wall of Castle Island, \$65,000; Fort Warren, \$105,000.

MUSTER. The regimental parade, on Wednesday next, will be on land of Daniel Greenleaf, Esq., near Mount Wollaston, instead of the Hancock Lot, as previously announced, which could not be obtained for that purpose.

MAINE ELECTION. Gov. John Fairfield, (dem.) has been elected, by eight thousand majority, Governor of Maine over the present incumbent (Edward Kent, whig,) who was a candidate for re-election.

Both branches of the Legislature will be decidedly democratic. Last year the whigs were triumphant, and carried the State for Gen. Harris.

UNGALLANTRY. It is said that a young person of this town, invited a lady to accompany him to the Pic Nic, and after she had accepted then backed out. He deserves to be handed over to the "old maids."

MARRIED.

In Mansfield, (Ct.) Sept. 1st, by Rev. Mr. Atwood, Mr. John M. Whitney to Miss Susan M. Campbell.

DIED.

In this town, on the 12th inst., Abby Warren, daughter of Rev. William P., and Mrs. Ellen Lunt, aged 1 year, 3 months and 5 days.

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On the 17th inst., Edith Whitney, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph G. and Mrs. Lucy A. Brackett, aged 11 months and 17 days.

In Boston, Miss Louisa Loring, daughter of the late William Faxon, aged 17.

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold by order of the Probate Court, on THURSDAY, the seventh day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, a Tomb in the Park Street Burying Ground, in Boston,—the property of Mary Bourne, late of Weymouth, deceased. Said sale is made for the payment of her just debts and incidental expenses.

Conditions at the sale.

EZEKIEL WORSTER, Administrator.

Weymouth, Sept. 12.

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Conditions at the sale. **EZRA L. WORSTER, Administrator.** Weymouth, Sept. 15. 2w

NOTICES.

Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, (Roman Catholic) it is expected will officiate, TO-MORROW, at the West District School House, in this town. Services commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon and at three o'clock in the afternoon.

There will be a meeting of the friends of Temperance, on MONDAY EVENING next, Sept. 20th, at seven o'clock, at the Evangelical Congregational Meeting-house, when a Report of the doings of the Committee will be presented, and such measures adopted as may be deemed expedient to carry forward the work in future. It is desirable that there should be a general attendance.

The Committee will meet at Mr. Cornell's School Room, at half past six o'clock.

The Whigs of the County of Norfolk are notified that a Convention will be held at Dedham, (McIntire's Hotel,) on WEDNESDAY, October 6th, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating Senators for the County, electing a County Committee, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

The several towns in the County are requested to send as many delegates to the Convention as three times the number of Representatives which they are entitled to send to the general Court, upon the present basis.

Per order of the County Committee. **SAMUEL H. WAILEY, Jr., Chairman.**

A meeting of the friend of the Liberty Party, in Norfolk County, will be held at McIntire's Hotel, in Dedham, on MONDAY, the 20th of September at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of a more efficient organization, and for nominating Senators for the County, to be supported by the Liberty Party at the next election in November.

A full delegation from every town in the County is requested.

By order of County Committee. **PRESTON POND, Chairman.**

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER, LYLANDER RICHARDS. Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

Weymouth & Braintree Bank.

THE Stockholders of the "Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree" are hereby notified, that the annual meeting for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the Bank, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the fourth day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

T. R. HANSON, Cash. Weymouth Sept. 15. 3w

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly elected Assignee of the estate of

ELBRIDGE G. ARNOLD, of Braintree, in said County, an insolvent debtor, and that he has accepted said trust.

Also—A second meeting of said creditors will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the second day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the motion of granting to said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee. Weymouth, Sept. 15. 2w

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

DAVID THAYER, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, and that he has accepted said trust.

Also—A second meeting of the creditors of said David Thayer will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the second day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the matter of granting a discharge to said debtor, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee. Weymouth, Sept. 15. 2w

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the prudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to the investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle; upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Latter and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor or authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. **JOHN A. GREEN.** Quincy, July 21. 1f

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited. **THOMAS O. BILLINGS.** Quincy, May 8. 1f

Tooth Powders.

POTTER'S Celebrated Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and purifying the Breath.

Also—Potter's Tooth Ache Drops, a cure for the Tooth Ache. For sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE. Quincy, Dec. 19. 1f

Creditor's Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of

JOHN HAYWARD,

late of Braintree, in said County of Norfolk, housewright, deceased, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the eighteenth day of September, current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the assignee and ordering a dividend of the estate of said Debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before said meeting, at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee. CALVIN WHITE, Weymouth, Sept. 4. 2w

Auction.

WILL be sold by order of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, on MONDAY, the fourth day of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, so much of the Real Estate of Dorcas Bates, late of Weymouth, deceased, as will pay her just debts, with incidental expenses. Said real estate consists of one acre of Land, with half a Dwelling House thereon; another parcel of Mowing Land; and about three acres of Mowing and Woodland—situated in Weymouth.

Conditions at the sale. **DANIEL HUNT, Jr., Adm.** Weymouth, Sept. 4. 3w

Combe's Constitution of Man.

JUST published and for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE, Combe on the Constitution of Man, tenth edition, from the latest English edition, corrected and enlarged.

Quincy, Sept. 4. 4w

Wagon for Sale.

A GOOD second hand Covered Wagon and Harness for sale cheap. Apply to

JOSEPH BRIGHAM. Quincy, May 22. 1f

French Muslin Collars,

VERY neat style and fashionable shape, just received and for sale by

J. BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, July 17. 1f

For Sale,

TWENTY cords of Dry Pitch Pine Wood, which will be delivered in any part of the town by the subscriber.

Apply to **ALBERT HERSEY.** Quincy, July 10. 1f

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Quincy, Aug. 14. 1f

Wanted

Immediately, by the subscriber, three hundred Sewers to make all kinds of Clothing, to which constant employment will be given.

CALEB HILL. Neponset Village, July 31. 1f

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

ALBERT HERSEY. Quincy, May 8. 1f

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Superior Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale low, by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, May 8. 1f

Wrapping Paper.

AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE. Quincy, Jan. 30. 1f

West India Goods.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of West India Goods at as low prices as can be purchased at any Store in town.

Quincy, July 24. 1f

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR PILLS. This medicine has been used within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without dirt or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY. No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hancock Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Sanitarian labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially trusted to the laboratory in either of the following languages:—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR ANTI-MERCURIAL UNCAINE, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained at above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 34 door from Hancock Street; No. 18 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists. **DR. Mrs. G.** graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, and persons selling her medicines are impostors. **JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.** Boston, Aug. 15. 1y

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality. Quincy, March 28. 1f

W. I. Goods and Groceries.

E. PACKARD & Co. have now on hand and for sale, a good assortment of the above, which will be sold to suit purchasers. Quincy, May 22. 1f

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt. CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain. PETERSHAM'S and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black. VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk. SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Nov. 4. 1f

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling out or turning gray. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 29 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States. For sale by **CALEB GILL, Jr.** Quincy, June 13. 1f

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, freely through the lungs, the news every part of the system, and triumphantly announces the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Headache and Headache, Restlessness, Intemperance, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scrofula Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not a newspaper notice, but anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result, of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principle Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a FAC-SIMILE OF JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by **JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.** Quincy, June 20. 1f

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.



The subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Jeffrey R. Brackett,

Importer—Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN Fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials, Tools and RICH MANTEL CLOCKS. Manufacturer of Rich Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles and Pencil Cases. Watches repaired by experienced workmen.

Cash paid for gold and silver at No. 69 Washington Street, Boston. 1f

Hancock House.

THE subscriber, (heretofore in partnership with his father,) grateful for past favors, hereby informs his friends and the public generally that he has now assumed the entire charge of this commodious House, which is open for the reception of company.

Its pleasant location, airy rooms and convenient distance from Boston, render it a very desirable country residence for gentlemen and families, as every exertion will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of travellers and boarders, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE H. FRENCH. Quincy August 21. 1f

White Lead.

THE subscriber is agent for the Glenville White Lead, which, for whiteness and ease in using, is pronounced by some of the best painters to be superior to any kind in the market.

The undersigned is under the necessity to caution the public where they purchase the Glenville Lead, as some unprincipled fellows are purchasing old kegs and filling the same with a compound of Lead and Whiting (or Barites), and selling for the Glenville. **E. F. PRATT,** 107 State St. Boston.

N. B. Painters colors and Linseed

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS IF NOT PAID TILL THE END OF SIX MONTHS—THREE DOLLARS IF DELAYED TILL THE EXPIRATION OF THE YEAR.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears, unless at the option of the publisher; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

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CHARLES LEFAVOUR. Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE. Salem.
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MISCELLANY.

NEWSPAPER BORROWING.

Here is the Patriot, always a welcome visitor," said Mrs. Truworthy, one bright Saturday morning, as the carrier thrust his weekly offering within the door—"Come, Sarah, my dear, unfold the sheet, and let us hear the news of the village."

"Mother, I am quite busy now," was the reply, "cannot you wait for a little time, until I have completed my morning's work."

"Certainly"—was the quiet answer—"every thing in its own time—so we will defer the reading at present."

"Good morning, Mrs. Truworthy," interrupted Miss Pryall, coming in without ceremony—"I thought I would just look at the Patriot of this morning if you are willing."

"It has but now come, and we have not as yet opened it"—was the answer.

"Oh, well! I see your work is not done up, so I will just read a little, while you finish the baking, etc."

"But, Miss Pryall, I trust you will excuse me if I leave you alone, as my presence will be required in the kitchen."

"Oh, yes! I can read, so no more excuses"—and thus the lady was left to the first reading of her neighbor's paper.

In the course of a half hour, she opened the kitchen door, and thrusting in her head, said—"Miss Truworthy, as you have not completed your house-work, I guess I will take this newspaper home, I want to read this article to my friends, and Aunt Betsy always wants to hear the marriages and deaths read."

"I trust you will return it soon, as I told you we had not seen it ourselves."

"Oh, yes! I will not keep it more than fifteen minutes"—and home went the lady to read the deaths and marriages to Aunt Betsy.

When evening came and the family gathered about the cheerful fire, with happiness on each face, and a look of quietness and sociability about the apartment, the first question was from the father, who, snugly seated in his arm chair, looked affectionately round upon the loved group—"Sarah," said he, "will you read to your father this evening?"

"With pleasure, dear father,"—and her sewing was quickly folded and laid in the work-basket beside her, "what shall I read for?"

"From the Patriot of course, you know that I want the village news."

"But father"—and she hesitated—for her father though naturally kind tempered, always was roused to anger by the name of newspaper borrower. "Miss Pryall has borrowed the paper—she took it this morning, promising to keep it but fifteen minutes, but—"

"That meant a week," interrupted the father—"James, my son—go to Miss Pryall and tell her I take the papers to read myself."

In a few moments the lad returned—"Miss Pryall is very sorry, but Mrs. Allen saw the paper and took it home, says she will send for it to-morrow morning."

"Well—we must, I suppose submit—but Miss Pryall is in my opinion a pest in the neighborhood. Why does she not subscribe for the papers if she wants the news—but you may read to me from the last Lady's Book, if there be nothing else."

"I am very sorry, father, but Helen Stanley sent for it the day after it came (she wished to see the conclusion of a tale, of which she read the commencement in my book for June), and she has never returned it," and poor Sarah looked perplexed.

"Get the New England Farmer, or the Cultivator, then;—young ladies are not interested in farming, I am aware, yet you will read to please me, my child."

"And to please myself, too, dear father, but Farmer Lovell has borrowed them, you know he always sends for them, and seems to think them by right, his."

"He shall not have them, an old miser as he is,—hoarding his money and cheating the printer by reading my papers. I want submit to it, that's poz,—so just tell him,"—and he turned to his wife who was knitting by the fire—"just tell him, that I cannot, nor will not, lend him the papers any more."

Now, Mrs. Truworthy was of the class of women, who may well be called *clever*—that is she possessed very little energy of mind, or firmness of purpose,—she loved her husband and children, her own home and fireside duties, and beyond these her thoughts seldom strayed,—she thought every one as kind as herself, and consequently looked upon all as deserving kind words and gentle treatment. She answered not the last words of her husband, but inwardly resolved to do no such thing as he had bidden her; she wished not to offend her neighbor, the farmer; however she said nothing.

"Some how," he resumed, with a tone of vexation, "they never come for the papers when I am at home;—were I here I would give them such an unceremonious answer that they would refrain from troubling me long; but, wife, you never could say, no! and I suppose will never learn."

"Did you ever wish I had learned to say it in my youth, in the days when we first met?" and the clever wife looked up from her knitting, with a slight sparkle about the eye, denoting that she might once have been a coquet.

"No! no! God bless you, for you have ever been the light of my path," and a tear of happiness was in the eye of the good man. "But, Sarah, we will think no more of our annoying neighbors, for I have one recourse left,—here is the Atlas, now can you read the politics of the day to me?"

"Oh, yes! father anything you would like to hear,"—so the bright-eyed girl opened the sheet, and commenced reading. And now all seemed to promise well, the ruffled brow of the father was smoothed, the mother was quietly knitting, and Sarah was endeavoring to feel interested, and although she could not succeed, yet read on, her sweet voice giving to her hearers the interest she did not feel. A sudden rap interrupted her in the midst of the reading—James soon returned from the call—"William Forbes is at the door, his mother would like to borrow your last Atlas, to see if there is any news in the shipping list concerning his father, he says she wants it but for a few minutes, and will not fail to return it this evening."

"It is too bad,—indeed it is,"—and Mr. Truworthy's anger was again roused,—the very last paper that our neighbors had left us, I will not lend it."

"But, husband, you know that Mrs. Forbes is very anxious to have the latest news, and you will not refuse her. She will return it in season for Sarah to finish reading the article, she had commenced. Just think how anxious I should be were you away on the terrible ocean, and how I should search for a word from you"—and the smile of affection which accompanied these words, persuaded him to let the paper go, though only for this once, as he declared.

The evening wore away, and no one called with the borrowed papers. Mr. Truworthy maintained an unbroken silence, he could not overcome the vexation he felt at the unreasonableness of his neighbors. His wife and daughter plied their needles, with untiring diligence, offering few remarks, for they were grieved that their pleasure was so heedlessly destroyed. Glad were they all when the evening was past, for the happiness which its commencement promised, was blighted by the thoughtfulness of their neighbors. Oh these petty annoyances, these trifles which seem so little of themselves, how do they throw a chill over fireside comforts, arouse the passions of our nature, damp the holy sympathies which spring up in every breast, and make homes (which but for them might be miniatures of Paradise,) scenes of discord and unhappiness.

A week or more passed by, and the occurrences of the previous Saturday evening were not alluded to by any of the family. Sarah had procured at the village library a volume of Biography, in the reading of which all were much interested, so there had been no mention of the papers; of which some had been returned, but so sadly disfigured by contact with soiled fingers, that Sarah trembled, lest a sight of them should awaken again her father's anger. At last, after these old vexations were apparently forgotten, as they were quietly seated in their accustomed circle by the fire, the females sewing, the younger portion of the family engaged in arranging their puzzles, etc., upon the work-table, and the good man reading in the corner, an exclamation, which from him always foretold a storm, aroused them from their various occupations,—

"I declare—this is worse than any thing I ever knew, more shameful!"

"What troubles you, dear father," ejaculated Sarah, "what is it so shameful?"

"Why look here!" and he held up to view the paper he had been perusing—here in the very middle of this article is a slip cut out the width of two columns, what does it mean? I have forbidden you children ever to cut or injure the paper, and why have you disobeyed?"

"We have not, father! we did not do it!"—exclaimed the little ones with eagerness.

"You must I think have done it, yet I confess my unwillingness to doubt your word."

At this, the children looked grieved and Mrs. Truworthy felt bound to explain. "It was not our children, husband, but when Mrs. Forbes returned the paper she apologized for this, saying that she gave it to her little girl to keep her quiet, and that before she was aware, the child, being pleased with the picture heading some advertisement, had cut it from the paper."

"She shall not have my paper again," ejaculated Mr. Truworthy, much excited. "That

is her promise well kept I suppose,—to look at the shipping list and then return the paper instantly, that was it if I remember—"

He was interrupted by the entrance of a young girl, whose countenance expressed much joy; as she advanced, she exclaimed, "how glad I am to see you, dear Sarah, I have not seen you for an age," (which, by the way is quite a fashionable expression where two dear friends have passed a week without meeting.)

"I came to return your Lady's Book, and now you will not scold when I tell you what I have done, will you? Ah! I know that you could not scold if you would, you are so sweet tempered. But look, you know the scrap-table that I am making, it will be beautiful when done; now, as I wanted something large for the centre, and the plate in your book was so fine I could not resist the temptation, but have taken it out—I knew you would not be angry, for the reading is as valuable, you know, without the plate—but I must go, for I have other calls to make,"—and off the thoughtless creature ran, leaving poor Sarah quite perplexed.

When the door closed, tears were in Sarah's bright eyes; she could bear no more, this was too much, to have the beautiful plate removed from the book she prized so much. "Sarah, my dear child," said her father, "do not weep at that your Lady's Book is thus spoiled, the next number shall be uninjured, I warrant you, if you do not yourself destroy it. For, mark me, all of you, this hateful practice of borrowing papers shall now end, I am determined; you must either refuse them when called for, or I will discontinue them. I will not pay for papers for my neighbors to destroy; now here is the Patriot so covered with dirt, and torn by rough usage that it is not fit for binding, as I intended; and the Atlas cut by our neighbors' children till it is worthless: and the Lady's Book of which we are so especially careful, minus a plate,—and worse than all, I cannot have even the privilege of reading them, till the news is stale, because our good neighbors are entitled to first use. Remember, it shall be so no longer: if I miss the papers again, or find them injured, I will stop them entirely, or—I will subscribe for two numbers, that my dear friends may have their portion, without robbing me of mine."

Which of the threats good Mr. Truworthy kept we know not,—I am inclined to think the latter, however, as he values newspapers too highly to be willing to dispense with them,—and as I have never known a confirmed newspaper-borrower to take a gentle hint,—so doubtless he is, and will be, perplexed, with these heartless disturbers.—From the Hingham Patriot.

HINTS.

Some people can't take hints. They require kicks; and then they must be pretty emphatic and considerably impulsive, or the recipients will not understand them. With such, the toe of a boot, vigorously applied, is of more practical effect than the tip of the tongue.

A few practical hints are useful to young people, just setting out in life. They are inexperienced, and can be much profited from the experience of their elders.

Never hire a house the rent of which will consume all your income, for at the end of a year you will find yourself losing instead of gaining ground.

If you have hired one at a reasonable rate, don't expend a year's income in furnishing it, for the purpose of looking smart when your friends call upon you. What care they whether they sit in a seven-and-six-penny chair or a six dollar one?

When you go to market it is altogether unnecessary to buy for your dinner the choicest luxuries and the most expensive meats to satisfy your appetite merely for a single day. The money expended for rarities can be much more appropriately applied in relieving the poor and destitute, who have no means of procuring a dinner of any kind. What difference does it make to you, twenty-four hours afterwards, whether you dined on the choicest luxuries the market affords, or upon the coarse fare of the laboring man? Remember the advice of Poor Richard; "a fat kitchen makes a lean will."

If you can buy a handsome garment at a reasonable price, there is no need of running into extravagances to get a coat a fraction or two finer than your neighbor, merely for the sake of saying that yours cost more than his, when perhaps the extra sum paid for it may at some future time be of great importance to you.

It is unnecessary to have a superabundance of plate in your house. Silver looks very pretty to be sure, but it costs money, and capital otherwise invested will produce a much better income than the display of rich silver ware to envious neighbors. Yet get no credit for it, but excite the jealousy of others who are unable to make such a show off.

It is a matter of pride with some people to give splendid parties, and expend a great portion of their year's income in entertaining their friends on a single evening, and each endeavors to outshine the other in the brilliancy of their entertainments. They run into extravagances which they can ill afford, merely as a matter of pride, but a grand display will not fill the vacuum in a man's purse which one evening's extravagance causes. Poor Richard, to quote him again, says truly and wisely, "fools make feasts and wise men eat them."

Beware of fancy stocks and magnificent bubbles. Never buy castles in the air. Moon-

shine estates don't pay; nor do India rubber rail roads, nor south sea bubbles. The reputation of being shareholders in banks and "Fiscal Corporations" is not so profitable as the sure receipts from a capital invested in something solid and substantial.

Have as few hangers on as possible; and especially avoid those of a suspicious character, for they are apt to sponge you out of your own property, and never benefit you in any way.

If a man applies to you to borrow money, inquire first what his business is, whether he is industrious and frugal, before you lend him. If one asks you to endorse for him, tell him, (at least in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred) No, at once. Don't embarrass yourself and impoverish your children, to aid the wild scheme of an inconsiderate neighbor.

Never go to law if it is possible to avoid it. Law suits almost invariably cost more than they come to.

Keep your books posted, and look well to the accounts of your customers. Remember that "short reckonings make long friends."

Bring up your children to industry and economy. Teach them to understand that they must be able and qualified to earn their living and that they must depend upon themselves, if need be, to obtain a livelihood.

Keep these things in view, and if you are fortunate, you will be able to live comfortably, and to pay your debts.—Boston Transcript.

SLANDER.

Of all the to be detested things of earth, the disposition to defame the character of another is the meanest. It savors so strongly of the doings of the pit, that we are e'en disposed to say, the retailer of slander is akin to the first deceiver. There are minds so small and tongues so base, that, for want of better employment, are ready to vend this as well as any other commodity. And shame on our race while I say it, there are enough to keep the commodity marketable.

A mere surmise of Mr. Such-a-one is made a fact by Miss They-say so, and on this point many a sorry tale is made to rest. Our ears are filled with reports, pro and con, but the truth is barely touched on either side. It seems as though Madame Rumor was ashamed to be found in company with Miss Veracity. This is the case with slander, by the wholesale as well as retail.

A 'but' or an 'if' is enough to destroy the fairest reputation, in the estimation of some people. I say some, for all are not to be ranked in the same class. An individual of tolerable abilities, fancies himself aggrieved by the indiscreet remarks of another, and all the powers of his soul seems bent on revenge.

There are different grades of slander,—and sometimes the unjust charges, weak minds are disposed to lay at the door of their neighbor, return upon their own heads.

The idea of obtaining a reputation at the hands of the law is perfectly ridiculous. How pitiful and low must the being be, who contemplates of having forfeited all right, to the consideration of his fellow beings, seeks to fasten a charge upon a whiter name and flees to the harpies of the law for defence.

Our laws are so framed, that a blackened spirit, desirous of injuring those who may have chance to be his superiors, can vent his ill nature to almost any extent, provided he does not specify a particular crime, or utter actionable words.

Actionable words *forsooth*, as though an individual possessing common self-respect, would stoop to the process of specifying such words.

The better course for a slandered person to pursue is to let the matter work itself pure, for if they are not what they are maliciously represented to be—an enlightened mind will discover the fact and appreciate the motives of the slanderer. Almost every great and good man, that has chanced to pass through this ordeal, has come out of the furnace unscathed, though his garments ever after bore the scent of fire.

These remarks are perfectly gratuitous, and all who have been guilty of pandering to the vitiated tastes, of those who feed on such provender, are humbly requested to consider themselves personally addressed.—Operatives' Mag.

TWO IMPORTANT SECRETS.

"I will tell you," continued her aunt to Louise, "two things which I have fully proved. The first will go far toward preventing the possibility of any discord after marriage; the second is the best and surest preservative of feminine character."

"Tell me!" said Louise, anxiously.

"The first is this: demand of your bridegroom, as soon as the marriage ceremony is over, a solemn vow, and promise also, yourself, never, even in jest, to dispute, or express any disagreement. I tell you never! for what begins in mere bantering, will lead to a serious earnest. Avoid expressing any irritation at one another's words. Mutual forbearance is the one great secret of domestic happiness. If you have erred, confess it freely, even if confession cost you some tears. Farther, promise faithfully and solemnly, never, upon any pretext or excuse, to have any secrets or concealments from each other; but to keep your private affairs from father, mother, sister, brother, relations, and the world. Let them be known only to each other and your God. Remember that any third person admitted into your confidence, becomes a party to stand between you. They will naturally side with one or the other. Promise to avoid this, and renew the vow upon every temptation. It will preserve that perfect

confidence, that union, which will indeed make you as one. Oh, if the newly married would but practice this secret spring of conjugal peace, how many unions would be happy, which are now miserable."

THE WANTS OF MAN.

BY HON JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"Man wants but little here below,

Nor wants that little long."

Goldsmith's Hermit.

I.
"Man wants but little here below;
Nor wants that little long;"

"Tis not with *me* exactly so—
But 'tis so in the song.
My wants are many, and if told
Would muster many a score;
And were each wish a mint of gold,
I still should long for more."

II.
What first I want is—daily bread,
And canvass-backs and wine;
And all the realms of nature spread
Before me when I dine—
Four courses scarcely can provide
My appetite to quell:
With four choice cooks from France beside,
To cook my dinner well.

III.
What next I want—at princely cost,
Is—elegant attire;
Black sable furs for winter's frost,
And silks for summer's fire:
And cashmere shawls, and Brussels lace,
My bosom's front to deck;
And diamond rings, my hands to grace;
And rubies for my neck.

IV.
And then I want—a mansion fair,
A dwelling house, in style,
Four stories high, for wholesome air,
A massive marble pile;
With halls for banquets and for balls,
All furnish'd rich and fine;
With stalled steeds in fifty stalls,
And cellars for my wine;—

V.
I want—a garden and a park
My dwelling to surround,
A thousand acres, (bless the mark!)
With walls encompass'd round,
Where flocks may range, and herds may low,
And kids and lambskins play;
And flowers and fruits commingled grow
All Eden to display.

VI.
I want—when summer's foliage falls,
And autumn strips the trees,
A house within the city's walls
For comfort and for ease—
But here, as space is somewhat scant,
And acres rather rare,
My house in Town I only want
To occupy—a Square.

VII.
I want—a Steward, Butler, Cooks,
A Coachman, Footmen, Grooms,
A library of well-bound books,
And picture garnish'd rooms:
Corregio's Magdalen and Night,
The Matron of the chair;
Guido's fleet coursers in their flight,
And Claudes at least a pair.

VIII.
Ay, and to stamp my form and face
Upon the solid rock,
I want—their lineaments to trace
Carrara's milk-white block.
And let the chisel's art sublime,
By Greenough's hand display,
Through all the range of future time,
My features to the day.

IX.
I want—a cabinet profuse
Of medals, coins and gems;
A printing press for private use
Of fifty thousand ems;
And plants, and minerals, and shells,
Worms, insects, fishes, birds;
And every beast on earth that dwells,
In solitude or herds.

X.
I want—a board of burnish'd plate,
Of silver and of gold;
Tureens of twenty pounds in weight,
With sculpture's richest mould:
Plateaus, with chandeliers and lamps,
Plates, dishes, all the same;
And Porcelain vases with the stamps
Of Sevres and Angouleme.

XI.
And maples curl'd of glossy stain
Must form my chamber doors,
And carpets of the Wilton grain
Must cover all my floors:
My walls, with tapestry bedeck'd,
Must never be outdone;
And damask curtains must protect
Their colors from the sun.

XII.
And mirrors of the largest pane
From Venice must be brought;
And sandal wood and bamboo-cane
For chairs and tables bought.
On all the mantel-pieces, clocks
Of thrice gilt bronze must stand,
And screens of ebony and box
Invite the stranger's hand.

XIII.
I want—(who does not want?)—a wife,
Affectionate and fair;

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence, at the old stand, opposite 254, No. 1 Washington St., Boston, (entrance in Temple Avenue opposite.) All individuals can see him alone, at any time, on above place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to thousands of persons, for the last five years. All may rest assured of relief who can, and try Trusses of his manufacture, he is now confident he can give every individual relief who may consult him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who have what they cannot perform.

Trusses of the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from patent Trusses, and now continue to wear those of the same manufacture, he is now able to do, after examining the nature, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will suit any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person who purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not cure him, he will exchange until they are well suited, without additional cost.

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Trusses of the

To solace all the ills of life,
And all its joys to share,
Of temper sweet—of yielding will,
Of firm, yet placid mind;
With all my faults to love me still,
With sentiment refrain'd.

XIV.
And as Time's car incessant runs,
And Fortune fills my store;
I want of daughters and of sons
From eight to half a score.
I want, (alas! can mortal dare
Such bliss on earth to crave?)
That all the girls be chaste and fair—
The boys all wise and brave.

XV.
And when my bosom's darling sings
With melody divine,
A pedal harp of many strings,
Must with her voice combine.
A piano, exquisitely wrought,
Must open stand, apart;
That all my daughters may be taught
To win the stranger's heart.

XVI.
My wife and daughters will desire
Refreshment from perfumes:
Cosmetics for the skin require
And artificial blooms.
The Civet, fragrance shall dispense
And treasur'd sweets return;
Cologne revive the flagging sense
And smoking amber burn.

XVII.
And when, at night, my weary head
Begins to droop and dose,
A southern chamber holds my bed
For nature's soft repose;
With blanket, counterpane and sheet;
Mattress, and bed of down,
And comfortable, for my feet,
And pillows, for my crown.

XVIII.
I want—a warm and faithful friend
To cheer the adverse hour;
Who ne'er to flatter will descend,
Nor bend the knee to power.
A friend, to chide me when I'm wrong:
My inmost soul to see;
And that my friendship prove as strong
For him, as his for me.

XIX.
I want—a kind and tender heart,
For others' wants to feel;
A soul, secure from Fortune's dart,
And bosom arm'd with steel.
To bear divine chastisement's rod,
And mingling in my plan,
Submission to the will of God
With charity to Man.

XX.
I want—a keen, observing eye—
An ever listening ear;
The truth through all disguise to spy,
And wisdom's voice to hear:
A tongue to speak at virtue's need
In Heaven's sublimest strain;
And lips the cause of Man to plead,
And never plead in vain.

XXI.
I want—uninterrupted health
Throughout my long career;
And never failing streams of wealth
To scatter far and near;
The destitute to clothe and feed—
Free bounty to bestow;
Supply the helpless orphan's need,
And soothe the widow's woe.

XXII.
I want—the genius to conceive—
The talents to unfold
Designs—the vicious to retrieve:
The virtuous to uphold:
Inventive power, combining skill;
Persuasion's soft control;
Of human hearts to mould the will,
And reach from Pole to Pole.

XXIII.
I want—the seals of power and place,
The ensigns of command;
Charg'd by the People's unbought grace,
To rule my native land—
Nor crown, nor sceptre would I ask;
But from my country's will,
By day, by night, to ply the task
Her cup of bliss to fill.

XXIV.
I want—the voice of honest praise
To follow me behind;
And to be thought in future days
The friend of human kind,
That after ages as they rise
Exulting may proclaim
In choral union to the skies
Their blessings on my name.

XXV.
These are the wants of mortal man—
I cannot want them long;
For life itself is but a span;
And earthly bliss a song.
My last great want—absorbing all,
Is—when beneath the sod,
And summon'd to my final call,
The mercy of my God.

XXVI.
And oh! while circles in my veins
Of life the purple stream;
And yet a fragment small remains
Of nature's transient dream;
My soul, in humble hope unscar'd
Forget not thou to pray,
That this thy want may be prepar'd,
To meet the judgment day.

Washington, 14th June, 1840.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ROXBURY ARTILLERY.
MR. GREEN.—You are aware, probably, that in order that the scriptures may be fulfilled to

the letter, that in these latter days we must have wars and rumors of wars; and you will concur with me, that it is highly important that our military men should be well drilled and disciplined, and ready for actual service. Wednesday last was a day devoted to this very important work of disciplining and inuring the militia in our section of the County, and may we not reasonably expect that our soldiers are far better prepared for an actual conflict than they were before these exercises. By the way, if *Victoria* should come over to this side of the "big pond" and make requisitions of us, which in order to perpetuate our character as an independent nation could not be granted her, the way she would get repulsed and driven back (that is all of her subjects that lived to get back) by our gallant warriors in omnibuses, etc., would be a caution to the drivers.

Now, sir, seriously, what on earth can be more imposing; ay, what can be more grand and sublime, or what can produce such dismay and fear, and put to flight a contending and hostile army, let it be ever so large and well disciplined, as an army of soldiers going on to the field of battle camped up in an omnibus?

That, sir, is the way our gallant soldiery, inspired by the glorious hope of victory and renown, went on to the muster field, with the exception of the *Roxbury Artillery*, which company took the very *unmilitary and arduous* course of marching on foot to the field. The great and renowned heroes, *Alexander* and *Bonaparte*, did not thus risk their healths and lives, and the lives of their soldiers; nor the military men of our own Country, prompted on by the patriotic *Washington, Harrison, Jackson* and others, and by love of Country and freedom, did not expose themselves to fatigue and labor, but in every case when called to action, these patriots of the revolution were conveyed to the field of conflict and of blood in their cushioned carriages. Yes, they like true patriots went to the battle on "flowery beds of ease," and hence—splendid victories were won. Our army came off victorious, and thanks to them, bequeathed unimpaired the blessings of liberty to their posterity. Now, how secure the liberties and all the institutions of our beloved country when we have such a bulwark—such a wall of defence to protect them!

Yes, come on John Bull—ay, come on all creation with your bristling steel and thunders of your artillery, and your defeat, and disgrace, and complete overthrow, are certain.

BELLUM.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TEMPERANCE IN QUINCY.

At a meeting, held on Monday evening last, of the friends to the present efforts in the cause of Temperance, the annexed Report was presented, read, accepted, and a request made that it should be published.

The Committee chosen by the friends of Temperance, after having served for several months, would, respectfully, present to their constituents the following Report.

Fellow Citizens and Colleagues in this good cause.—We have been constituted by you a Committee for promoting the interests of temperance in this town. We have served you to the best of our ability, and we unhesitatingly say, that we consider the cause in which we have embarked that of humanity, benevolence and God.

The 25th of May, 1841, four individuals met for mutual conversation, encouragement and instruction on this subject. That meeting was adjourned for one week, and at the adjournment eighteen persons were present. At this meeting a subscription was opened and liberally encouraged. A Committee was chosen to procure a Delegation of reformed inebriates from the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Boston. The delegation came. A meeting was held and addresses were delivered to good effect. The pledge was circulated and a number of names were subscribed. Thus it was evinced that the field was ready for the harvest.

Subsequently, a meeting of the friends of temperance was called, when the present committee was chosen. This committee have appointed thirteen public meetings, and secured delegates from abroad to attend them; which meetings have been held in various parts of the town and in the churches of all the different religious denominations. The whole number of delegates has been twenty; all of whom, according to their own account, have been more, or less, addicted to intemperance, but have now reformed.

The Committee, nor the friends of temperance, could not be held responsible for all the expressions of the delegates from the society in Boston. We have spared neither trouble nor expense to obtain the best men, and, considering the circumstances of the case, we believe we have had as good men as could have been expected. They have not been educated men, nor men accustomed to address public assemblies, or those who have generally received the smiles and favors of the great; but they have been sensible men, who have told the plain, unvarnished story of their own degradation, wretchedness and exclusion from reputable society, and the honor, peace and happiness that have followed their return to the path of sobriety. There have been some expressions dropped by some of them, which, considering the sacredness of the place where, and the time when, they have lectured, the committee have regretted to hear, but at the same time, we feel bound to say that these instances have not been as numerous, nor these faults as glaring as might have been expected; and we very much doubt whether it is in the power of any class in the community, either friendly, or unfriendly to the cause of temperance, to select twenty individuals from the common walks and occupations of life and bring them before the same audiences who would not have fallen into as many, or even more inaccuracies than have these delegates. We have only to say, then, that we would not be of those who make

a man an offender for a word, and ask, that the common mantle of charity may be granted to those who have been sent to address us; and we render our thanks to the delegates, and to the society of which they are members and by which they were sent.

The sum of money raised to carry forward these operations has been more than one hundred dollars and this amount has been expended. The principal part of this money has been contributed by the members of the general committee; a number of whom have been, not only benevolent, but truly liberal. These funds have been appropriated to defraying the expenses of the meetings, circulating notices and publications, and in relieving, to some extent, the necessities of those who have seemed to require pecuniary aid.

The whole number who have signed the pledge amounts to more than five hundred. The committee, and other friends of the cause, have endeavored to watch over each of these individuals with fidelity and kindness, and to encourage and strengthen their good resolution. The number who have broken their pledge has been much smaller than could have been anticipated; and when a solitary instance has occurred, and the case has proved hopeless, after due conference and admonition; the name of the individual has been stricken from the list.

The committee believe that the money saved, in this community since May last, in consequence of temperance movements, will amount to more than has been expended in carrying forward these operations, not to speak of the greater amount of labor which has been performed, the blessings which have been secured, and the happiness which has been diffused abroad.

The public meetings have been generally well attended, and the audiences respectful listeners. It has seemed unusually easy to assemble large congregations.

Besides the thirteen meetings above referred to, at which we have had delegations from abroad, we have attended eight public meetings among ourselves, and been favored with speeches from various persons who have done credit to themselves and rendered essential service to the cause.

As to the general, or particular effects of our operations, the committee cannot enumerate them all, as they can never be perfectly known in the present world. We are, however, authorized to say, that a number who have heretofore been addicted to drinking alcoholic liquors to great excess have reformed. They have no longer any intercourse with them. Some of this class deserve great commendation for their philanthropic efforts to rescue their fellow citizens from the same unfortunate condition. Many others, it is believed, have lessened the quantity of liquor consumed in consequence of the efforts of the friends of temperance.

The committee regret to be compelled to say that these efforts have not had the same happy effect upon all who have been in the habit of using intoxicating drinks. We have reason to believe that some in the community still continue to use them, and, as yet, give no promise of reformation, though we are confident, that, if they would open their eyes, either to their own good, or to a sense of the honor, peace and happiness of their families, or the welfare of the community, they would speedily enlist under the temperance banner. Such have been the results of our operations since May last; and in view of them, the committee feel that the friends of this good cause have not labored in vain.

In taking our leave of this subject, in behalf of ourselves and our constituents, we would render thanks to the choirs of the several Religious Societies of Quincy, for the aid they have afforded and for the zest, pleasure and interest to which they have so largely contributed.

We would, also, express our gratitude to those of our fellow citizens, who, though they have not signed the pledge themselves, have contributed in any way to carry forward the work.

Our thanks are due also, to the various Religious Societies of the town, who have all opened their meeting-houses for the accommodation of the audiences which have from time to time assembled.

We, also, as members of the committee tender our thanks to you, friends and fellow citizens, who have conferred upon us the toil and the honor of managing so good a cause; and assure you, that, though composed of different political parties and religious creeds, we have labored together in this trust with great harmony and satisfaction, merging all minor questions and individual feelings in the all important and absorbing one of Temperance. With the above report, we cheerfully resign our commission into your hands, hoping that the cause will still advance, and that your watchword will still be onward until your efforts are crowned with final triumph.

CALEB GILL JR.,
ELISHA MARSH,
JOSIAH SAVIL,
JUSTIN SPEAR,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
W. M. CORNELL,
GEORGE BAXTER,
ELIJAH BAXTER,
JABEZ SUMNER,
SETH ADAMS,
WILLIAM PRATT,
J. C. EDWARDS,
NATHAN AMES,
JOHN HARDWICK,
CHARLES MARSH,
GEORGE MARSH,
EZRA BADGER,
MANNING W. SULLIVAN,
GEORGE VEAZIE,
JOHN A. GREEN,
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
F. A. TRASK,
LYSANDER RICHARDS,
ROBERT G. BABCOCK,
HARVEY FRENCH,
HENRY BARKER.

Quincy Sept. 20th, 1841.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

NEW BUSINESS FOR QUINCY. The bark *Creole*, Capt. Cook, arrived at Quincy Point, last Tuesday, from the Western Islands, after an absence of nine and a half months, with five hundred and forty barrels of Spermin Oil and ten of Black Fish.

The principal owners of the *Creole* are Messrs Calvin White, of Braintree—Simon Gillett, Dr. Ebenezer Woodward, Daniel Baxter, Isaiah G. Whiston, and the late Charles A. Brown, of Quincy.

This is, we believe, the first whale-ship that ever entered this port; and the success that has attended this voyage, whereby all engaged have realized a liberal profit, should stimulate the citizens of Quincy to enter more largely into the business.

Our harbor affords excellent facilities; the depth of water being sufficient to allow vessels of the largest class engaged in the whale fishery to proceed directly to the landing. Situated so near Boston, it is surprising to us that this branch of maritime industry has been so long neglected in this place.

THE NEW CABINET. The Cabinet of President Tyler is now composed of the following gentlemen.

Of the qualifications of the one who stands at their head for the present, (*Daniel Webster*), "the world yields its applause."

Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, is a native of New England, late a resident at Pittsburgh (Penn.) has been an eminent lawyer—was at his nomination, first Comptroller of the Treasury, appointed by Harrison—and a staunch friend of the American System, and a protective tariff. A whig of the Henry Clay school.

Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy, is an accomplished scholar, and was pronounced by Madison, Monroe, and Randolph, the ablest member of the Virginia Convention, in 1829. A John Tyler Virginia whig.

John McLean, of Ohio, Secretary of War, has been for a number of years Judge of the Supreme Court—was Mr. Adams' Postmaster General, and the best officer who ever held that position, and if he accepts, he leaves the Court of Justice unspotted, and will make an able Secretary.

Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, Attorney General—one of the most brilliant orators of the South, as well as one of the ablest and most accomplished men of the United States.

Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Postmaster General, is a man of energy and ability, late Lieutenant Governor of that State, and a firm and undeviating whig, and an able statesman.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE. We receive this useful periodical punctually every month, and should call attention to it more frequently were our relations with the editor not so closely allied by consanguinity; and therefore what we might say would perhaps be attributed to the spirit of favoritism. Receiving however, as it does, the unanimous and assenting praise of the press throughout the country, there is less need of our adding to the high encomiums every where so freely bestowed. It is, we see mentioned, by our friend and namesake, Col. Greene of the Boston Morning Post, frequently and favorably noticed in the English Journals. It has now been in existence over two years, and the subscription list is steadily augmenting. Mr. Hunt, the editor, is sustained in his editorial labors by the first talent of the country, and the contributions are generally fraught with a standard and enduring character. The September number now before us, is replete with articles of value, besides containing a mass of statistical information, which gives additional interest to it as a book of reference.

The volumes of this Magazine should be carefully preserved, as it marks with faithfulness and fidelity the progress of every branch of trade, commerce and manufactures in the country, besides embracing commercial tables of a highly instructive description.

Sixton & Pierce, 133 Washington Street, Boston, can furnish complete sets of the work, in four volumes, neatly bound.

SINGING SCHOOL. It is proposed to open a Singing School in this place, under the tuition of Mr. Marcus Colburn, provided a sufficient number of signers can be obtained. A paper will be left at the Store of Messrs. E. Packard & Co. until Friday evening next, and it is to be hoped that those who desire to attend will call previous to that time and enter their names. The terms for twenty-four lessons are but two dollars; and those who wish to learn or to become better acquainted had better attend as such an opportunity of receiving instruction from such a competent teacher does not frequently occur.

MCLOD'S TRIAL. This momentous case is to come on next Monday. A jury of forty eight men have been empanelled. They consist of thirty-six farmers, ten mechanics, one physician, and one of the equivocal species denominated *gentlemen*. The New York Express states that the lawyers on both sides are confident of winning. This we believe is commonly the case. Willis Hall, in behalf of the State, affirms that he has evidence sufficient to convict the prisoner; and Joshua Spencer, the prisoner's counsel, is confident of being able to prove an *alibi*.

QUINCY LYCEUM. At the annual meeting of this institution, the following gentlemen were elected its officers for the current year:—

President—William M. Cornell.
Vice President—Justin Spear.
Secretary—Jonathan Baxter, Jr.
Treasurer—Lewis Bass.
Curators—Elijah Baxter, Henry Wood, Elisha Turner.

The nomination of Hon. Edward Everett as Minister to England, was confirmed by a vote of 23 to 19.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Justin Spear, Esq. of this town, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Norfolk County, and has been accordingly qualified.

THE MUSTER. The annual review, on Wednesday last, passed off very well so far as the military were concerned. Most of the companies appeared as good advantage; but, with the exception of that efficient corps—the Norfolk Guards of Roxbury—their ranks were rather thin.

Seldom have we attended a muster where so much intoxicating drinks were offered for sale, or where the effects were so visible. More persons were drunk on this day, than we have witnessed for years. To the credit of the citizens of Quincy, it should be stated, that those who sold this stuff, and the greater part of those who became intoxicated, came from the city or adjoining towns.

QUINCY RAILROAD. An Engineer has lately made surveys for a Rail Road from Boston to this place. He has ascertained the best point for crossing Neponset River. The Depot at Boston, it is supposed, will be at the southerly end of the Free Bridge at South Boston, though it may possibly be at the South Cove. The editor of the Plymouth Memorial trusts that this is but the commencement of an enterprise which will soon be carried into the heart of the Old Colony. A movement is now making among the citizens of Plymouth, with a view to determine the practicability of having an immediate exploration of the country between that town and Quincy.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Much dissatisfaction has been caused in Pennsylvania, in consequence of the re-appointment by the President of J. N. Barker, to fill the first Comptrollership, vacated by Mr. Forward's promotion to the Cabinet. This Barker was formerly Collector of Philadelphia, and is said to be a democrat.

The editor of the Chicago Democrat, thus tells the ladies of the West: "We never made up our minds to get married until we attended an old bachelor's funeral. God grant that our end may not be like this."

In the court yard of the fortress of Nuremberg stands an extraordinary relic, the old time tree, planted by the Empress Cuzegunde, wife of the Emperor Henry III.; every thing is done to preserve it from decay, and it still bears its leafy honors, after beholding the revolution of seven centuries.

One watch set right will do to try many by; and on the other hand, one that goes wrong may be the means of misleading a whole neighborhood. And the same may be said of the example we individually set to those around us.

A passenger in a steamboat, a short time since, brought a suit in St. Louis against the captain, for not starting at the hour he advertised, thereby creating a loss to him. The case went before a jury, who brought in a verdict of one hundred and ninety dollars damages.

Persons who are always innocently cheerful and good humored are very useful in the world; they maintain peace and happiness, and spread a thankful temper amongst all who live around them.

There are sixteen companies engaged in the business of shipping ice in Boston. They formerly sold ice in New Orleans at six cents a pound, but now sell it at one cent; and, by the consequent increase of consumption and the quantity prevented from melting by despatch of sales, they make four dollars now to where they made one formerly.

The Prince de Joinville, son of the King of France, with his two ships of war, *Belle Poule* and *Cansado*, is said to visit the principal States of the Union.

The Hon. John Sergeant has resigned his seat as a member of Congress from the Second District of Pennsylvania.

The Providence folks are talking about a Railroad from their city to Worcester. The distance to the Boston and Worcester Railroad is thirty-three miles, and the cost is estimated at \$330,000.

Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, has accepted an invitation to deliver the address before the Pilgrim Society, at the ensuing anniversary of the Landing of the Forefathers at Plymouth.

The address of the Whig members of Congress to the people of the United States, is a well written paper, and cannot fail to receive an attentive and interested perusal among political readers of all classes, throughout the Union.

The present population of Nauvoo, the Mormon's town, is nine thousand, making it the largest town in Illinois.

The friends of Henry Clay, in Philadelphia, have called a public meeting, "with a view to extensive organization of the party, for sustaining our principles in the man that has been their generous self devoted advocate."

The Russian government, it is stated, is beginning to conciliate the inhabitants of Poland, and it is even added that hopes are entertained of its being restored to the rank of a nation, with the Duke of Leuchtenburg as viceroy.

An honest man need not fear the assaults of his enemies. Talent will be appreciated, industry will be rewarded, and he who pursues in any calling, an open, manly course will triumph over all enemies and build up for himself a good name, which shall endure long after his traducer shall have been forgotten.

It is stated in a western paper, that Indian Corn can be made to yield excellent lamp oil, which is both better and cheaper than the common whale oil.

The Boston Transcript states that an additional number of steamships are already built for the Cunard line, and that, early in the spring, they will commence running, so that a boat will leave Liverpool and Boston every week, thus establishing a weekly intercourse with Europe.

The Journal of Commerce says that Great Britain has now in commission two hundred and eighty-six naval vessels, of which fifty-seven are steamers. Forty-six of these steamers and nineteen of the other vessels have no armament on board. The number of guns at present carried by the vessels in commission is four thousand six hundred and ninety-six.

LOVE AND MURDER. An awful murder was perpetrated at Cambridgeport Alms-house, on Monday last, by William H. Britton, an inmate and teacher, on Miss Sarah Stevenson, another inmate. Britton was a widower, aged 37, formerly of Halifax, (N. S.), and fell in love with Miss S., a young and handsome Irish girl of 29, who had been under his instructions. He made proposals of marriage to her, which she very properly declined on account of his age and inability to support a family. However, she laid the matter before the Superintendent, who advised her to keep out of his way, by leaving the room whenever he entered it, which she did. This enraged him and induced him to follow her into the room where she was found in company with several others, who attempted, but were unable to protect her against his sudden violence, when he plunged a carving knife into her heart.

NOTICES.

There will be a meeting of the friends of Temperance, at the Methodist Meeting-house, at Quincy Point, TO-MORROW, (Sept. 26th) at half past six o'clock. Addresses are expected from several gentlemen.

The Singers of the several religious societies are respectfully invited to attend, and thereby impart an additional interest to the meeting.

The board of officers of the Female Benevolent Temperance Society are hereby notified to meet at Rev. Mr. Cornell's School Room, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at half past three o'clock in the afternoon. A punctual attendance is requested.

FRANCES M. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

The whig voters of the town of Quincy are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, October 23d, at seven o'clock, to choose three Delegates to attend a Convention to be held at Dedham, on the 6th day of October, 1841.

By order of the Town Committee.

The Democrats of the several towns in Norfolk County are hereby notified to send delegates to a Convention to be held at the Phoenix Hotel, in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators to be supported at the ensuing election, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary to ensure success in old Norfolk County—each town to send twice as many delegates as it is entitled to Representatives in the Legislature.

Per order of County Committee.

SILAS W. WILDER, Chairman.

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The several towns in the County are requested to send as many delegates to the Convention as three times the number of Representatives which they are entitled to send to the general Court, upon the present basis.

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DANIEL BAXTER.

LYSANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

Quincy Stone Bank.

THE Stock holders of the "Quincy Stone Bank" are hereby notified, that the annual meeting for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing will be held at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Also.—That a dividend is declared, payable on that day, to the owners of Stock in said Bank at the close of business on the first day of said month, [October next].

Per order.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Sept. 20.

Miss Lydia M. Shumway.

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that she has commenced working in the Straw Business and would be happy to wait on all who may favor her with their custom.

Old Bonnets sown over and made to look as well as new.

New Bonnets made in the latest style, at short notice. Place of residence at Mr. William Hull's, Sea Street. Quincy Sept. 25.

3w

New Fall Goods.

ALPACA, Lustres, Bombazines, Merinos; Plain and Twill'd White & Scarlet Flannels; Cassimeres, of various qualities, stout and low priced; together with a good assortment of Sheetings, Shirtings, etc. for sale by E. PACKARD & Co. Quincy, Sept. 25.

4

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

SAMUEL BRONSDON.

late of Milton, in the County of Norfolk, victualler, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

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JAMES M. FAXON.

of Braintree, in said County of Norfolk, butcher, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said James M. Faxon, will be held at the Office of John J. Clarke, in Roxbury, in the County of Norfolk, on the second day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said James M. Faxon, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said James M. F

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Josiah Spear, Esq. of this town, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Norfolk County, and has been accordingly qualified.

THE MASTERS. The annual review, on Wednesday, passed off very well so far as the military were concerned. Most of the companies appeared in good order; but, with the exception of that efficient corps—the Norfolk Guards of Roxbury—their ranks were rather thin.

QUINCY RAILROAD. An Engineer has lately made a trip for a Rail Road from Boston to this place. He has ascertained the best point for crossing Neponset River. The Depot at Boston, it is supposed, will be at the southern end of the Free Bridge at South Boston, though it may possibly be at the South Cove, the editor of the Plymouth Memorial trusts that this but the commencement of an enterprise which will be carried into the heart of the Old Colony.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE. Much dissatisfaction has been caused in Pennsylvania, in consequence of the re-appointment by the President of J. N. Barker, to fill the first Comptrollership, vacated by Mr. Forward's promotion to the Cabinet. His Barker was formerly Collector of Philadelphia, and is said to be a democrat.

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THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Messenger.

Quincy, Sept. 25.

Wanted. A GIRL or middle aged woman to do house work. One who understands cooking and can bring good recommendations, can hear of a good place where she can find constant employment and have good wages, by applying at this office.

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Quincy, Sept. 25.

Administrator's Sale. WILL be sold by order of the Probate Court, on THURSDAY, the seventh day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, a Tomb in the Park Street Burying Ground, in Boston, the property of Mary Borne, late of Weymouth, deceased. Said sale is made for the payment of her just debts and incidental expenses.

EZEKIEL WORSTER, Administrator.

Weymouth, Sept. 15.

Combe's Constitution of Man. JUST published and for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE, Combe on the Constitution of Man, tenth edition, from the latest English edition, corrected and enlarged.

Quincy, Sept. 4.

French Muslin Collars. VERY neat style and fashionable shape, just received and for sale by J. BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, July 17.

For Sale. TWENTY cords of Dry Pitch Pine Wood, which will be delivered in any part of the town by the subscriber. Apply to ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, July 10.

Trusses! Trusses!! DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Quincy, Aug. 14.

Wanted. Immediately, by the subscriber, three hundred Sewers to make all kinds of Clothing, to which constant employment will be given.

CALEB HILL.

Neponset Village, July 31.

For Sale. JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8.

Straw Carpeting. 4-4 AND 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, May 8.

Wrapping Paper. AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Jan. 30.

West India Goods. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of West India Goods at as low prices as can be purchased at any Store in town.

Quincy, July 24.

Periodical Agency Depot. JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, nearly bound in music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

New Stock. THE subscribers, having recently enlarged their Store and added to their stock of DRY GOODS, respectfully invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment before purchasing. They have recently received from England, New York—auction and elsewhere—the following articles:

Blue, black, green and mixed BROADCLOTHS; Black, fancy and mixed CASSIMERES; Blue, mixed and lavender SATINETTES; Satin, Valencia and Marcellus Vestings; Gambroons—light, dark, plain and corded—a superior article for summer wear;

Linen Drillings, a great variety; Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Black and blue-black Bombazines and Alpines; Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, Lawns, etc.; Linens, Cotton and Linen Table Covers; English and American Prints; Copperplates and Patches;

Pickings, Burlaps, Denims, Stripes, Jeans, etc. etc; Russian Diapers and Crapes; Scotch Diapers—a superior article for family use; Edinboro', Hernani, Brocade and Merino Shawls; Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;

Suspenders, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, etc; Tailors' Trimmings, of every variety; Oilcloths and Couch Canvass; Umbrellas—all sizes and prices;

Parasols—a beautiful article, assorted colors; Together with many articles which cannot be specified in a single newspaper, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, May 15.

'Live and let Live.' THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.

JUSTIN SPEAR.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

Blankets. ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

For Sale. A pair of Blacksmith's Bellows and an Anvil; also, a Jack used in the Stone business. Apply to JOHN BRIESLER.

Quincy, June 26.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Auction. WILL be sold by order of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, on MONDAY, the fourth day of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, so much of the Real Estate of Dea Peter, late of Weymouth, deceased, as will pay her just debts, with incidental expenses. Said real estate consists of one acre of Land, with half a Dwelling House thereon; another parcel of Mowing Land; and about three acres of Mowing and Woodland—situated in Weymouth.

Conditions at the sale.

DANIEL HUNT, Jr., Adm.

Weymouth, Sept. 4.

Weymouth & Braintree Bank. THE Stockholders of the "Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree" are hereby notified, that the annual meeting for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the Bank, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the fourth day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

T. R. HANSON, Cash.

Weymouth, Sept. 15.

Assignee's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly elected Assignee of the estate of

ELBRIDGE G. ARNOLD,

of Braintree, in said County, an insolvent debtor, and that he has accepted said trust.

Also—A second meeting of said creditors will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the second day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the matter of granting a discharge to said Debtor, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Sept. 15.

Assignee's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

DAVID THAYER,

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Weymouth, Sept. 15.

Tomato Pills. THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other of scrofula, combined with the impudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

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DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.

JUSTIN SPEAR.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

Blankets. ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

For Sale. A pair of Blacksmith's Bellows and an Anvil; also, a Jack used in the Stone business. Apply to JOHN BRIESLER.

Quincy, June 26.

Powder. J. BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 25.

W. I. Goods and Groceries. E. PACKARD & Co. have now on hand and for sale, a good assortment of the above, which will be sold to suit purchasers.

Quincy, May 22.

Woolen Goods. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellus and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines. THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Cold, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, and in all cases where a gentle, safe and certain Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Moffat's Life Medicines. THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in the most extensive practice of the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the LIFE MEDICINES, or medicines prepared and heralded by the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the summit of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
THE GIFTED SISTERHOOD;
AFTER THE MANNER OF ROBERT MACNISH.

By Mrs. W. H. Cox.
— MRS. HEMANS.

Here was a marble fount,
A pure and crystal well—
Which ever won the shade
Of recollection's spell!
For mournful memories
Her heart's best hopes entwined,
Though fame had o'er the earth,
Her classic song enshrined.

— MISS. LANDON.

A bright and fitful star
Whose radiance is set,
But round whose beamy orb,
The light is ling'ring yet!
One of the brilliant gems
In talent's firmament—
Whose life will never die,
Though earth's brief hours are spent.

— MRS. SIGOURNEY.

A harp of silver tone!
Whose sweetness wakes the heart,
Whose notes can thrill with joy,
And bid the tear-drop start;
And oft its strings have breathed
Pure patriotic fire,
And faith and hope have swelled
The music of its lyre.

— MISS. EDGEMOUTH.

The lamp, whose steady ray
Imparts the light of truth,
Which still with smiles and flowers,
Is wreathed the path of youth:
And blest her influence,
By every fire-side hearth—
If paths fill the page,
Or lightens scenes of mirth.

— MISS. EDGEMOUTH.

Here is a priceless mine
Of intellectual gold,
Of solid, noble worth—
Of value yet untold:
A moral-gilded gift
Her truth-encircled name,
And youthful hands shall twine
The chaplet of her fame.

— MISS. H. F. COULD.

A wreath of simple flowers—
Of buds and foliage bright,
Wet with the dewy tear
Of starry, dewy night;
Denizens of the wood!
In fragrant they tell,
An unobtrusive tale.

THE MOTHER'S CHARGE, AT HER DAUGHTER'S BRIDAL.

Dear gently, thou whose hand has won
The young bird from the nest away,
Where careless 'neath a vernal sun
She gaily carol'd day by day;
The haunt is lone—the heart must grieve,
From whence her timid wing doth soar,
They pensive list, at hush of eve,
Yet hear her gushing song no more.

Deal gently with her, thou art dear
Beyond what vestal lips have told,
And like a lamb, from fountain clear,
She turns confiding to the fold;
She, round thy sweet domestic bower,
The wreaths of changeless love shall twine,
Watch for thy step at vesper hour,
And blend her holiest prayer with thine.

Deal gently, thou, when far away,
Mid stranger scenes her foot shall rove,
Nor let thy tender cares decay,
The soul of woman lives in love;
And shouldst at thou, wandering mark a tear
Unconscious from her eyelid break,
Be pitiful, and soothe the fear
That man's strong heart can ne'er partake.

A mother yields her gem to thee,
On thy true breast to sparkle rare—
She places 'neath thy household tree
The idol of her fondest care;
And by thy trust to be forgiven
When judgment wakes in terror wild,
By all thy treasured hopes of Heaven,
Deal gently with the mother's child.

ANECDOTES.

"Don't want you any longer," said an employer to a tall clerk. "I am very sorry for it sir, I thought I gave you perfect satisfaction." "So you do—but we don't want you any longer." "What have I done sir?" "Done! why you haven't done *enough*," and if you keep on you will be as long as a May pole!"

"I hope your honor will give me something to make me drink." "Certainly, my dear fellow, there's a pickled herring for you, and if that don't do, I'll give you another."

"Well, wasn't that a finished sermon we had this morning?" asked one person of another, as they came out of church together. "Finished?" was the reply, "yes, it was finished at last, although I began to think it never would be."

"What is a rebuss?" innocently asked a lovely miss of a black-eyed lad. "Imprinting a kiss on her breathing lips," he replied. "If you now will return the compliment, that will be a rebuss!" She was satisfied with the information.

"Patrick, you fool, what makes you stare so softly after that rabbit, when your gun has got no lock on it?" "Hush! hush! my darling, the rabbit don't know that!"

"I say, neighbor Hodge, what are you fencing up that pasture for?" "Forty acres of it would starve a cow." "Right," replied Hodge, "and I'm fencing it up to keep the cows out."

A. S. Jordan, SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB, NO. 2 MILK, TWO DOORS FROM WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. MANUFACTURER OF COMBS AND POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the TORTOISE SHELL WORK, at the Favis, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.
Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.
Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.
Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils.
COMBS MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED.
DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.
Boston, June 12. 3m

Elisha Packard & Co.

HAVE recently added to their former large and fashionable Stock, the following Staple and Fancy Articles, viz:—British Chambrill LACE VEILS, from \$3 to \$6 each. Bishops and Printed FRENCH LAUNES for Dresses—Linen and Long Lawn—Victoria and Corded Robes. Fancy Silk, Mousseline de Laine, Black Lace and Thibet HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Lace, Cambric and Thread, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS. Striped, Check'd, and Plain White CAMBRICS, SARSENETT, and common colored do.
Low priced MOUSE DE LAINE, very pretty style.
MUSLIN COLLARS, latest style, from 25-34 to 7s-6d each.
Blue ALPINE, of superior quality, for 75 cents.
LACES, MUSLINS and LINENS, of various quality.
Bleach'd and Unbleach'd SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
BROADCLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, HATS, CAPS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, &c., &c.
All of which articles are offered at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Quincy, July 31. tf

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbin'd do.; wide Figured Laces for Capes, etc.; black and white Silk Blend do.; double ground plain Silk Laces for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Crapes; black Italian Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Straws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, she will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets to order will please favor her with their custom, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleaned and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS

always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Capes, Collars and Caps always on hand.
Quincy, April 3. tf

New Stock.

THE subscribers, having recently enlarged their Store and added to their stock of DRY GOODS, respectfully invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment before purchasing. They have recently received from England, New York—and auctioned elsewhere—the following articles:

Blue, black, green and mixed BROADCLOTHS;
Black, fancy and mixed CASSIMERES;
Blue, mixed and lavender Sattinets;
Satin, Valencia and Marcelline Vestings;
Gambroons—light, dark, plain and corded—a superior article for summer wear;
Linen Drillings, a great variety;
Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirts;
Black and blue-black Bombazines and Alpines;
Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, Lawns, etc.;
Linen, Cotton and Linen Table Covers;
English and American Prints;
Copperplates and Patches;
Pickings, Burlaps, Denims, Stripes, Jeans, etc., etc.;
Scotch Diapers—a superior article for family use;
Edimboro, Hernani, Brocade and Merino Shawls;
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;
Suspenders, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, etc.;
Tailors' Trimmings, of every variety;
Oleoths and Couch Canvass;
Umbrellas—all sizes and prices;
Parasols—a beautiful article, assorted colors;
Together with many articles which cannot be specified in a single newspaper, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL,
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, May 15. tf

Meetings of Probate Court.

NORFOLK ss. At a Court of Probate holden by adjournment at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1841, it is Ordered—That the Courts of Probate for the County of Norfolk, be hereafter holden at the following times and places, on the days fixed by law for holding them, and on such other days as they shall be holden by adjournment—

At the Probate Office, in Dedham, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.
At the house of the Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, at two o'clock in the afternoon.
At the dwelling house of Daniel French, near the Stone Meeting House, in Quincy, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In part of the house occupied by the Wrentham Bank, belonging to Hiram B. Fisher, in Wrentham, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
At the Counting Room of Luther Metcalf, Esq., at the Factory Village, in Medway, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Copy—Attest: J. H. Cobb, Register.
Dedham, August 7. 6w

Wood! Wood!

JUST landed at the wharf, Quincy Point, fifty cords of good dry Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in any part of the town free of expense for transportation. Apply to James Lovell, at the Toll House, or to ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy Point, May 22. tf

George Bemis,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 91, Court Street.
Boston, Feb. 20. tf

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hæmoptoe, Night Sweats, Difficult and Painful Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balsam, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Liver. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Croup, Quinsey and Sore Throat, this Balsam is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves, much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, several of the children employed in the city of New York, died of Consumption. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balsam, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Spitting of Blood 56, total 1652. The number of cures of Coughs and Croup cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN C. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,
J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,
JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17. 1y

Manley & Bramhall,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.
JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL,
Boston, April 25. 1y

Ink.
BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19. tf

Blankets.
ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10. tf

For Sale.
A pair of Blacksmith's Bellows and an Anvil; also, a Jack used in the Stone business. Apply to
JOHN BRIEFLER.
Quincy, June 26. tf

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.
THE subscriber would call attention to the following Certificates, selected from among many, in favor of Dr. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSSES, which are manufactured under his direction. The qualities, which render this Instrument superior to others for the same object, are its lightness, neatness, and facility of adaptation and alteration; qualities which those who have been compelled to wear a Truss will know how to prize. The subscriber, however, deems it unnecessary to add any thing to the recommendation of the distinguished gentlemen whose notices are appended.
LUTHER ANGER.

From W. G. Hanaford, M. D., M. M. S. S.
This certifies that I have been in the habit of applying "Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss" since its first introduction—have applied it in many cases and noticed its effect.

Owing to the facility with which the size of the Truss—the position of the Pad, and the amount of pressure can be altered and arranged to suit each particular case, I have no hesitation in saying that I think this Truss can be worn with greater ease by a patient, and at the same time with a better prospect of a radical cure than any other Truss I have ever used or known.
W. G. HANAFORD.
Boston, December 24th, 1840.

From J. C. Warren, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.
At the request of Dr. Fletcher, I have examined his Truss, and have been much gratified with its mechanism, and think it worthy of an extensive trial, which I believe will result in its introduction as an important aid for the relief of Hernia.
JOHN C. WARREN.
Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. V. C. Smith, M. D., M. M. S. S., Quarantine Physician, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
To whom it may concern.—The undersigned has convinced himself, from a close examination and comparison of other instruments devised for the same object, that Dr. Fletcher's recently invented Truss is particularly deserving of the attention of medical practitioners. It combines so many advantages in an economical manner, that it recommends itself to those at all acquainted with the anatomy of the region to which it is to be applied.
J. V. C. SMITH.
Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. Jeffries, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.
Having examined Dr. Fletcher's Compound Sliding Truss, I consider it as based upon true principles for the retention of the parts protruding in Hernia, and the mechanical application as exceedingly well adapted to accomplish the end proposed.
JOHN JEFFRIES.
Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From A. L. Pierson, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.
Dear Sir—The requisites of a good Truss are, 1. Perfect security against protrusion of the bowel. 2. Lightness, neatness, and simplicity of construction. 3. Durability. 4. Moderate price. Your Truss appears to combine these in a high degree, with the advantage of being easily adapted to the varieties of Hernia.
A. L. PIERSON.
Salem, Aug. 15, 1834.

From Geo. Hayward, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.
The undersigned having made frequent trials of the Truss invented by Dr. Fletcher, has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as superior to most instruments of the kind now in use, with which he is acquainted. Its advantages consist in the size and form of the pad, the ease with which it is moved, and the readiness with which the pressure is increased or diminished.
It is, moreover, in his opinion, as well calculated as any other to produce radical cure of Hernia.
GEORGE HAYWARD.
Boston, Jan. 7th, 1841.

AGENTS.
Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester); and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.
Quincy, Dec. 12. 1y

'Live and let Live.'
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.
Quincy, Feb. 27. tf

Elisha Packard & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
ELISHA PACKARD,
AMORSE M. BURRELL,
Quincy, Jan. 16. tf

To Let,
Two Stores under the Universalist Meeting House, near Weymouth Landing. Good stands for dry goods or groceries. Apply to
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30. tf

New Goods.
MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.
Boston, Oct. 10. tf

Sheetings and Shirts.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received several bales of Brown Sheetings and Shirts, which they offer for sale by the piece or otherwise, at low prices.
Also—A few pieces wide, stout prints at six and a quarter cents per yard.
Quincy, May 8. tf

Livery Stable.
THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.
A share of public encouragement is solicited.
THOMAS O. BILLINGS.
Quincy, May 8. tf

Tooth Powders.
POTTER'S Celebrated Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and purifying the Breath.
Also—Potters' Tooth Ache Drops, a cure for the Tooth Ache. For sale at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19. tf

NEW-ENGLAND
TRUSS
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence, at the old stand, opposite 294, No. 305, Washington St., Boston, (entrance in Temple Avenue—upstairs). All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons, for the last five years. All may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

Let the public be cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand a good Truss, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person who purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

J. F. P. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without elastic springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a permanent cure. Trusses with and without elastic hinges and pivot Truss; ambulatory spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by means of which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also manufactures Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where previous have failed. Superior Trusses, knee caps and back boards are always kept on hand.

As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have for any of them:—Dr. Hull's; Read's; the spiral Truss; Russell's do.; Salomon's ball and socket; Storer's patent; French do.; Dr. F. P.'s improved Truss; Balm's do., double and single; Stone's Trusses;—also, Trusses for children, of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

Let Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years.

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